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1971-1972

BUDGET SUPPLEMENT FOR BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION/RESOURCES

Ronald Reagan, Governor, State of California



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STATE OF CALIFORNIA
BUDGET SUPPLEMENT FOR BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION/RESOURCES
1971-1972

Submitted by
RONALD REAGAN
Governor

to the
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE
1971 Regular Session

VOLUME II

STATE OF CALIFORNIA RONALD REAGAN, Governor

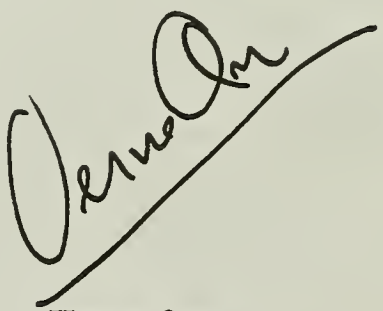
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
SACRAMENTO

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

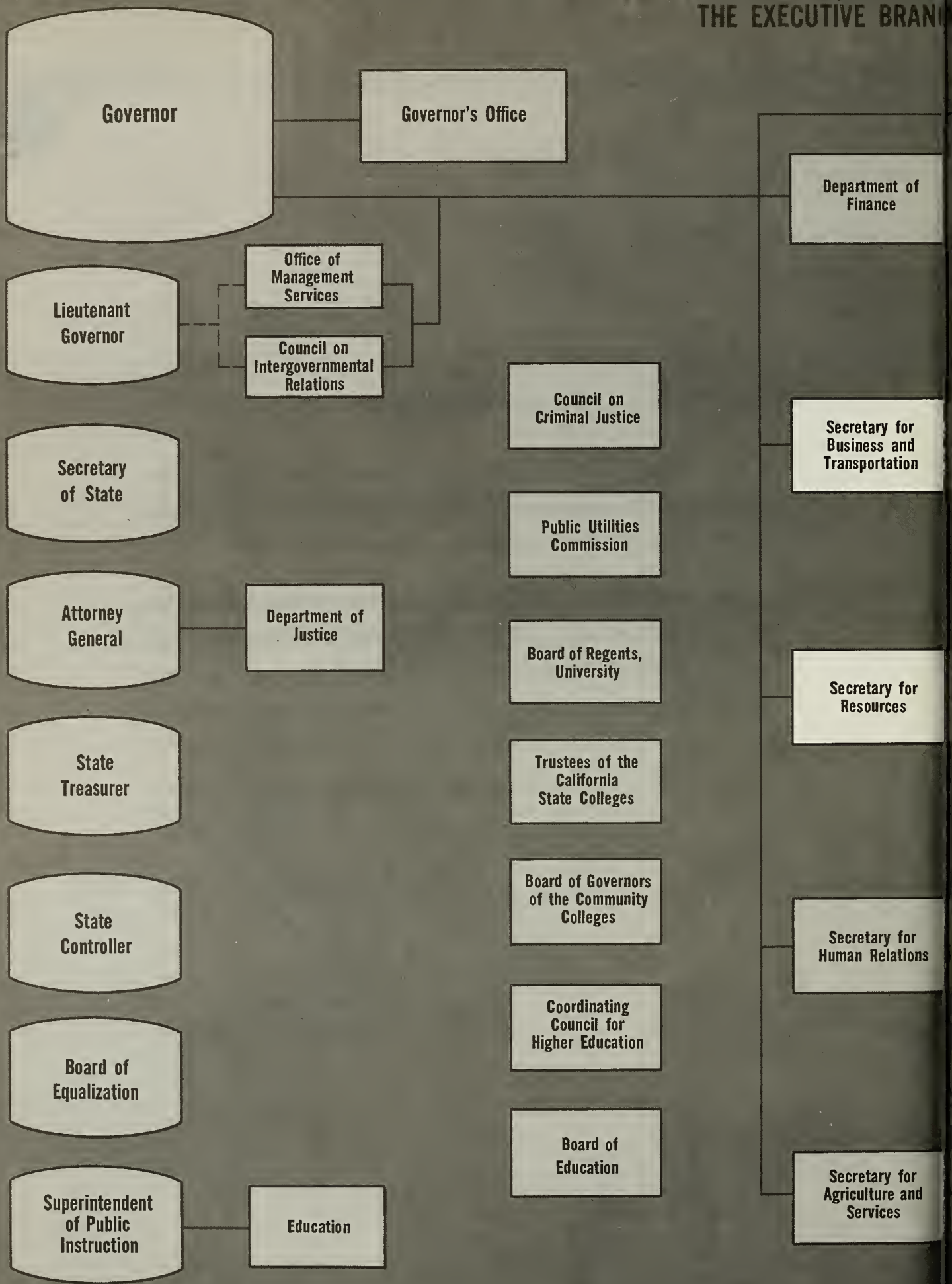
INTRODUCTION

This volume of the budget is a supplement containing the detailed expenditure program of each of the departments comprising the Business and Transportation and Resources Agencies.

Each departmental budget consists of three distinct parts: the Program Budget, the Capital Outlay Budget (if applicable), and the Salaries and Wages detail. This order of presentation allows consideration and quick reference to all areas of expenditure.



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Director of Finance


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ALIFORNIA STATE GOVERNMENT

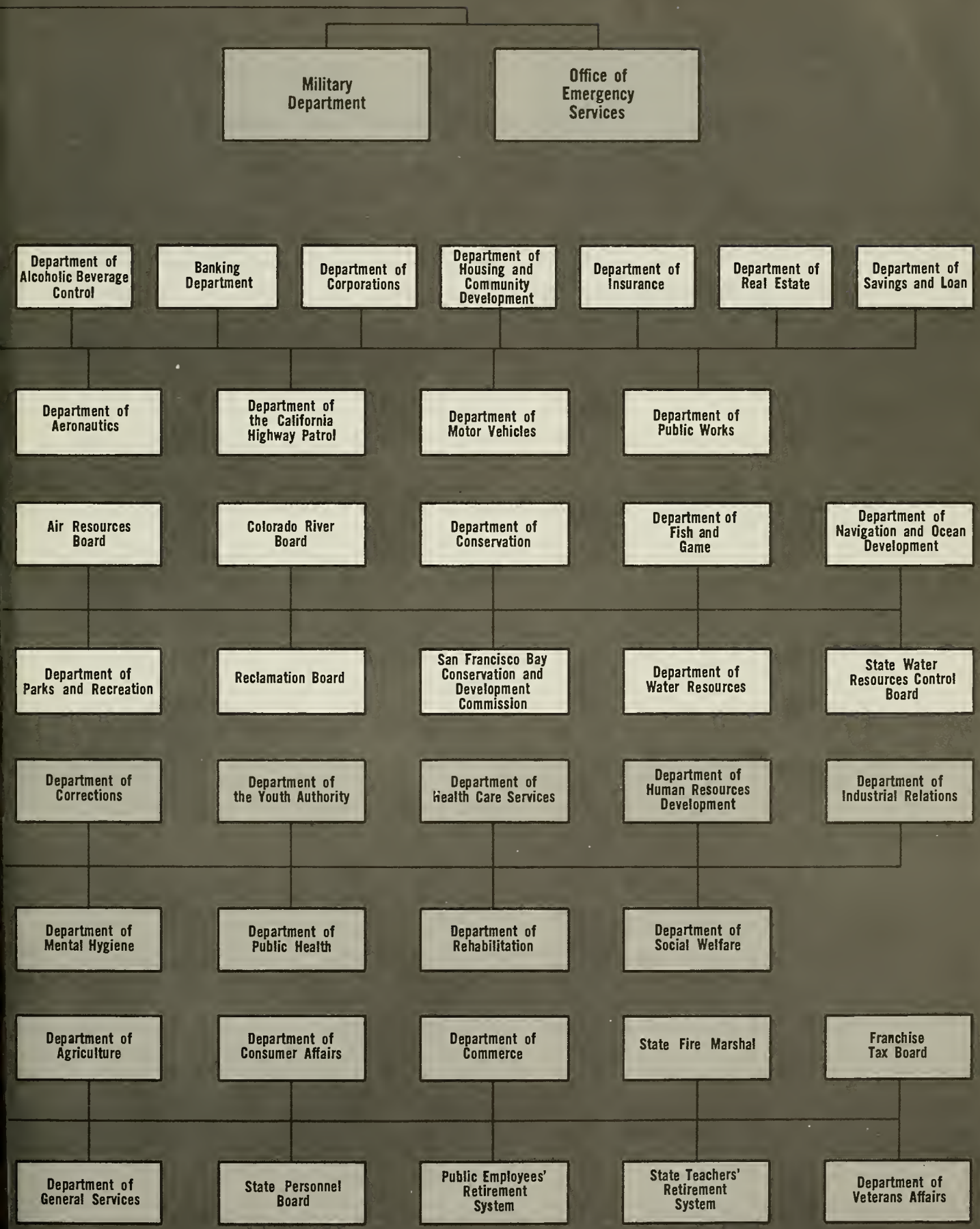


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DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL

Headquarters Office at Sacramento

Program Objectives

Alcoholic Beverage Control is concerned with the prevention of certain socially undesirable conditions which, prior to the department's creation, sometimes developed. The department's licensing and enforcement programs promote the orderly marketing of alcoholic beverages, protect the public safety, welfare, health, peace and morals from the evils of unlicensed and unlawful manufacture, selling and distributing of alcoholic beverages and promote temperance in the use and consumption of alcoholic beverages.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Administration of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act	$5,819,478	$6,283,557	$6,283,277
Reimbursements	*-50,649*	*-20,000*	*-20,000*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(General Fund)*	$5,768,829	$6,263,557	$6,263,277
Personnel man-years	432.3	440.4	436.4

I. ADMINISTRATION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL ACT

Need

To control the sale, manufacture and distribution of alcoholic beverages to assure the continuance of orderly conditions within the industry. To prevent retail premises from becoming disorderly and unsafe to patronize. To prevent sales to minors. To prevent price wars and tied-house situations which would tend to create monopolies within the industry and to insure that conditions detrimental to the public and to industry as a whole do not develop.

Objectives

To control, through licensing, the operation of retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers of alcoholic beverages. To limit the privilege of dealing in alcoholic beverages to persons of good moral character in premises which will not interfere with the public or create public problems and to hold those persons responsible for the legal and orderly conduct of licensed establishments.

Authority

Article XX, Section 22, of the California Constitution, and Division 9 of the Business and Professions Code provide authority for the program and its elements, which include licensing and compliance.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	432.3	440.4	436.4	$5,819,478	$6,283,557	$6,283,277
Totals, Administration of Alcoholic Beverage Control Act	432.3	440.4	436.4	$5,819,478	$6,283,557	$6,283,277
General Fund				*5,768,829*	*6,263,557*	*6,263,277*
Reimbursements				*50,649*	*20,000*	*20,000*
Program Elements:						
A. Licensing	191.7	195.3	195.3	2,285,338	2,470,107	2,500,270
B. Compliance	150.3	153.1	149.1	2,252,507	2,414,300	2,353,186
C. Administration	90.3	92	92	1,281,633	1,399,150	1,429,821

A. Licensing

Need

To prevent unqualified persons from engaging in the sale, production or importation of alcoholic beverages. To prevent the operation of premises dealing in alcoholic beverages from locations which would interfere with the peace and quiet of a neighborhood. To alleviate or prevent overconcentration of licensed establishments and aggravations of police problems.

Objectives

To assure that only qualified persons are permitted to engage in the sale, production and distribution of alcoholic beverages and to license premises solely in accordance with the provisions of law and in the interest of the public.

General Description

Before the issuance of any license, the department makes a thorough and complete investigation of the applicant, his moral character, background, financing, and general fitness and qualifications to hold a license; and of the proposed premises, its location, condition, equipment and general suitability to become licensed. The investigator's reports are reviewed at the district and division offices and are forwarded to headquarters at Sacramento, from which the license is issued or denied. Applications are received from individuals, partnerships and corporations for 47 different types of licenses.

DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL—Continued

I. ADMINISTRATION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL ACT—Continued

A. Licensing—Continued

Calendar Year Basis

Workload Information

	Actual		Estimated		
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total applications received	14,848	14,026	14,750	14,750	14,750
Applications denied	392	278	275	300	300
Applications withdrawn	1,435	1,192	1,500	1,550	1,550
Licenses issued	13,022	12,521	13,000	13,000	13,000
New on-sale general applications received	154	299	300	320	320
New on-sale general licenses issued	140	107	150	150	150
New off-sale general applications received	52	609	650	650	650
New off-sale general licenses issued	92	73	75	75	75

	Actual		Estimated		
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Intercounty Licenses Issued:					
Off-sale	–	18	20	20	20
On-sale	–	1	2	2	2
Active licenses, April 1	47,876	49,552 [a]	49,550	49,575	49,600
Temporary retail permits	–	5,260	5,500	5,550	5,600
Special daily licenses	–	6,125	6,000	6,100	6,200
Daily on-sale general licenses	–	184 [b]	2,000	2,100	2,200
License fee transactions	–	83,958	85,108	85,500	85,500

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing element costs	191.7	195.3	195.3	$2,285,338	$2,470,107	$2,500,270
Element Components:						
Application	36.9	37.6	37.6	$439,882	$475,446	$481,252
Investigation	147.6	150.4	150.4	1,759,527	1,901,785	1,925,008
Hearing	7.2	7.3	7.3	85,929	92,876	94,010

Application

General Description

Persons who seek to acquire a license must file an application at one of the district offices of the department. A number of forms prescribed by the department are filled out with the assistance of application clerks. These forms identify the type of license, location of proposed premises and names of persons participating in the ownership of the business to be licensed. Applicants are fingerprinted, and affidavits are obtained concerning personal history, arrest record, prior violations of Alcoholic Beverage Control laws, financing and leasing or ownership information on the business property.

A copy of the application is mailed by the department to designated local public authorities. They officially may protest the issuance of the license. Issuance of new general licenses are limited to one on-sale for each 2,000 inhabitants of a county and one off-sale for each 2,500 inhabitants. Notice of available licenses are published and priority applications are accepted once each year. In the event there are more applications received than available licenses, a public drawing is held.

License fees are collected for both transfer and new licenses, these fees vary with the type of license, ranging from $168 per year for an on-sale beer license to $580 per year for an on-sale general license. In addition to the annual fee, there is an original fee for new licenses which varies from $200 for an original on-sale beer license to $6,000 for an off-sale or on-sale general license. Also, licenses being transferred require transfer fees ranging from $100 for an on-sale beer to $1,250 for an on-sale general license. All proposed premises are posted by the applicants with a notice to the public of their intention to engage in the sale of alcoholic beverages. Notices also must be published for on-sale premises in a newspaper of general circulation within the area of the proposed premises.

Input	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Program costs	$439,882	$475,446	$481,252
Personnel man-years	36.9	37.6	37.6

Investigation

General Description

Information furnished in the application and accompanying affidavits is verified by field investigators to assure that it is true and correct. Investigation of public and private records and the source of funds reportedly used in the business to be licensed frequently uncovers undisclosed ownership by unqualified persons. Arrest and conviction records, if any, are obtained and background material reviewed to evaluate the applicant's qualifications. The premises and surrounding area are inspected to determine whether the issuance of the license would create a police problem or interfere with the peace and quiet of residents in the area. The proximity to schools, churches, and hospitals also is given consideration. Interviews with businessmen and residents frequently are necessary to properly evaluate the effect the proposed premises would have if licensed and to establish, through their testimony, grounds to sustain denial if that should be the recommendation. A denial of the license requires the preparation of scale drawings of the vicinity and a sketch of the premises for evidence to be used at the hearing.

[a] Does not include duplicate licenses, caterers permits or licenses issued under Section 23824 for premises owned by state, city, etc.
[b] November and December only.

DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL—Continued

I. ADMINISTRATION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL ACT—Continued

A. Licensing—Continued

After completing the application investigation, a detailed report is prepared and the investigator makes his recommendation for or against the issuance of the license in accordance with all laws, rules and departmental instructions.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Program costs	$1,759,527	$1,901,785	$1,925,008
Personnel man-years	147.6	150.4	150.4

Hearing

General Description

If a license is denied, or if its issuance is protested, the applicant is entitled to present his case before a hearing officer of the Office of Administrative Procedure. Although the department is represented in certain routine matters by investigative personnel, the department's attorneys prepare and present the majority of application cases that go to hearing. Investigators and other witnesses are called or subpoenaed to testify and present evidence. They are subject to cross-examination by the respondent or his counsel. The hearing officer listens to the testimony and makes what is essentially a finding of facts and conclusions of law. He prepares a proposed decision which, if adopted by the director, becomes the Department's decision. If not adopted, the department is under legal obligation to review the record, including the transcript of the hearing. After review, the department may decide or refer the matter to the same or another hearing officer for taking additional evidence. Cases must be prepared and presented at administrative hearings in such manner that a proper record is made to support the findings on appeal to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board and/or the courts.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Program costs	$85,929	$92,876	$94,010
Personnel man-years	7.2	7.3	7.3

B. Compliance

Need

To prevent the operation of premises dealing in alcoholic beverages from becoming policing problems; to prevent practices and conditions which would jeopardize the safety and welfare of the public; to prevent sales to and consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors and obviously intoxicated persons; to restrict activities detrimental to the public morals.

Objectives

To effect orderliness in the conduct of premises and adherence to regulations by persons licensed to sell and serve alcoholic beverages to the public with a minimum of disciplinary actions.

General Description

The matter of regulation of the manufacture, distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages has been preempted by the state under the provision of Article XX, Section 22, of the California Constitution. The enforcement functions of the department are concerned with detection, investigation and prevention of violations of the detailed and specific requirements of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. Although the statutes specifically charge every peace officer and district attorney within the state with the duty of enforcing the provisions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, the primary responsibility for regulation in or about licensed premises falls squarely upon the shoulders of the department. The primary function of other law enforcement agencies is the preservation of law and order within their jurisdictions, with attendant enforcement of penal code provisions and of local ordinances. For them, the field of liquor regulations must take secondary status.

Workload Information

Following are the actual and estimated compliance activities which constitute the workload of this element:

Calendar Year Basis

	Actual		Estimated		
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Accusations filed	2,285	2,240	2,750	2,750	2,652
Licenses revoked	230	212	225	225	224
Disciplinary action other than revocation	1,882	1,699	2,000	2,000	1,915
Accusations dismissed	262	237	250	250	238
Arrests, Alcoholic Beverage Control	1,247	1,457	1,500	1,525	1,435
Minors	1,002	1,155	1,200	1,225	1,135
Miscellaneous	245	302	300	300	300
Arrests, jointly	143	324	350	375	392
Minors	66	85	95	100	102
Miscellaneous	77	239	255	275	290
Complaints and referrals investigated	10,319	9,507	9,500	9,250	9,000
Corporate changes investigated	431	571	500	500	500
Hearings held	1,533	1,270	1,400	1,400	1,342
Manager Certificates:					
issued	–	575	600	650	700
denied	–	5	6	7	8
canceled	–	51	60	65	70

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing element costs	150.3	153.1	149.1	$2,252,507	$2,414,300	$2,353,186
Element Components:						
Investigation	109.6	111.8	108.4	1,621,274	1,739,678	1,681,254
Disciplinary	20.6	20.8	20.2	304,001	326,203	315,248
Business practices	20.1	20.5	20.5	327,232	348,419	356,684

DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL—Continued

I. ADMINISTRATION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL ACT—Continued

B. Compliance—Continued

Investigation

General Description

Major enforcement attention is given premises that are operated in a disorderly manner and/or permit sales of alcoholic beverages to minors or obviously intoxicated persons. The department's investigators have peace officer powers in the enforcement of any penal provisions of the law of this state prohibiting or regulating the use, sales or distribution of alcoholic beverages while they are in, on, or about any licensed premises in the course of their employment. Undercover operations are utilized to determine whether vice conditions are permitted or encouraged, including gambling, prostitution, females soliciting drinks, homosexual activities and drug transactions. Investigations are necessary to assure that no unreported changes are made in the ownership of licensed businesses following the original issuance or transfer of a license. Failure to do so would result in unqualified persons exercising the license privileges or deprive the state of the appropriate licensing fees. The testimony of the investigators and any evidence obtained, forms the basis for formal accusations against the licensee as well as in criminal actions when warranted. The department's investigators frequently join forces with officers from allied enforcement agencies in the investigation of notorious premises when the advantage of such action clearly is indicated.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Program costs	$1,621,274	$1,739,678	$1,681,254
Personnel man-years	109.6	111.8	108.4

Disciplinary

General Description

Disciplinary action against licensees may consist of an official warning, fine, suspension or revocation of the license depending upon the seriousness of the violation and any mitigating or aggravating circumstances. An accused licensee has a right to a hearing. Administrative proceedings are commenced by the filing of an accusation, usually by the department, and infrequently by a private party, alleging that a licensed individual has committed some act, or failed to perform some act, which renders the licensee subject to disciplinary action. Some acts may result in both criminal and administrative proceedings. Decisions of the department are subject to administrative review and also may be appealed to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board, a separate state agency. After all administrative remedies have been exhausted, an appeal to the courts may be made. If the courts' review procedures do not result in reversal or remand, the department's original decision becomes final. Here again, cases must be prepared and presented at administrative hearings in such manner that a proper record is made to support the findings on appeal to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board and/or the courts.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Program costs	$304,001	$326,203	$315,248
Personnel man-years	20.6	20.8	20.2

Business Practices

General Description

The business practices provisions of the state liquor laws concern trade practices which guard against price wars, monopolistic situations and unfair trade practices which may be inimical to public interest and welfare. These violations usually are uncovered only by patient investigation, auditing and research into books and records. The business practices statutes provide for fair trade contracts, price postings, tied-house restrictions, limitations on advertising and a prohibition against the giving of free goods in connection with the sale of alcoholic beverages.

In June 1963, the Legislature established a schedule of additional annual fees which are assessed off-sale general, wholesale and manufacturing licensees for support of the department's investigation of violations of the business practices sections of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to the end that such provisions are enforced more adequately and strictly.

No criminal penalties may be imposed for a violation of the fair trade laws, nor may a license be suspended or revoked (except in the case of wine), but are confined solely to monetary penalties: for the first violation, $250; for the second and subsequent violations, $1,000. Failure to pay the penalty would result in the suspension of the license.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Program costs	$327,232	$348,419	$356,684
Personnel man-years	20.1	20.5	20.5

C. Administration

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing element costs	90.3	92	92	$1,281,633	$1,399,150	$1,429,821
Element Components:						
General administration	86.8	88.5	88.5	$1,232,675	$1,345,702	$1,375,202
Legislative services	0.7	0.7	0.7	9,356	10,214	10,438
Public information	2.8	2.8	2.8	39,602	43,234	44,181

DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL—Continued

I. ADMINISTRATION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL ACT—Continued

C. Administration—Continued

General Administration

General Description

The department's headquarters in Sacramento consist of the director's office and other offices performing licensing, accounting, legal, price posting, training, and personnel duties for the department. For administrative purposes, the state is divided into two divisions, southern and northern. An assistant director is in charge of each. The state is further subdivided into 19 districts, with a total of 23 districts and branch offices.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Program costs	$1,232,675	$1,345,702	$1,375,202
Personnel man-years	86.8	88.5	88.5

Legislative Services

General Description

The department drafts proposed legislation believed necessary to more effectively regulate the liquor industry, submits requests for departmental legislation, analyzes bills introduced within the Assembly and Senate which would effect the department's objectives, answers inquiries from legislative members and testifies before legislative committees on liquor bills.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Program costs	$9,356	$10,214	$10,438
Personnel man-years	0.7	0.7	0.7

Public Information

General Description

Alcoholic beverage control is constantly in the public eye; no other product is subject to such a wide range of human emotions. Large groups of citizens are concerned with every act performed and decision made. Civic, religious, and political groups are interested and other law enforcement agencies find themselves involved in this field of public service. Since enforcement agencies share the burden of alcoholic beverage control, the department makes a continuing effort to enlist their assistance. Material and training concerning the alcoholic beverage laws and regulations are furnished to interested agencies by the department. Frequently the department receives and fills requests for speakers from civic, service, or business groups. Industry organized meetings frequently are attended by department personnel to discuss and answer questions on issues of vital interest to the industry and explain department policy and problems. This has been found to be particularly effective in enlisting the cooperation of licensees and corrects many undesirable borderline practices at their beginning. The department occasionally has furnished speakers and information to political groups such as the League of California Cities, League of Women Voters, and City Managers Association. This helps provide a better understanding of the department's service to the community and promotes cooperation in correcting local problems of liquor law enforcement.

Since 1966, the department has conducted a statewide campaign entitled "Operation Minus 21" designed to encourage minors to observe state laws which prohibit persons under 21 years of age to possess, purchase, or consume alcoholic beverages. Approximately 500,000 "Stop and Think Before You Drink" pamphlets are distributed annually to high schools, junior colleges, educational organizations, and juvenile agencies. This four-page pamphlet which describes the problems and consequences of teenage drinking has been well received by communities throughout the state. Financial and promotional support for the program has been furnished by the United States Brewers Association and the California Brewers Association.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Program costs	$39,602	$43,234	$44,181
Personnel man-years	2.8	2.8	2.8

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	432.3	446.4	446.4	$4,295,606	$4,707,321	$4,806,443
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–4	–	–	–44,748
Totals, Salaries and Wages	432.3	446.4	442.4	$4,295,606	$4,707,321	$4,761,695
Estimated salary savings	–	–6	–6	–	*–55,080*	*–150,649*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	432.3	440.4	436.4	$4,295,606	$4,652,241	$4,611,046
Staff benefits	–	–	–	457,059	515,801	515,916
Totals, Personal Services	432.3	440.4	436.4	$4,752,665	$5,168,042	$5,126,962
Operating Expenses and Equipment				1,066,813	1,115,515	1,156,315
Totals, Expenditures				$5,819,478	$6,283,557	$6,283,277
Reimbursements—other				*–50,649*	*–20,000*	*–20,000*
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$5,768,829	$6,263,557	$6,263,277

DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL—Continued

Line	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	STATE OPERATIONS			
	General Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Budget Act appropriation	$5,850,159	$6,027,004	$6,263,277
	Allocation from Salary Increase Fund	256,021	236,553	–
	Total Available	$6,106,180	$6,263,557	$6,263,277
	Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–337,351	–	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$5,768,829	$6,263,557	$6,263,277

REVENUES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
GENERAL FUND			
Miscellaneous income	$346	–	–
Original license fees	1,695,150	$1,700,000	$1,700,000
Transfer fees	3,493,328	3,500,000	3,500,000
Special fees	290,565	295,000	295,000
Service charges	57,193	60,000	60,000
Penalties	44,250	60,000	60,000
General Fund portion of annual fees and offers in compromise	1,382,042	1,385,000	1,385,000
Totals, Revenues *(General Fund)*	$6,962,874	$7,000,000	$7,000,000

FUND CONDITION	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	ESTIMATED 1971-72
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL FUND			
Accumulated surplus, July 1, to be apportioned to cities and counties in October	$845,196	$2,636,846	$836,846
Prior year adjustments	–2,748	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$842,448	$2,636,846	$836,846
Revenue: Liquor license fees	13,820,417	14,385,000	14,385,000
Less: Transfers to General Fund	1,382,042	1,385,000	1,385,000
Net Revenues	$12,438,375	$13,000,000	$13,000,000
Total Resources	$13,280,823	$15,636,846	$13,836,846
Less Expenditures:			
Apportionments—Local Assistance—Shared Revenues:			
To Cities	$4,857,280	$11,900,000	$10,500,000
To Counties	5,786,697	2,900,000	2,500,000
Total Expenditures	$10,643,977	$14,800,000	$13,000,000
Accumulated surplus, June 30 (representing liquor license fees collected from March 1 to June 30, excluding General Fund share. This amount will be apportioned to cities and counties in October)	$2,636,846	$836,846	$836,846
Unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	*2,636,846*	*836,846*	*836,846*

SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
HEADQUARTERS						
Administration:				SALARY RANGE		
Director	1	1	1	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000
Principal counsel	1.2	1	1	1,708–2,076	20,496	21,516
Deputy director	1	1	1	1,793–2,076	23,712	24,912
Asst director	–	1	1	1,626–1,976	19,512	20,496
Assoc counsel	3	3	3	1,337–1,626	53,652	55,350
Asst area administrator	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
Acctg officer III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,216	15,276
Assoc personnel analyst	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	13,365	14,034
Adm asst II	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	14,150	14,856
Supvng special investigator [a]	–	–	1	950–1,155	–	11,976
Office supvr I	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,276	12,576
Sr tax rep	1	1	1	791–959	11,508	11,508
Supvng clerk II	1	1	1	734–893	9,720	10,188

[a] Position transferred to Field Operations as special investigator to June 30, 1971.

DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**HEADQUARTERS—Continued**						
3							
4	Administration—Continued				SALARY RANGE		
5	Secretary II	1	1	1	717–870	10,440	10,440
6	Supvng clerk I	1	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
7	Supvng file clk I	1	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
8	Storekeeper I	1	1	1	584–746	8,520	8,520
9	Sr legal steno	1	1	1	599–728	8,736	8,736
10	Sr clerk-typist	7	7	7	548–700	55,116	55,665
11	Sr account clerk	1.4	2	2	548–666	13,844	14,545
12	Acctg techn	2	2	2	548–666	15,674	15,984
13	Stock clerk	0.8	1	1	530–644	6,756	7,098
14	Steno II	5	7	7	492–628	45,658	47,612
15	Clerk-typist II	23.1	23	23	457–614	145,963	149,300
16	Clerk II	6.7	8	8	457–556	50,919	51,816
17	Account clerk II	2.6	2	2	457–556	13,344	13,344
18	Steno I	1	–	–	446–543	–	–
19	Clerk-typist I	1.7	1	1	415–505	5,295	5,622
20	Clerk I	0.9	–	–	395–480	–	–
21	Temporary help	1.1	0.4	0.4	(7,602)	2,812	2,812
22							
23	Totals, Authorized Positions	71.5	72.4	73.4	$590,400	$643,788	$671,286
24							
25							
26	**FIELD OPERATIONS**						
27							
28	Administration:						
29	Asst director	2	2	2	$1,626–1,976	$45,356	$47,424
30	Assoc counsel	6	7	7	1,337–1,626	119,918	127,427
31	Asst area administrator	4.2	4	4	1,273–1,548	71,004	71,772
32	Investigative auditor	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	15,096	15,852
33	Asst counsel	0.5	1	1	998–1,213	13,662	14,274
34	Supvng special investigator	1	1	1	950–1,155	12,940	13,585
35	Jr counsel	1	–	–	870–1,058	–	–
36	Sr special investigator	3.1	3	3	870–1,058	37,833	38,088
37	Secretary I	1	1	1	651–791	9,112	9,492
38	Sr steno	0.5	1	1	562–717	6,744	7,068
39	Sr clerk-typist	0.2	–	–	548–700	–	–
40	Steno II	3	4	4	492–628	24,436	27,336
41	Clerk-typist II	2.6	2	2	457–614	13,292	13,624
42	Clerk-typist I	0.4	–	–	415–505	–	–
43	District Offices:						
44	District supvr	19	19	19	1,100–1,337	300,484	303,812
45	Supvng special investigator	34.9	35	35	950–1,155	472,741	480,437
46	Sr special investigator	30.7	37	37	870–1,058	459,937	467,826
47	Special investigator [a]	156.7	160	159	791–959	1,755,543	1,776,806
48	Investigator trainee	12.3	15	15	676–783	139,093	147,951
49	Sr steno	10.4	11	11	562–717	89,624	90,008
50	Sr clerk-typist	3	3	3	548–700	23,976	23,976
51	Sr clerk	2.4	3	3	548–666	23,142	23,502
52	Steno II	38.4	39	39	492–628	273,356	276,440
53	Clerk-typist II	19.1	20	20	457–614	130,966	132,871
54	Clerk II	1.6	–	–	457–556	–	–
55	Janitor	0.4	0.4	0.4	457–556	2,502	2,502
56	Clerk-typist I	0.9	1	1	415–505	5,577	5,885
57	Temporary help	0.8	1	1	(4,953)	6,174	6,174
58	Government interne	3.7	2.6	2.6	(15,417)	11,025	11,025
59							
60	Totals, Authorized Positions	360.8	374	373	$3,705,206	$4,063,533	$4,135,157
61							
62	GRAND TOTALS, AUTHORIZED						
63	POSITIONS	432.3	446.4	446.4	$4,295,606	$4,707,321	$4,806,443
64							
65							

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
66							
67							
68							
69							
70							
71	Totals, Authorized Positions	432.3	446.4	446.4	$4,295,606	$4,707,321	$4,806,443
72	Workload and Administrative Ad-						
73	justments:						
74	Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
75	Asst area administrator	–	–	–1	–	–	–18,576
76	Acctg techn	–	–	–1	–	–	–7,992
77	Clk-typist II	–	–	–1	–	–	–6,672
78	Special investigator	–	–	–1	–	–	–11,508
79							
80	Totals, Workload and Admin-						
81	istrative Adjustments	–	–	–4	–	–	–$44,748
82							
83	TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	432.3	446.4	442.4	$4,295,606	$4,707,321	$4,761,695
84							
85							

86 [a] Position transferred to Field Operations as special investigator to June 30, 1971.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL APPEALS BOARD

Headquarters Office at Sacramento

Program Objectives

The objective of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board is to provide an inexpensive and expeditious remedy of appeal to persons aggrieved by a decision of the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control ordering any penalty or issuing, denying, transferring, suspending, or revoking any alcoholic beverage license.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Administrative review	$132,322	$130,445	$135,998
Reimbursements	-152	-	-
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(General Fund)*	$132,170	$130,445	$135,998
Personnel man-years	6.8	7	7

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

Need

The need for an administrative appellate tribunal which would conduct adjudicatory proceedings and issue written opinions that review decisions of the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control was established by the Legislature.

Output

Since the creation of the board in 1954, approximately 3,361 cases had been decided as of June 30, 1970. During fiscal year 1969-70, 194 cases were appealed and 160 decisions were issued. Of these latter decisions, the appeals board reversed the department's decision 15 times. Of these 15 reversals, the department sought judicial review on 4 cases. In addition, licensees sought judicial review of 19 cases in which the appeals board affirmed decisions of the department.

Authority

Authority for the program of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board, which consists of three members appointed by the Governor, stems from Article XX, Section 22 of the California Constitution and Division 9 of the Business and Professions Code.

General Description

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board is a constitutional body which serves as an intermediate appellate agency between the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control and the appellate courts. The board is a single function, single program agency that provides an impartial forum for parties seeking to exhaust their administrative remedies. Following the receipt of the transcript of record, and the submission of written briefs, the board conducts an open hearing to receive oral argument. Subsequent to this hearing, the board prepares, publishes, and distributes formal, written opinions on all cases. Occasionally, board decisions are submitted to the courts for review. Prior to November 1967 judicial review was performed by the superior courts. (Section 1094.5, Code of Civil Procedure) Legislation enacted in 1967 (Section 23090-23090.7, Business and Professions Code) changed the procedure so that parties seeking review go directly to the courts of appeal by filing a petition for a writ of review. The appellate courts exercise discretion in granting or denying this writ. In response to a court order, the board certifies the entire record to the court.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	6.8	7	7	$97,497	$95,172	$101,484
Estimated salary savings	-	-	-	-	-	-924
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	6.8	7	7	$97,497	$95,172	$100,560
Staff benefits	-	-	-	9,583	10,773	11,333
Totals, Personal Services	6.8	7	7	$107,080	$105,945	$111,893
Operating expenses and equipment				25,242	24,500	24,105
Totals, Expenditures				$132,322	$130,445	$135,998
Reimbursements—other				*-152*	-	-
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$132,170	$130,445	$135,998

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL APPEALS BOARD—Continued

LINE	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	STATE OPERATIONS			
	General Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Budget Act appropriation	$135,268	$141,781	$135,998
	Allocation from Salary Increase Fund	5,860	2,837	–
	Totals Available	$141,128	$144,618	$135,998
	Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–8,958	–14,173	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$132,170	$130,445	$135,998

REVENUES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$37	–	–

SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
				SALARY RANGE		
Chairman	1	1	1	$14,000	$14,000	$14,000
Member	2	2	2	14,000	28,000	28,000
Chief counsel & exec officer	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	23,148	24,312
Sr counsel	0.5	–	1	1,475–1,793	–	17,700
Jr counsel	0.2	1	–	870–1,058	12,696	–
Sr legal steno	2	2	2	599–728	17,328	17,472
Temporary help	0.1	–	–	(2,127)	–	–
Totals, Authorized Positions	6.8	7	7	$97,497	$95,172	$101,484

STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT

Headquarters Office at San Francisco

Program Objectives

The State Banking Department is primarily concerned with protecting the public from economic loss resulting from bank and trust company failures. In addition to encouraging observance of sound banking practices, the department regulates transmitters of money abroad, and certifies securities as legal investments for savings banks. In addition, the Superintendent of Banks has the duty of functioning as the Administrator of Local Agency Security. With the exception of the Local Agency Security Program, which is a General Fund program, the programs of the State Banking Department are supported by the State Banking Fund, which is replenished annually by assessment of banks and trust companies, license and application fees, and charges for specific services.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
I. Licensing and Supervision of Banks and Trust Companies	$1,078,395	$1,161,323	$1,202,034
II. Transmitters of Money Abroad	2,500	2,500	2,500
III. Certification of Securities	2,500	2,500	2,500
IV. Small Business Assistance	71,980	–	–
V. Administration of Local Agency Security	6,326	38,520	64,060
VI. Departmental Administration—undistributed	220,819	254,924	263,861
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$1,382,520	$1,459,767	$1,534,955
Reimbursements	*–21,736*	*–38,520*	*–64,060*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$1,360,784	$1,421,247	$1,470,895
State Banking Fund	*1,288,804*	*1,421,247*	*1,470,895*
General Fund	*71,980*	–	–
Personnel man-years	74.6	83	83

I. LICENSING AND SUPERVISION OF BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES

Need

To protect the public from widespread economic losses that often result from failure of banks and trust companies.

Objectives

To minimize the risk of failure of banks and trust companies, without depriving the public of reasonably priced, convenient banking and trust services.

Authority

California Financial Code, Division I, Chapter 3, 4, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19 (Banking Law).

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs *(Banking Fund)*	62.8	68	68	$1,078,395	$1,161,323	$1,202,034
Program Elements:						
Investigation of applications for new facilities	3.1	3.5	3.5	35,587	46,453	49,092
Continuing supervision of existing banking facilities	55.1	60	60	975,947	1,039,384	1,074,810
Continuing supervision of trust facilities	4	4.5	4.5	66,861	75,486	78,132

Investigation of Applications for New Facilities

General Description

Because the establishment of new banks, new trust companies, trust departments of existing banks and title insurance companies, branches of existing banks and trust companies, and branches and representative offices of foreign banking corporations increases the potential risk of loss for the organization involved, and therefore the public, the prior approval of the Superintendent of Banks is required. In each case, the application requesting the approval of the Superintendent is investigated to determine whether statutory and administrative requirements are satisfied. The intensity of the investigation depends in large part on the degree of exposure to loss involved. Thus, an application for authority to organize a new bank or establish a branch of an existing bank entails a careful and detailed investigation and field survey by an experienced bank examiner. The report and recommendations of the examiner are analyzed by all senior personnel prior to submission to the superintendent for his decision. Other types of investigations generally are less detailed and therefore are less costly.

STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT—Continued

I. LICENSING AND SUPERVISION OF BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—Continued

Investigation of Applications for New Facilities—Continued

Output

Since the State Banking Department does not attempt to stimulate the establishment of new banking and trust facilities, output is directly related to the number of applications submitted by interested parties:

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Applications filed for new banks	14	15	15
Applications filed for new branches	82	85	90
Applications filed for new trust facilities	–	2	2

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$35,587	$46,453	$49,092
Personnel man-years	3.1	3.5	3.5

Continuing Supervision of Existing Banking Facilities

General Description

Periodic examinations of all banking institutions are necessary to protect depositors and assure the maintenance of a sound banking system. Each bank under state jurisdiction is examined at least annually, with problem institutions subject to more frequent examinations as required. The examining procedure which is complex and requires skilled examiners who must be able to appraise and evaluate the most difficult of large unsecured credits includes a verification of assets and liabilities, appraisal of asset quality, analysis of liquidity position, testing the adequacy of capital, evaluation of management and a review of operations. Unsafe practices or statutory violations are called to the attention of the bank for correction and assets of questionable value are written down or eliminated from the assets of the bank. Institutions in serious financial condition may be placed in liquidation or under the control of a conservator.

Quarterly reports of condition and annual earnings and dividend reports are obtained from all state banks. These reports are published, tabulated and analyzed to inform the public and to keep the State Banking Department abreast of changes in the condition of state banks between examinations.

An important part of the supervisory function is the investigation of complaints involving banks received from the general public, and cooperation with law enforcement agencies in connection with crimes affecting banks. Confidential investigations are a necessary part of this phase of supervision.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$975,947	$1,039,384	$1,074,810
Personnel man-years	55.1	60	60

Continuing Supervision of Trust Activities

General Description

Annual examinations of trust companies and trust departments together with quarterly reports of condition form the basis of supervision of the trust business. Trust examining is highly specialized and includes the verification of trust assets, the reconciliation of accounts, a review of the legal aspects of transactions, confirmation of securities pledged for the faithful performance of trust functions, a study of the administration of trust accounts, and an evaluation of the ability and capacity of the senior trust officers. As required by statute, all court trusts are examined annually and private trusts are examined on a random sample basis. Reports are rendered to the trust company or trust department with recommendations for corrective action, if necessary.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$66,861	$75,486	$78,132
Personnel man-years	4	4.5	4.5

II. TRANSMITTERS OF MONEY ABROAD

Need

To protect the public from economic loss resulting from the failure of a company engaging in the business of transmitting money abroad.

Objectives

To assure that the business of transmitting money abroad is conducted in a financially sound manner.

STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT—Continued

II. TRANSMITTERS OF MONEY ABROAD—Continued

General Description

Most check sellers and cashers are licensed and supervised by the Department of Corporations, but certain money transmitters that are not incorporated in California and conducting interstate and international business come within the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Banks. Supervision includes periodic examination to determine their compliance with applicable laws. At the present time seven companies with over 5,000 agents are licensed by this department.

Authority

California Financial Code, Division 1, Chapter 14 (Banking Law).

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs *(Banking Fund)*	0.1	0.1	0.1	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500

III. CERTIFICATION OF SECURITIES

Need

As there are no longer any savings banks in California, certification of securities as legal investments for savings banks is anachronistic. However, many public retirement funds, employee benefit trust accounts, and state credit unions may invest in corporation securities only if such securities are legal investments for savings banks. In addition, the certification of securities assists securities dealers in the marketing of new issues. Prior to World War II, due to inadequate regulation of the issuance of securities and other factors, it was necessary to provide extensive and restrictive statutes governing the investment in securities by banks. Given the current regulatory structure, continued supervision by this department is inappropriate.

Legislation was submitted during the 1970 session to transfer this function to the Department of Corporations, but it did not pass. The department is now restudying the feasibility of terminating the program or sponsoring new legislation to transfer the function to the Department of Corporations.

Objectives

To assure that certain elements of the public do not invest in securities that fail to meet specified standards established by statute.

Output

Output is measured by the number of applications received and securities certified.

	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Applications received	133	135	135
Securities certified	128	130	130

General Description

The department only certifies securities when an application is made for a certificate of eligibility of security for investment by savings banks. Upon receipt of an application, accompanied by supporting information, the department ascertains if the security meets the specifications of the applicable statutes and, if the issue does qualify, a certificate is issued.

Authority

California Financial Code, Division 1, Chapter 11 (Banking Law).

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs *(Banking Fund)*	0.1	0.1	0.1	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500

IV. SMALL BUSINESS ASSISTANCE

General Description

The Legislature appropriated $150,000 for a pilot program to assist in developing small business opportunities in low-income areas. In accordance with the provisions of the pilot program, the Superintendent of Banks transferred to the California Job Development Corporation Law Executive Board the responsibilities relating to this program. The superintendent continues as a member of the California Job Development Law Executive Board.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	–	–	–	$71,980	–	–

STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT—Continued

V. ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL AGENCY SECURITY

Need

Banks when they accept the deposit of public funds are required to pledge certain types of securities in order to protect the public against loss in the event of insolvency of a depository bank.

Objectives

To assure that public deposits are fully and adequately secured in accordance with law, while permitting the most efficient and economical method of collateralization to be employed.

General Description

This is a new program which became effective July 1, 1970, implementing changes in the law relating to the collateralization of local agency funds deposited in banks. The old method of handling of collateral by individual local agency treasurers was costly and inefficient, and the new system of centralized supervision and utilization of a pooling concept will result in reducing costs of the collateralization system. The Superintendent of Banks is designated as Administrator of Local Agency Security and acts as agent for local treasurers in verifying the amount and quality of collateral pledged to secure local agency deposits. Approximately 140 banks presently act as depositories for more than 1,500 local agencies having aggregate deposits in excess of $2 billion. Expense of administration is a General Fund charge, reimbursable by assessment of the participating banks.

Two authorized positions are being abolished in this program since the workload will be less than originally anticipated.

Authority

California Government Code, Title 5, Division 2, Part 1, Chapter 4, Article 2 (as amended by Statutes 1969, Chapter 1483, operative July 1, 1970).

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	0.5	1.5	5	$6,326	$38,520	$88,840
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–2	–	–	–24,780
Totals, Administration of Local Agency Security	0.5	1.5	3	$6,326	$38,520	$64,060
Reimbursements				*6,326*	*38,520*	*64,060*

VI. DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

Need

Central leadership and services are essential to the successful administration of the department and its programs. This leadership must include the ability to delineate the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Banks and to implement the intent of the Legislature.

Objectives

To provide direction, policy determination as well as administrative, personnel and other services necessary for the general operation of the department.

Authority

California Financial Code, Division 1, Section 231, Chapter 2 (Banking Law).

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	11.7	13.3	11.8	$220,819	$254,924	$263,861
State Banking Fund				*205,409*	*254,924*	*263,861*
Reimbursements				*15,410*	–	–
Program Elements:						
Executive and administrative services	8	9.1	7.6	152,319	178,924	183,061
Legal and legislative services	2.2	2.7	2.7	34,500	40,000	42,200
Information services	1.5	1.5	1.5	34,000	36,000	38,600

Executive and Administrative Services

General Description

The cost of administrative services and general expenses not allocable to other programs are included in this category. It includes the undistributed man-years and costs of the executive staff, staff personnel, and fiscal and clerical assistance. Certain supplementary administrative services are provided by other state agencies in accordance with the Government Code.

Input	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Expenditures	$152,319	$178,924	$183,061
Personnel man-years	8	9.1	7.6

STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT—Continued

VI. DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Legal and Legislative Services

Objectives

To assure that legislation relating to the functions of the State Banking Department and financial institutions is in the public interest and that adequate information regarding the interpretation and application of pertinent law is available to affected parties.

General Description

Proposed legislation, both at the state and federal level, on matters affecting the functions of the State Banking Department and financial institutions are analyzed to assist the superintendent and the Governor in making recommendations to legislative bodies. The drafting of proposed legislation, regulations and interpretive communications, supported by legal research is conducted to respond to changing circumstances and public need.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$34,500	$40,000	$42,200
Personnel man-years	2.2	2.7	2.7

Information Services

Need

Accumulation and public dissemination of banking data is needed to facilitate market forces. Research relating to banking economics is necessary to permit knowledgeable supervisory judgments to be made.

Objectives

To generate information regarding banking practices and economics for the internal use of the State Banking Department and for dissemination to the public.

General Description

The program includes preparation and publication of the weekly bulletin and annual report of the department, both of which are required by statute, and the development of banking statistics and information.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$34,000	$36,000	$38,600
Personnel man-years	1.5	1.5	1.5

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	74.6	88	88	$958,958	$1,154,378	$1,177,158
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in authorized positions	–	–	-2	–	–	-24,780
Totals, Salaries and Wages	74.6	88	86	$958,958	$1,154,378	$1,152,378
Estimated salary savings	–	*-5*	*-3*	–	*-53,844*	*-21,980*
Net Totals, Salaries & Wages	74.6	83	83	$958,958	$1,100,534	$1,130,398
Staff benefits	–	–	–	94,446	110,000	130,000
Workmen's compensation	–	–	–	1,852	1,000	1,000
Totals, Personal Services	74.6	83	83	$1,055,256	$1,211,534	$1,261,398
Operating expenses and equipment				327,264	248,233	273,557
Totals, Expenditures				$1,382,520	$1,459,767	$1,534,955
Reimbursements—other				*-21,736*	*-38,520*	*-64,060*
Net Expenditures				$1,360,784	$1,421,247	$1,470,895
General Fund				*71,980*	–	–
State Banking Fund				*1,288,804*	*1,421,247*	*1,470,895*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
General Fund			
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Chapter 1372, Statutes of 1968 (Small Business Assistance)	$141,875	–	–
Transferred to California Job Development Law Executive Board	-69,895	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$71,980	–	–

STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT—Continued

LINE	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	STATE OPERATIONS—Continued			
	State Banking Fund			
	Budget Act appropriation (Temporary Loan)	–	($38,520)	($64,060)
	Budget Act appropriation	$1,340,197	1,386,034	1,470,895
	Salary increase authorization	30,878	36,574	–
	Totals, Available	$1,371,075	$1,422,608	$1,470,895
	Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–82,271	–1,361	–
	Totals, Expenditures	$1,288,804	$1,421,247	$1,470,895
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$1,360,784	$1,421,247	$1,470,895

REVENUES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$166	–	–

FUND CONDITION	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	ESTIMATED 1971-72
STATE BANKING FUND			
Accumulated surplus, July	$840,942	$896,499	$831,512
Prior year adjustment	–1,842	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$839,100	$896,499	$831,512
Revenues:			
Assessment of banks	$1,161,905	$1,176,510	$1,200,000
Other regulatory fees	101,185	102,000	102,000
Income from surplus money investments	82,408	77,000	67,500
Miscellaneous	705	750	750
Totals, Revenue	$1,346,203	$1,356,260	$1,370,250
Totals, Resources	$2,185,303	$2,252,759	$2,201,762
Less Expenditures:			
State Banking Department	$1,288,804	$1,421,247	$1,470,895
Claim of Secretary, State Board of Control	–	–	82
Totals, Expenditures	$1,288,804	$1,421,247	$1,470,977
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$896,499	$831,512	$730,785
Surplus available for appropriation	*896,499*	*831,512*	*730,785*

STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	ADMINISTRATION				SALARY RANGE		
	Supt of banks	1.1	1	1	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000
	Chief deputy superintendent	0.4	1	1	1,793–2,179	25,530	26,148
	Sr counsel	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	19,840	20,836
	Bank examiner IV	0.3	1	1	1,273–1,548	16,316	17,140
	Banking economist	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
	Bank examiner III	1.7	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
	Asst counsel	0.9	1	1	998–1,213	13,442	14,086
	Accountant I	1	1	1	644–783	8,916	9,359
	Sr legal steno	1	1	1	599–728	8,736	8,736
	Steno II	1.6	2	2	492–628	13,242	13,548
	Clerk-typist II	0.3	2	2	457–614	12,386	12,682
	Clerk II	1.1	1	1	457–556	6,646	6,672
	Account clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,285	6,594
	Totals, Authorized Positions	12.4	15	15	$155,507	$195,191	$199,653
	ENFORCEMENT OF BANKING LAWS						
	Deputy superintendent	1.8	2	2	$1,626–1,976	$46,296	$47,424
	Chief bank examiner	2	2	2	1,475–1,793	39,024	40,992
	Bank examiner IV	11.7	11	11	1,273–1,548	201,404	203,110
	Bank examiner III	13.6	15	15	1,048–1,273	218,668	222,716
	Bank examiner II	22.3	28	28	863–1,048	332,412	337,449
	Bank examiner I	2.8	2	2	676–821	17,879	18,766
	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
	Clerk-typist II	5.1	5	5	457–614	32,698	33,494
	Clerk II	0.9	1	1	457–556	5,622	5,910
	Totals, Authorized Positions	62.2	68	68	$803,451	$909,387	$925,245
	ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL AGENCY SECURITY						
	Deputy administrator	–	1	1	$1,475–1,793	$17,700	$18,576
	Bank examiner II	–	2	2	863–1,048	20,712	21,720
	Stenographer II	–	1	1	492–628	5,904	6,204
	Clerk-typist II	–	1	1	457–614	5,484	5,760
	Totals, Authorized Positions	–	5	5	–	$49,800	$52,260
	GRAND TOTALS, AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	74.6	88	88	$958,958	$1,154,378	$1,177,158

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Totals, Authorized Positions	74.6	88	88	$958,958	$1,154,378	$1,177,158
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Deputy administrator of local agency security	–	–	–1	SALARY RANGE 1,475–1,793	–	–18,576
Stenographer II	–	–	–1	492–628	–	–6,204
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–	–2	–	–	–$24,780
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	74.6	88	86	$958,958	$1,154,378	$1,152,378

DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS

Headquarters Office at Sacramento

Program Objectives

The principal objectives of the Department of Corporations are:

Through the Securities and Franchise Program, to provide appropriate controls over the solicitation, marketing and sale of securities and franchises to California residents; to install and maintain adequate deterrents and safeguards against unfair or unscrupulous promotional schemes; to take suitable enforcement action when dishonest and questionable practices occur in such sales.

Through the Lender-Fiduciary Program, to fulfill statutory demands to provide regulatory surveillance over companies engaged in the business of lending money or receiving funds from the public in a fiduciary capacity.

Through the Administration Program, to provide service functions essential to the operation of the department and to furnish leadership and guidance to the staff and general public concerning matters under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corporations.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72
I. Securities and Franchise Program	$2,625,938	$2,919,644	$2,919,644
II. Lender-Fiduciary Program	1,342,973	1,356,743	1,347,672
III. Administration—distributed to other programs	(168,935)	(177,382)	(187,143)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$3,968,911	$4,276,387	$4,267,316
Reimbursements	*–1,028,852*	*–957,646*	*–1,067,316*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(General Fund)*	$2,940,059	$3,318,741	$3,200,000
Personnel man-years	269.9	278.8	272

I. SECURITIES AND FRANCHISE PROGRAM

Need

Securities worth billions of dollars are sold and issued to residents of the State of California annually. While many investors in stocks, other corporate securities, and franchises are sophisticated individuals, participation in this type of investment is ever more frequently becoming typical of the average wage-earner. The Corporate Securities Law requires that the commissioner find that the sale of securities is not unfair, unjust or inequitable. As an adjunct, full disclosure of relevant financial and legal information is generally considered essential in public offerings in order that all investors, especially those who are less sophisticated, may be apprised of the risks inherent in investments of this type. The new Franchise Investment Law requires full disclosure to the would-be purchaser.

Over 30,000 broker-dealers, agents, commodity advisers, and investment advisers are licensed in the State of California. These companies and individuals solicit and provide the facilities for the purchase and sale of securities, or advise as to the feasibility of investments of this type, considering the financial and other circumstances surrounding each investor. In order to protect members of the investing public from patently false and misleading statements being made by unprincipled individuals acting in these capacities, it is necessary that only well qualified, trustworthy applicants receive certificates.

Persons aggrieved by the allegedly improper sale and issuance of securities or other violations of the Corporate Securities Law require an agency through which their complaints can be investigated and acted upon.

Objectives

To determine that the applicant intends to transact its business fairly and honestly.

To determine that the proposed issuance of securities is fair, just and equitable.

To determine that the methods to be used in issuing securities will not work a fraud upon the purchasers thereof.

To determine that applicants meet the criteria necessary for offering franchises.

To determine that applicants meet the criteria necessary for obtaining certificates to transact business as a broker-dealer, agent, commodity adviser, or investment adviser.

To investigate alleged or suspected violations or evasions of the Corporate Securities Law.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Permit	8,193	8,200	8,000
Coordination	1,899	1,800	2,000
Notification	330	350	400
Notices (small offering exemption)	13,931	14,500	16,000
Orders issued	17,007	18,500	21,050
Franchise registrations	–	1,000	1,100
Licenses issued	31,744	35,000	40,000
Enforcement cases processed	2,229	2,875	3,250

Authority

Corporations Code, Sections 25000–25804, inclusive.
Corporations Code, Sections 31000–31516, inclusive.

General Description

The qualifications, franchises, and the regulation and enforcement elements are utilized to effect compliance with the various facets of the Corporate Securities Law and the Franchise Investment Law.

DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	I. SECURITIES AND FRANCHISE PROGRAM—Continued						
	Continuing program costs	161.5	172	172.2	$2,625,938	$2,919,644	$2,919,644
	General Fund				*2,621,538*	*2,909,644*	*2,909,644*
	Reimbursements				*4,400*	*10,000*	*10,000*
	Program Elements:						
	Qualifications	103.5	110.2	106.4	1,950,247	2,170,168	2,128,420
	Franchises	–	3.9	7.9	–	40,000	81,748
	Regulation and enforcement	58	57.9	57.9	675,691	709,476	709,476

Qualifications

Need

Applications must be filed, either by the issuers of the securities or other interested parties, and must be scrutinized by the department before securities can be sold and issued in the State of California. Among other items, the issuer's business history, any adverse orders, judgments, or decrees entered in connection with the offering, and financial condition of the issuer must be disclosed. All of the above information must be examined for completeness and appropriately analyzed.

Objectives

To determine if the appropriate requirements, depending upon the type of qualification, as set forth in the law and regulations, have been met.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Permit	8,193	8,200	8,000
Coordination	1,899	1,800	2,000
Notification	330	350	400
Notices (small offering exemption)	13,931	14,500	16,000
Orders issued	9,045	10,000	11,050

(Until January 2, 1969, consent to the issuance of securities was given by means of permits granted by the commissioner. Since that date, the method used to insure the validity of a securities issuance is qualification. Securities may now be qualified by either permit, coordination or notification, depending on the particular circumstances.)

General Description

The sale and issuance of securities in the State of California, unless specifically exempted by statute, must be qualified pursuant to the Corporate Securities Law through the filing of an application and exhibits thereto, including current financial statements and other relevant documents.

Qualification can be by coordination, notification, or permit. The criteria established in the law determine the appropriate qualification to be utilized. The issuance of a permit, or the nonissuance of a stop order for the other types of qualification, will result in the qualification becoming effective.

If the proposed plan of business of the issuer and the proposed issuance and sale of securities are fair, just, and equitable and the securities to be issued and the methods to be used in issuing them will be fair, just and equitable, the qualification will be allowed to become effective. Specific conditions may be imposed on the qualification if it is found that otherwise the sale of securities could be unfair, unjust and inequitable.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$1,950,247	$2,170,168	$2,128,420
Personnel man-years	103.5	110.2	106.4

Franchises

Need

The franchise system of merchandising is one of the fastest growing industries in the United States and accounts for over $1.5 billion in sales in the State of California. By some estimates, as many as 100,000 franchisees operate in this state, performing services or selling items such as take-out food, soft drinks, and automotive products.

However, far too many individuals investing in franchises face loss of their investments, in many cases their life savings, for reasons varying from outright fraud to sincere solicitations of the innocent, but incompetent, franchisor.

The Franchise Investment Law provides each prospective franchisee with the opportunity to make an intelligent decision regarding franchises being offered, based on the information required to be disclosed to him by this law. It also acts to prohibit the sale of franchises where such sale would lead to fraud or a likelihood that the franchisor's promises would not be fulfilled.

Objectives

To review applications for registration to determine whether the offer and sale of the franchise would constitute misrepresentation to, or deceit or fraud of the purchasers, and whether the involvement of any person in the sale or management of the franchise creates an unreasonable risk to prospective franchisees.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Franchise registrations	–	1,000	1,100

DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS—Continued

I. SECURITIES AND FRANCHISE PROGRAM—Continued

Franchises—Continued

General Description

Generally speaking, a franchise is defined as an agreement between two or more persons by which:

(a) A franchisee is granted the right to engage in the business of offering, selling or distributing goods and services under a marketing plan prescribed by the franchisor;

(b) The operation of the franchisee's business pursuant to such plan is substantially associated with the franchisor's trademark; and

(c) The franchisee is required to pay a franchise fee.

On and after April 15, 1971, it will be unlawful to offer and sell any franchise in the State of California unless the offer has been registered or exempted from registration. In order to register, an application must be filed disclosing certain relevant information. If a review of the application discloses that the offer of a franchise is not unfair to the prospective franchisee or that it is in no way fraudulent, the registration normally will be allowed to become effective. Under certain circumstances as defined in the Franchise Investment Law, the commissioner may summarily issue a stop order denying the effectiveness of or suspending or revoking the effectiveness of any registration.

Investigations are authorized when there is good reason to suspect violations of the law or regulations. Desist and refrain orders may be issued if the findings so dictate.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	–	$40,000	$81,748
Personnel man-years	–	3.9	7.9

Regulation and Enforcement

Need

Broker-dealers, agents, commodity advisers, and investment advisers act in a quasi-fiduciary and consulting capacity. Their relationship with the members of the California investing public is such that those certified to fulfill these positions should not include individuals with known records of questionable business practices.

Complaints from the general public or other agencies regarding the propriety of any transaction involving the sale and issuance of securities or franchises, whether or not involving the above entities, must be investigated and the facts evaluated.

Objectives

To determine if the applicants for broker-dealers, agents, commodity advisers, and investment advisers have the necessary attributes to be issued an appropriate certificate.

To pass on the propriety of certain secondary issuances and to issue the enabling authority for such issuances.

To determine the validity of complaints filed by members of the public.

To investigate any irregularities noted by the staff or other agencies relating to the sale, issuance, transfer, or exchange of securities or franchises.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Licenses issued	31,744	35,000	40,000
Consents to transfer	7,962	8,500	10,000
Enforcement cases processed	2,229	2,875	3,250

General Description

Prospective broker-dealers, agents, commodity advisers, and investment advisers must file applications for certificates to operate in California. Each class of applicant, other than agents, must also file current financial statements. A review of the pertinent documents containing information concerning the applicant's background, business experience, reputation and financial responsibility enables a knowledgeable decision to be made as to whether or not the certificate should be issued.

Complaints filed by the general public, as well as possible and potential infractions of the Corporate Securities Law noted by the staff or members of other regulatory agencies are thoroughly investigated. As a result of the department's findings, one of the following steps is taken: no further action may be deemed necessary; punitive action including suspension or revocation of a certificate, license, or permit may be taken; and/or criminal proceedings may be instituted by other enforcement agencies.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$675,691	$709,476	$709,476
Personnel man-years	58	57.9	57.9

II. LENDER-FIDUCIARY PROGRAM

Need

Check sellers and cashers, credit unions, escrow agents, industrial loan companies, personal property brokers, retirement systems, small loan companies, and trading stamp companies render services to California residents, providing them with assistance in financial and fiduciary matters. Almost 4,000 licensees serve Californians in this manner under the several laws covered by this program.

Many individuals dealing with these entities are persons whose financial situation is such that they can least afford to suffer losses. In regulating these classes of licensees, it is desirable to eliminate mismanagement and misrepresentation and to minimize the possibilities and probabilities of manipulative, deceptive, or other fraudulent schemes, devices, or contrivances.

DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS—Continued

II. LENDER-FIDUCIARY PROGRAM—Continued

Objectives

To restrict licenses to those companies and/or individuals who meet the requirements set forth in the law and regulations.

To review the qualifications of personnel for competence and suitability for employment in supervisory and management capacities.

To perform periodic regulatory examinations to assure continued compliance with the appropriate laws and rules.

To halt unsafe and injurious business practices and to investigate alleged or suspected violations or evasions of the various lender-fiduciary laws.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Licenses (locations)	4,192	3,868	3,667
Investigations and examinations conducted	2,829	2,731	2,671

Authority

See each element for the applicable authority.

General Description

Prospective licensees must file applications setting forth proof of their financial responsibility, experience, character, and general fitness to be so licensed. They must also show that the principals are such as to command the confidence of the community and warrant belief that the business will be operated honestly, fairly, and efficiently.

Periodic regulatory examinations of the books and records of licensees are conducted for the purpose of discovering and correcting errors of interpretation and procedure; determining and evaluating the financial condition of certain licensees; and detecting breaches of financial trust and other violations of the various laws and regulations.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	94.4	92.8	85.8	$1,342,973	$1,356,743	$1,347,672
General Fund				*318,521*	*409,097*	*290,356*
Reimbursements				*1,024,452*	*947,646*	*1,057,316*
Program Elements:						
Check Sellers and Cashers Law	3.1	3.1	3.1	41,826	44,806	47,806
Credit Union Law	26.1	26.1	26.1	368,375	396,010	404,010
Escrow Law	13.4	13.4	12.7	178,442	191,650	191,650
Industrial Loan Law	17.1	19.1	16.1	226,336	243,450	251,450
Personal Property Brokers Law and Small Loan Law	28	28	27	413,079	443,801	443,801
Retirement Systems Disclosure Law	5.7	2.1	0.5	104,455	25,931	5,860
Trading Stamp Law	1	1	0.3	10,460	11,095	3,095

Check Sellers and Cashers Law

Need

Money orders totaling over $315,000,000 are sold annually by California licensees, primarily to those in low-income brackets. Proraters under the jurisdiction of this law receive money from their debtor-clients, which is distributed among creditors in payment or partial payment of the obligations of such debtor-clients. These funds are received in a trust capacity, and as such must be protected from misappropriation and defalcation to insure ultimate payment to the designated parties.

Objectives

To review applications for licenses to determine if the applicants possess the necessary financial responsibility, experience, character, and general fitness to operate this type of business honestly, fairly, and equitably.

To conduct periodic regulatory examinations designed to assure continued compliance with the provisions of the Check Sellers and Cashers Law and regulations, with special emphasis being placed upon the integrity of the trust funds, the financial condition of the licensees, and amounts being charged members of the public as fees.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Licensed locations	43	45	47
Investigations and examinations conducted	36	37	37

Authority

Financial Code Sections 12000 et seq.; California Administrative Code, Title 10, Sections 1760–1805, inclusive.

General Description

Check sellers and cashers' major functions are to sell money orders and to accept money to be transmitted to others in payment of utility bills. Such services are utilized primarily by those unable or unwilling, for financial reasons, to maintain a checking account at a bank.

Proraters receive money from their debtor-clients and distribute it, according to a predetermined plan, to the creditors of the debtor-clients. Those individuals who find themselves seriously financially overextended may engage a prorater in an attempt to rectify their past unwise expenditures.

Both of the above classes of business are licensed under the provisions of the Check Sellers and Cashers Law. The license application must set forth the

DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS—Continued

II. LENDER-FIDUCIARY PROGRAM—Continued

Check Sellers and Cashers Law—Continued

information required in the law and regulations and must be filed together with a surety bond in an amount provided by statute. If the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the department that he possesses the qualifications to engage in this type of business, a license normally is issued.

Periodic regulatory examinations are performed, annual audited financial statements must be submitted, and investigations are conducted to discover possible violations and to deter evasions of the law.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$41,826	$44,806	$47,806
Personnel man-years	3.1	3.1	3.1

Credit Union Law

Need

State chartered credit unions serve considerably in excess of one million Californians. These nonprofit cooperatives are important vehicles in the encouragement of savings and in providing sources of loans for members. It is essential that they be operated efficiently, profitably, and in a business-like manner. Frequently they are the guardians of the life savings of middle-class Californians and constantly serve as one of the most important sources of consumer finance.

Objectives

To review applications for certificates to act as credit unions to determine if a common bond exists among the proposed members and that the proposed officers, committeemen, and directors have the responsibility, character, and general fitness to operate the business honestly, fairly, and efficiently.

To conduct periodic regulatory examinations to assure continued compliance with the provisions of the California Credit Union Law and regulations, with special emphasis being placed on the accuracy of the members' share balances, the propriety of the loans made and amounts charged to the members as fees.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Licensees	628	630	640
Investigations and examinations conducted	367	370	370

Authority

Financial Code Sections 14000–16004, inclusive; California Administrative Code, Title 10, Sections 900–971, inclusive.

General Description

Credit unions are cooperative organizations composed of people sharing a common bond of association who save their money together and make loans to each other from the accumulated funds at legal rates of interest.

An application for a certificate to act as a credit union must be filed setting forth the information required by the California Credit Union Law and regulations. If the applicant can make a satisfactory presentation, a certificate normally will be issued allowing the applicant to engage in and carry on business as a credit union.

Periodic regulatory examinations are performed, annual financial statements must be submitted, and investigations are conducted to discover possible violations and to deter evasions of the law.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$368,375	$396,010	$404,010
Personnel man-years	26.1	26.1	26.1

Escrow Law

Need

Independent licensed escrow agents, operating over 350 main and branch locations, handle escrow transactions throughout the state although due to historic differences in practice these are primarily located in southern California. Over $25 billion of money and property are received annually by these agents in trust, awaiting the happening of a specified event or the performance of a prescribed condition. Parties to an escrow must rely on the honesty and business acumen of the agents for proper maintenance of their accounts and disposition of their money and property. The nature of this type of business and the relatively large amounts involved make the regular surveillance provided by this program highly desirable for the protection of the public.

Objectives

To review applications for licenses to determine if the applicants have the character, experience, financial condition, and general fitness to engage in the escrow business.

To conduct periodic regulatory examinations to assure continued compliance with the provisions of

DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS—Continued

II. LENDER-FIDUCIARY PROGRAM—Continued

Escrow Law—Continued

the Escrow Law and regulations, with special emphasis being placed upon the integrity of the trust funds, the financial condition of the licensees, and the adherence by the licensees to written escrow instructions.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Licensed locations	518	520	530
Investigations and examinations conducted	343	345	345

Authority

Financial Code Sections 17000 et seq.; California Administrative Code, Title 10, Sections 1700–1753, inclusive.

General Description

Escrow agents act as disinterested third parties to a transaction between two parties generally involving real property. They maintain possession of documents and money to be transferred in such a transaction until it is consummated or canceled. All money received must be segregated and deposited into a trust fund, and disbursements from said fund may be made only upon written instructions of the parties to the escrow.

The license application must set forth the information required in the law and regulations and must be filed together with fidelity and surety bonds as prescribed by statute. If the applicant can make a satisfactory presentation, a license to engage in this type of business normally is issued.

Periodic regulatory examinations are performed, annual audited financial statements must be submitted, and investigations are conducted to discover possible violations and to deter evasions of the law.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$178,442	$191,650	$191,650
Personnel man-years	13.4	13.4	12.7

Industrial Loan Law

Need

California industrial loan companies have issued over $234 million in the form of thrift certificates for funds received from California residents. These publicly solicited funds subsequently are invested by the licensees in high yield receivables, which constitute substantially all of the assets of an industrial loan company. The financial stability of an industrial loan company is contingent upon the use of reasonableness and discretion in the acquisition and retention of such receivables.

Objectives

To review applications for licenses to determine if the applicants have the character, reputation, financial responsibility and business experience necessary to operate an industrial loan company; and to ascertain whether the public convenience and advantage will be promoted by the establishment of the proposed industrial loan company.

To conduct periodic regulatory examinations to assure continued compliance with the provisions of the Industrial Loan Law and regulations, with special emphasis being placed upon the accuracy of the thrift certificate holders' balances, the validity and collectibility of the receivables, and the financial condition of the licensees.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
License locations	303	335	380
Examinations and Investigations conducted	224	245	285

Authority

Financial Code Sections 18000 et seq.; California Administrative Code, Title 10, Sections 1100–1299, inclusive.

General Description

Industrial loan companies make loans to individuals and other entities, normally taking as security real or personal property; they may also loan on an unsecured basis. A portion of their financing is normally derived from the public through the sale of thrift certificates.

The Industrial Loan Law imposes restrictions on the type of receivables that may be contained in the portfolio of such companies; this necessitates a diversification of risk among borrowers and among types of collateral. The purpose of such diversification is to spread the risk as a safety factor for the thrift certificate holders as well as for stockholders.

A license application must set forth the information required in the law and regulations and must be filed along with a surety bond for the statutory amount. If the applicant can make a satisfactory presentation, a license may be issued, depending upon the needs of the community for this type of business.

Periodic regulatory examinations are performed, annual audited financial statements must be submitted, and investigations are conducted to discover possible violations and to deter evasions of the law.

DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS—Continued

II. LENDER-FIDUCIARY PROGRAM—Continued

Industrial Loan Law—Continued

The Industrial Loan Law specifies conditions under which the commissioner may take possession of an industrial loan company, as conservator or liquidator for the protection of thrift certificate holders.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$226,336	$243,450	$251,450
Personnel man-years	17.1	19.1	16.1

Personal Property Brokers Law and California Small Loan Law

Need

Personal property brokers made loans totalling in excess of $1.6 billion to Californians during the past year, secured in total or in part by personal property. In addition, small loan companies participated in unsecured consumer finance transactions. Such lenders provide a source of credit to individuals who for one reason or another are unable to qualify for loans from other perhaps less costly sources. Usually the customers served by this type of licensee are the least sophisticated members of the community, in need of the full protection of these two laws.

Objectives

To review applications for licenses to determine if the applicants have the financial responsibility, experience, character and general fitness to operate honestly, fairly, and efficiently.

To conduct periodic regulatory examinations to assure continued compliance with the provisions of the applicable law and regulations. Special emphasis is placed on the detection of possible excessive rates of interest being charged borrowers, the disclosure to the borrower of all relevant facts concerning the terms of the loan, and the propriety of collateral sales (e.g., insurance) in connection with such loans.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Licensees	1,943	1,950	2,050
Investigations and examinations conducted	1,609	1,609	1,609

Authority

Financial Code Section 22000 et seq., California Administrative Code, Title 10, Sections 1400–1550, inclusive.

General Description

Personal property brokers and small loan companies are commonly referred to as finance companies. These companies lend money to members of the public with personal property such as automobiles and household goods as collateral, at a rate of charge not exceeding that set forth in the law.

The Personal Property Brokers Law and California Small Loan Law require full disclosure of the terms of the loan to the borrower including: the date of loan; the amount and maturity of the loan contract; how and when repayable; the nature of the security for the loan; and the agreed rate of charge.

The license application must set forth the information required in the law and regulations and must be filed along with a surety bond for the statutory amount. If the applicant can make a satisfactory presentation, a license normally will be issued.

Periodic regulatory examinations are performed, annual financial statements must be submitted, reviewed and compiled. Investigations are also conducted to discover possible violations and to deter evasions of the law.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$413,079	$443,801	$443,801
Personnel man-years	28.0	28.0	27.0

Retirement Systems Disclosure Law

Need

There are approximately 15,000 retirement systems in the State of California with well over 750,000 participants. However, participants in, and beneficiaries of, retirement systems do not receive all vital information regarding such systems under applicable federal law. To fill this void, the Retirement Systems Disclosure Law, requiring such additional disclosure, was enacted, and became operative on January 1, 1971.

Objectives

To require the annual publication of a report by the administrator of every retirement system.

To require the annual filing of a report setting forth all investment transactions conducted during the preceding year, unless exempted.

To assure that retirement systems are not conducted in such an unsafe and injurious manner as to render further operations hazardous to the participants of the systems.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Licensees	739	370	–
Investigations and examinations conducted	250	125	25

Authority

California Financial Code, Sections 28000–28305.

DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS—Continued

II. LENDER-FIDUCIARY PROGRAM—Continued

Retirement Systems Disclosure Law—Continued

General Description

All pension plans, profit-sharing plans, stock bonus plans, and similar benefit plans in the State of California qualifying under Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code are subject to this revised law which modifies the regulation of retirement systems in this state. Retirement systems anticipate the payment of stated benefits and/or accumulated amounts to the participants or beneficiaries upon the occurrence of a certain contingency such as retirement or death.

An annual report must be published by the administrator of every retirement system and must set forth the information required by the law. In certain instances, each participant must also be furnished an annual report setting forth the status of his individual account. Unless exempted, a report setting forth all investment transactions conducted during the preceding year must be filed with the commissioner and is to be made available for inspection by participants and beneficiaries of the retirement system.

Investigations and examinations may be conducted at any time if violations are suspected or to deter evasions of the law.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$104,455	$25,931	$5,860
Personnel man-years	5.7	2.1	0.5

Trading Stamp Law

Need

The aggregate yearly gross sale of trading stamps in California totals approximately $140 million. Licensees under this law must be prepared to redeem, upon presentation, any trading stamp which it has issued in goods, wares, or merchandise, or in cash. The public must be protected from the possibility of a licensee's inability to redeem its stamps.

Objectives

To review license applications to determine if the proposed officers, directors, partners, or proprietors have the character, experience, or general fitness to engage in the trading stamp business. Also, to review the financial statements and statutory bond to determine if they are satisfactory.

To review license renewal applications and semiannual operating statements submitted by licensees to evaluate their financial condition and ascertain if any irregularities exist.

To investigate filed complaints to ascertain their validity and, depending on the findings of such investigations, to take disciplinary action deemed appropriate.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Licensees	18	18	20

Authority

Business and Professions Code Section 17750 et seq.

General Description

Trading stamp companies are organizations which issue a stamp or similar device to be dispensed in connection with the retail sale of merchandise or service, which entitles the holder to receive merchandise, service, or cash upon redemption.

The Trading Stamp Law requires that a statutory bond be posted conditioned upon: (a) the performance by the company of its obligations to redeem trading stamps issued in this state when they are duly presented for redemption, and (b) the establishment of an adequate reserve for stamp redemption.

The license application must set forth the information required in the law. If the applicant can meet the statutory prerequisites and make a satisfactory presentation, a license normally will be issued.

License renewal applications must be submitted annually, financial statements must be submitted semiannually, and investigations are conducted as required to discover possible violations and to deter evasions of the law.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$10,460	$11,095	$3,095
Personnel man-years	1	1	0.3

III. ADMINISTRATION

The Commissioner of Corporations, with the assistance of his executive staff, fulfills the following functions:

1. Suggests needed legislation or amendments to current laws and regulations for the improved protection of the residents of California;

2. Establishes departmental policy and issues interpretive opinions of general interest;

3. Directs the allocation of personnel between the programs and among the program elements;

4. Instigates studies, surveys, and reviews for the increased efficiency and effectiveness of the department;

5. Encourages participation in training, safety, and merit award programs;

DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS—Continued

III. ADMINISTRATION—Continued

6. Takes action in whatever manner is appropriate to administer the affairs of the department.

The accounting and personnel office fulfills the following functions:

1. Prepares the budget and supporting material;
2. Negotiates leases and contracts;
3. Maintains the books and records relative to receipts, disbursements, and the budget, and prepares acceptable and sufficient reports to satisfy departmental and statutory requirements;
4. Maintains attendance records and prepares appropriate payroll documents.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
General office	6	6	6	$103,498	$108,673	$114,998
Accounting and personnel office	8	8	8	65,437	68,709	72,145
Totals, Departmental Administration	14	14	14	$168,935	$177,382	$187,143
Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
I. Securities and Franchise Program				−111,767	−117,356	−123,813
II. Lender-Fiduciary Program				−57,168	−60,026	−63,330
NET TOTALS, ADMINISTRATION				−	−	−

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	269.9	285	285	$3,041,596	$3,360,394	$3,416,702
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in authorized positions	−	−	−3	−	−	−31,572
Totals, Salaries and Wages	269.9	285	282	$3,041,596	$3,360,394	$3,385,130
Estimated salary savings	−	*−6.2*	*−10*	−	*−61,020*	*−98,250*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	269.9	278.8	272	$3,041,596	$3,299,374	$3,286,880
Staff benefits	−	−	−	306,313	340,284	346,043
Totals, Personal Services	269.9	278.8	272	$3,347,909	$3,639,658	$3,632,923
Operating expenses and equipment				621,002	636,729	634,393
Totals, Expenditures				$3,968,911	$4,276,387	$4,267,316
Reimbursements—other				*−1,028,852*	*−957,646*	*−1,067,316*
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$2,940,059	$3,318,741	$3,200,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
General Fund			
Budget Act appropriation	$3,054,310	$3,200,000	$3,200,000
Allocations from Salary Increase Fund	168,827	157,868	−
Totals Available	$3,223,137	$3,357,868	$3,200,000
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	−283,078	−39,127	−
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$2,940,059	$3,318,741	$3,200,000

REVENUES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Securities and Franchise Program	$6,674,224	$6,117,900	$6,070,400
Lender-Fiduciary Program	560,154	539,250	544,250
Total Revenues *(General Fund)*	$7,234,378	$6,657,150	$6,614,650

DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2					SALARY RANGE		
3	Commissioner	1	1	1	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000
4	Chief deputy commissioner	1	1	1	1,793–2,179	26,148	26,148
5	Asst commissioner	4	4	4	1,708–2,076	98,166	99,348
6	Supvng corporations counsel	4	4	4	1,548–1,882	88,758	89,802
7	Chief corporation examiner	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,091	21,516
8	Sr corporations counsel	12.5	13	13	1,475–1,793	265,157	270,788
9	Corporations counsel III	16.3	17	17	1,337–1,626	308,755	317,387
10	Supvng corporation examiner II	3	3	3	1,273–1,548	55,728	55,728
11	Mining & petroleum engineer	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	17,700	17,700
12	Supvng corporation examiner I	8	8	8	1,155–1,405	134,880	134,880
13	Supvng special investigator II	2	2	2	1,100–1,337	32,088	32,088
14	Corporation examiner III	30.3	32	32	1,048–1,273	473,063	480,092
15	Administrative asst II	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
16	Corporations counsel II	1.3	3	3	998–1,213	40,464	41,926
17	Supvng special investigator I	1.9	2	2	950–1,155	26,488	27,115
18	Jr counsel	2.4	3	3	870–1,058	37,476	38,088
19	Sr special investigator	5.9	9	9	870–1,058	111,750	113,652
20	Corporation examiner II	49.3	47	47	863–1,048	576,432	584,352
21	Accounting officer II	0.8	1	1	863–1,048	10,356	10,860
22	Studeut legal asst	1.3	2	2	535–959	22,488	22,488
23	Special investigator	9.2	6	6	791–959	68,608	69,048
24	Supvng clerk II	1	1	1	734–893	10,408	10,716
25	Secretary II	0.2	1	1	717–870	8,676	9,112
26	Auditor I	2	7	7	710–821	66,812	68,471
27	Supvug steno I	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
28	Accountant I	0.7	1	1	644–783	9,396	9,396
29	Administrative trainee	0.3	–	–	676–783	–	–
30	Supvng clerk I	3	3	3	635–772	27,640	27,792
31	Sr legal typist	3.3	5	5	599–728	41,622	42,644
32	Sr legal steno	17.6	16	16	599–728	134,896	136,848
33	Sr steno	2.1	2	2	562–717	16,392	16,392
34	Duplicating mach supvr I	0.5	1	1	584–710	8,460	8,520
35	Sr clerk-typist	5.1	5	5	548–700	38,877	39,516
36	Sr clerk	5.9	5	5	548–666	39,258	39,619
37	Sr file clerk	3	3	3	548–666	22,787	23,484
38	Sr account clerk	0.4	1	1	548–666	7,410	7,775
39	Steno II	2.8	4	4	492–628	26,058	27,008
40	Legal steno	7.8	7	7	517–628	49,977	51,186
41	Clerk-typist II	32.7	36	36	457–614	226,397	231,941
42	Duplicating mach operator II	0.6	2	2	505–614	13,218	13,884
43	Clerk II	14.9	14	14	457–556	88,832	90,301
44	File clerk II	2	2	2	457–556	13,344	13,344
45	Account clerk II	2.1	2	2	457–556	11,405	11,995
46	Steno I	0.1	2	2	446–543	11,003	11,555
47	Clerk-typist I	2.7	1	1	415–505	5,286	5,553
48	Clerk I	0.6	1	1	395–480	5,760	5,760
49	Temporary help	0.3	1	1	(1,770)	6,116	6,116
50							
51	Totals, Authorized Positions	269.9	285	285	$3,041,596	$3,360,394	$3,416,702
52							
53							
54							

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
55							
56							
57							
58							
59	Totals, Authorized Positions	269.9	285	285	$3,041,596	$3,360,394	$3,416,702
60	Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
61							
62							
63	Reduction in Authorized Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
64	Corporation examiner II	–	–	–2	863–1,048	–	–21,720
65	Auditor I	–	–	–1	710–821	–	–9,852
66							
67							
68	Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–	–3	–	–	–31,572
69							
70							
71	Totals, Salaries and Wages	269.9	285	282	$3,041,596	$3,360,394	$3,385,130
72							
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DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Headquarters Office at Sacramento

Program Objectives

To promote and maintain adequate housing and public living environments for California citizens of all socioeconomic levels.

To protect the public from inadequate construction, manufacture, repair, or rehabilitation of buildings, particularly dwelling units, and from improper living environments through the establishment and enforcement of health and safety standards.

To serve as a catalyst in seeking solutions to California's housing and community development problems through technical assistance, advice, research, and dissemination of information to citizens, private businesses and governmental entities.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72
I. Building and Housing Standards Program	$1,718,274	$1,694,507	$1,889,576
II. Technical Assistance Program	252,225	523,727	476,907
III. Administration—distributed to other programs	(173,555)	(168,390)	(166,766)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$1,970,499	$2,218,234	$2,366,483
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*-40,000*	*-232,933*	*-177,110*
Other	*-1,399*	*-96,494*	*-880,995*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(General Fund)*	$1,929,100	$1,888,807	$1,308,378
Personnel man-years	121.9	118.3	129

I. BUILDING AND HOUSING STANDARDS PROGRAM

Need

The development and enforcement of adequate building and housing standards is necessary to protect Californians from unsafe and unsanitary living conditions. Regulation also assures durability and the reasonable life necessary in order to finance the construction.

Objectives

To protect the public from health and safety hazards originating from inadequate construction and maintenance of building and housing occupancies.

Output

The establishment and enforcement of statewide building and housing standards protects Californians from an inestimable amount of property damage and loss of life which could result from unsafe and unsanitary structures and living environments.

Authority

Legislative authority is found in the Health and Safcty Code and the Labor Code. The specific authority is cited under each program element.

General Description

The building and housing standards program provides for the development, interpretation and enforcement of regulations for structures and vehicles which involve human habitation and human occupancy in the following program elements:

1. State Housing Law.
2. Employee housing and labor camps.
3. Mobilehome parks and accessory structures.
4. Mobilehomes.
5. Factory-Built Housing Law.
6. Special projects.

Workload Information

The 1971–72 Budget provides for an increase in employee housing and labor camps and mobilehomes. A decrease is proposed in mobilehome parks and accessory structures.

The employee housing and labor camps element is increased due to the passage of SB 681, which requires an annual inspection by the enforcement agency of all registered labor camps.

The mobilehomes element is increased because of significant rises in workload for the last several years.

The Factory-Built Housing Law element is being implemented through the use of independent quality control agencies rather than having division staff make all in-plant inspections.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	I. BUILDING AND HOUSING STANDARDS PROGRAM—Continued						
4	Continuing program costs	97.7	89	108.5	$1,718,274	$1,694,507	$1,956,213
5	Workload adjustments	–	–	-6	–	–	-66,637
8	**Totals, Building and Housing Standards Program**	97.7	89	102.5	$1,718,274	$1,694,507	$1,889,576
9	*General Fund*				*1,716,875*	*1,628,713*	*1,048,931*
10	Reimbursements:						
11	*Federal Reimbursements*				–	*9,650*	–
12	*Other Reimbursements*				*1,399*	*56,144*	*840,645*
13	Program Elements:						
14	1. State Housing Law	9.3	6	7.8	163,102	129,416	139,574
15	2. Employee housing and labor camps	9.5	7	10.2	166,538	134,216	185,353
16	3. Mobilehome parks and accessory structures	45.5	34	28	798,347	616,544	531,501
18	4. Mobilehomes	30.3	34.5	46.9	533,630	673,215	840,645
19	5. Factory-Built Housing Law	–	5	6.7	–	90,085	133,455
20	6. Special projects	3.1	2.5	2.9	56,657	51,031	59,048

1. State Housing Law

Need

Minimum health and safety regulations for houses, apartment houses, motels and hotels are essential to provide safe and healthy structures for people to live in. Increased uniformity in the encouragement and utilization of innovations necessitates statewide minimum standards.

Objectives

To protect the public health and safety in the construction and maintenance of houses, apartment houses, motels and hotels through the development and enforcement of statewide minimum standards.

Output

The establishment and enforcement of statewide minimum housing standards will protect the occupants in a community from an inestimable amount of property damage and human loss which could result from the hazards of unsafe and unsanitary dwelling units.

Authority

Health and Safety Code Sections 37039, 37103 and 17910 through 17995.

General Description

Prior to 1961, the State Housing Law was statutory. It became apparent by 1961 that the development of administrative regulations was the best approach to accommodate a changing construction technology. The regulations are statewide minimums and local government may adopt more restrictive standards. In general, the enforcement is at the local level, however, presently the state enforces the regulations in several remote local jurisdictions.

Input	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Expenditures	$163,102	$129,416	$139,574
Personnel man-years	9.3	6	7.8

Workload Information

Tuolumne County has recently assumed enforcement responsibility. The state will continue primary enforcement responsibility in Alpine, Trinity, Sierra and Mariposa counties.

2. Employee Housing and Labor Camps

Need

The seasonal occupancy of labor camp facilities and the inadequate housing for farm workers has created unusual health and safety problems which in the past have warranted state control. The lack of safe and sanitary conditions has caused statewide concern. Regulations and their enforcement are necessary for the protection of the health and safety of employee housing.

Objectives

To protect the health and safety of employees housed in labor camps or in other housing furnished by an employer.

Output

The establishment and enforcement of standards for labor camps and employee housing has resulted in safer and more sanitary conditions in this type of housing.

Authority

Labor Code, Sections 2610 through 2648 and Health and Safety Code, Sections 37039 and 37103.

General Description

It has not been practical for local governments to provide the necessary regulations of labor camps and employee housing facilities. Presently, local enforce-

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—Continued

I. BUILDING AND HOUSING STANDARDS PROGRAM—Continued

2. Employee Housing and Labor Camps—Continued

ment agencies issue permits and inspect permanent structures and the state regulates the temporary buildings due to their mobility. The state also has responsibility for the maintenance and sanitation of all labor camps and maintains a roster of labor camp facilities in the state. The state has enforcement responsibility and due to passage of SB 681 will make an annual inspection of each registered labor camp.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$166,538	$134,216	$185,353
Personnel man-years	9.5	7	10.2

Workload Information

Legislation which requires annual inspections of labor camps has caused an increase in this element.

3. Mobilehome Parks and Accessory Structures

Need

The rapid growth in mobilehome living has created the need for regulation of mobilehome parks. The density of mobilehome parks increases health and safety hazards. Due to the mobility of mobilehome and recreational vehicles, there is a need for uniform statewide maintenance and sanitation standards, and inspections.

It is necessary to regulate the design and construction of mobilehome accessory buildings or structures to insure the health and safety of mobilehome occupants. Uniform statewide standards are necessary because accessory structures are frequently relocated.

Objectives

To insure adequate standards and their enforcement for the protection of health and safety in mobilehome parks and recreational parks.

To establish standards and to provide an enforcement and interpretation program throughout the state for mobilehome accessory structures.

Output

The promulgation and enforcement of standards for the construction and operation of mobilehome parks insures statewide standardized hookups of electrical and plumbing equipment, which results in safe and sanitary mobilehome parks and recreational parks.

The establishment and enforcement of standards for accessory structures to mobilehomes which results in safe and sanitary living conditions.

Authority

Health and Safety Code, Sections 37039, 37103, and Sections 18000 through 18700.

General Description

The state is responsible for establishing preemptive regulations affecting mobilehome parks, recreational parks, mobilehome accessory buildings or structures including awning, porches, shade structures, carports and cabanas, which are located adjacent to a mobilehome.

Standards are enforced by the state or by local government. The enforcement agency collects construction permit fees for the development of new parks in addition to annual operating permit fees. The annual operating permit fees are statutory and the statutes require a biennial inspection of each park. Fees are also collected by the enforcement agency for permits to erect accessory structures. The state provides a standard plan approval which permits a manufacturer of accessory structures to receive a single state approval acceptable to all enforcement agencies.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$798,347	$616,544	$531,501
Personnel man-years	45.5	34	28

Workload Information

A decrease in workload is anticipated in this element as several counties are expected to assume enforcement responsibility as a result of recent legislation.

Presently, about 30 percent of the enforcement is regulated by the state and 70 percent by local governments.

4. Mobilehomes

Need

In order to provide a safe and healthy living environment for the occupants of mobilehomes and recreational vehicles, it is necessary to regulate mobilehomes and recreational vehicles which are sold in California. Experience has shown that hazardous installations of plumbing, heat-producing and electrical equipment have occurred in mobilehomes and recreational vehicles. There is also a need to regulate the construction of mobilehomes.

Objectives

To insure adequate and safe construction and the proper installation of plumbing, heat-producing and electrical equipment in mobilehomes, commercial coaches and recreational vehicles sold or offered for sale in California.

Output

The establishment and enforcement of construction and fire safety standards and the regulation of the

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—Continued

I. BUILDING AND HOUSING STANDARDS PROGRAM—Continued

4. Mobilehomes—Continued

installation of plumbing, heat-producing and electrical equipment for mobilehomes which will result in inestimable savings of lives and property for the occupants of mobilehomes as well as the general community.

Authority

Health and Safety Code, Sections 37039, 37103, and Sections 18000 through 18080.

General Description

The promulgation of standards and their enforcement are preempted by the state. The manufacturer or seller of a mobilehome, commercial coach or recreational vehicle in this state is required to comply with the regulations. Fees are collected to pay the total cost of this element. A metal insignia is attached to the mobilehome to indicate compliance with the state regulations.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$533,630	$673,215	$840,645
Personnel man-years	30.3	34.5	46.9

Workload Information

It is planned to meet added workload for 1971–72, resulting from implementation of new construction regulations for mobilehomes and commercial coaches, by increasing staff.

5. Factory-Built Housing Law

Need

Preemptive state regulations are necessary to encourage the mass production of housing which appears to be a solution to lowering the cost of housing and meeting California's housing needs.

Objectives

To encourage and regulate the manufacturing and construction of factory-built housing.

Output

The development and enforcement of statewide preemptive construction regulations for factory-built housing has created a statewide market for new types of housing which will improve the housing conditions and environments in California.

Authority

Health and Safety Code Sections 37039 and 19960 through 19997.

General Description

In the past, the mass production of housing has not been fully utilized in California because manufacturers have been subject to local building regulations. Preemption and a single set of construction regulations with adequate performance criteria will encourage new techniques and mass production. The state will approve plans, make in-plant inspections and issue an insignia indicating compliance with the regulations. Plan check and inspection fees will be collected to make this program self-supporting.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	–	$90,085	$133,455
Personnel man-years	–	5	6.7

Workload Information

From June through November of 1970 this department received plans for 46 models of manufactured units from 21 manufacturers. The rate of plan submittal has not declined.

To receive approval as a producer, the manufacturer must have an existing production facility. Most manufacturers indicate they expect to produce approximately 1,000 units per year at each plant.

Because of the time required to develop a market and the recent financing problems the unit production as of December 1970 has been low.

In view of the substantial investment by manufacturers, the housing shortage and the continued high volume of sales of mobilehomes in this state, it seems conservative to estimate a production of 10,000 units in 1971–72 fiscal year.

6. Special Projects

Need

In order to improve the living environment of the people of California, the department is utilized as a resource as the need arises.

Objectives

To provide a limited amount of technical assistance using the department's expertise.

Output

The result of participation in special projects, which draw on the department's expertise in matters of safety and health, cannot be estimated.

Authority

Health and Safety Code, Sections 19100 through 19170 and Labor Code, Sections 1460 through 1486.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—Continued

I. BUILDING AND HOUSING STANDARDS PROGRAM—Continued

6. Special Projects—Continued

General Description

These activities are varying and generally of limited duration. They involve aid to local communities upon request; participation with industry and local government officials in the development of new programs; and participation with other state agencies in programs such as wartime or natural disasters. The program includes limited enforcement of the Earthquake Protection Law. Nominal expenditures for Factory-Built Housing Law element were included in this program in 1969–70 fiscal year.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$56,657	$51,031	$59,048
Personnel man-years	3.1	2.5	2.9

II. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Need

California is still confronted with a multitude of housing and community development problems. These problems include a present shortage of adequate housing for families of all income levels, particularly low-income families in both urban and rural areas; deterioration of city centers; socioeconomic isolation of the minorities and the poor; escalation of housing costs through local zoning and tax practices; deficiencies in the financing of home building; a decreasing supply of adequate housing for migrant labor; and inadequate research and statistical data relating to the problems involved.

These problems exist despite the plethora of federal grant and loan programs; concern by local government officials; efforts of private enterprise; and the numerous contributions of churches, labor unions, educational institutions, and other quasi-public and private groups. The fragmentation and general limitations of these groups, working separately on the complexities of housing and community development make problem-solving extremely difficult.

Objectives

To promote better quality and increase the quantity of housing and community development programs and to serve as a catalyst by assisting in seeking solutions to California's problems through technical assistance, advice, research, and dissemination of information to government, the private sector, and the general public.

General Description

The technical assistance program is administered by the Division of Housing and Community Development. Program activities may be initiated at the request of a state or local government agency or a private enterprise or a quasi-public or private nonprofit group. Program activities may also be initiated by policy directives from the Legislature, the Governor, the commission, or the department director.

By legislative mandate, the division is required to provide advice, aid and assistance regarding the nature and availability of federal assistance; i.e., grants, loans, etc., on matters of housing development, community development, and housing technology. Requests and policy directives for such service, therefore, receive top priority. This service usually involves the interpretation and assistance in making applications for federal grant and loan programs. Emphasis is given to activities authorized by the Legislature which have statewide applications; e.g. review and recommendation of state or federal laws, statistics, operations research, and public information.

This program is divided into the following elements:

1. Statewide housing policy; statewide policy relating to housing; local assistance; specialized assistance to small communities; training of local citizens and officials; research and statistics.
2. Low- and moderate-income housing including housing for the elderly, and low-income home management training program.
3. Rural housing.
4. Community and neighborhood development and rehabilitation and code enforcement.
5. General assistance.
6. Housing inventory and market aggregation.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	12.6	18.3	16.5	$252,225	$523,727	$476,907
Totals, Technical Assistance Program	12.6	18.3	16.5	$252,225	$523,727	$476,907
General Fund				*212,225*	*260,094*	*259,447*
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*40,000*	*223,283*	*177,110*
Others				–	*40,350*	*40,350*

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	II. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM—Continued						
	Program Elements:						
	1. Statewide Housing Policy:						
	Statewide policy relating to housing	2	0.7	1.1	35,046	13,454	19,694
	Local assistance	0.9	0.6	2	35,320	11,591	35,725
	Special assistance to small communities	–	3	3	–	53,445	53,445
	Training of local citizens and officials	–	0.7	0.7	–	33,057	33,057
	Research and statistics	0.5	1.1	1.1	8,246	21,112	19,694
	2. Low- and moderate-income housing including housing for the elderly and low-income home management training program	1.5	2.1	2.6	26,800	201,555	208,117
	3. Rural housing	1	1.5	1.5	18,554	28,771	26,794
	4. Community and neighborhood development and rehabilitation and code enforcement	4	2.3	2.5	81,185	45,342	44,656
	5. General assistance	1.6	2.5	2	28,862	47,813	35,725
	6. Housing inventory and market aggregation	1.1	3.8	–	18,212	67,587	–

Workload Information

Changes have been made in the previous elements relating to the technical assistance program. Innovative program elements have been added and are attributed to statewide policy relating to housing, local assistance, special assistance to small communities, training of local citizens and officials, and the low-income home management training program.

Federal grant-in-aid funds will partially support the statewide housing policy components of special assistance to small communities and training of local citizens and officials and the low-income home management training program. These elements are estimated to require a total of 4.2 man-years of which 2.5 will be reimbursable by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The housing inventory and market aggregation program will be completed in the 1970–71 fiscal year.

1. Statewide Housing Policy

STATEWIDE POLICY RELATING TO HOUSING

Need

The Legislature has found housing to be of vital statewide importance to health, safety, morals and the welfare of the residents of this state (Section 37121, Health and Safety Code).

Objectives

To compile a California statewide housing element which will evaluate housing for the forthcoming year and project five years ahead as required by new legislation.

Output

Division staff will develop, in cooperation with private industry, regional and local planning agencies, a statewide housing element which will evaluate and summarize housing conditions in California and set forth housing development goals on a projected basis. Market constraints and obstacles will be evaluated as well as state and local housing and building codes.

Authority

California Health and Safety Code, Sections 37120 through 37135; Government Code, Title 7; Labor Code, Sections 1460 and through 1468.

General Description

A statewide housing element to be prepared which will delineate state policy relating to housing.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$35,046	$13,454	$19,694
Personnel man-years	2	0.7	1.1

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

Need

Local government requires and has, in many instances, requested assistance to comply with state law in the compilation of a housing element as a part of their general plan.

Objectives

To provide technical assistance to communities and related consultants in the preparation of the work program outlines and the various phases of their housing elements and implementation procedures.

Output

Assistance, advice and information will be provided to at least 45 communities and consultants in their research related to statistical and market identification processes.

Authority

California Health and Safety Code, Sections 37120 through 37135; Government Code, Title 7; Labor Code, Sections 1460 through 1468.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—Continued

II. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM—Continued

1. Statewide Housing Policy—Continued

General Description

Local government and/or private enterprise, upon request, will receive advice on the steps necessary to implement their housing elements or portions thereof. Assistance relating to state policy will be given and if a local community desires federal financial aid, assistance in application preparation will be provided.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$35,320	$11,591	$35,725
Personnel man-years	0.9	0.6	2

SPECIALIZED ASSISTANCE TO SMALL COMMUNITIES

Need

Small communities, including cities and counties, have stressed the lack of technical abilities with which to cope with their community's housing needs.

Objectives

To provide specific and detailed assistance to a specific number of communities in the assembling of their housing elements. To provide input toward recent legislative requirements mandating the department to assemble housing element guidelines to be adopted by the Commission of Housing and Community Development.

Output

The department will be working in depth with three counties and the cities within their confines in the complete preparation of their housing elements.

Census data and other information will be evaluated with emphasis to be placed on standardization of use by local communities.

Authority

Health and Safety Code, Sections 37104 through 37135; Government Code, Title 7; Labor Code, Sections 1460 through 1468.

General Description

Guidelines will be prepared by staff and recommended for adoption by the Commission of Housing and Community Development. Such guidelines can be optionally used by local government. In addition, smaller cities and counties will receive advice on assembling their housing elements and the steps necessary for implementation.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	–	$53,445	$53,445
Personnel man-years	–	3	3

TRAINING OF LOCAL CITIZENS AND OFFICIALS

Need

Numerous requests have been received for training of public officials, including governing body people and laymen. The need has been indicated in the specific area of implementation of housing programs.

Objectives

To train local citizens and officials in determining the need for housing in order that the community from the governing body official down to the citizen may acquaint himself with the community housing situation; encourage and assist in program implementation.

Output

Workshops and training sessions will be held in at least 12 locations covering 43 counties and the cities located therein. Expertise of all segments relating to housing will be provided.

Authority

Health and Safety Code, Sections 37104 through 37135; Government Code, Title 7; Labor Code, Sections 1460 through 1468.

General Description

Local government and private enterprise, including citizens, will be encouraged through the training processes to become knowledgeable in the problems relating to housing which confront their community and assist in solving these problems through the implementation of the housing element.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	–	$33,057	$33,057
Personnel man-years	–	0.7	0.7

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Need

Housing inventory, market analysis and general housing information is partially available from various sources. There is need for a single agency to collect and disseminate all housing and community development information through a central source.

Objectives

To provide a system that will collect and disseminate research and statistical data affecting housing and community development to all interested governmental agencies and private industry.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—Continued

II. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM—Continued

1. Statewide Housing Policy—Continued

Output

Establish a mandatory, on-going "data bank" of research and statistical data relating to housing and community development.

Authority

Health and Safety Code, Sections 37104 through 37113; Labor Code, Sections 1460 through 1468.

General Description

Collect statistical data from numerous sources for dissemination. Such a service will not duplicate, overlap, or conflict with individual efforts being made from various sources but will bring these special interest resources together for compilation and dissemination to government and private decisionmakers.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$8,246	$21,112	$19,694
Personnel man-years	0.5	1.1	1.1

2. Low and Moderate Income Housing Including Housing for the Elderly and Low-Income Home Management Training Program

Need

Critical shortages of adequate housing exist for low- and moderate-income families and the elderly people, who are living on fixed incomes. Because of increased housing costs and deficiencies in financing more and more families in the low- to moderate-income category are unable to afford homeownership or are unable to rent a standard abode.

The Assembly Committee on Urban Affairs and Housing held interim public hearings in 1968 which elicited testimony from landlords and others who control residential property. It was indicated that low-income families face problems in seeking to improve their housing choices due to fears that they lack the ability to properly maintain homes and apartments in many cases. As a result of these hearings, Assembly Bill 1977 was enacted in 1969 and established a Low-Income Home Management Training Program to be administered by the department.

Objectives

To provide advice and aid on availability of federally financed and privately developed programs; to encourage and stimulate local public bodies and private organizations to become involved in developing training programs for low- and moderate-income families; to provide positive state action to coordinate and stimulate existing and potential resources for developing low- and moderate-income housing.

To implement by working with local government, nonprofit sponsors, private developers and federal agencies and act as coordinator in seeking solutions for senior citizens who are unable to find adequate housing.

Output

Assist and encourage local government and private enterprise in identifying the problems and seeking solutions for low- and moderate-income families.

Upon request, assist in the application process, surveys, provide specific information on the availability of federal and private aids, and recommend solutions where such aids are not fully available to all senior citizens.

Five local pilot demonstration programs in various areas of the state, providing training for low-income families in home management, are to be monitored and evaluated. The conclusions and recommendations will be reported to the Legislature by March, 1972.

Authority

Health and Safety Code, Sections 37104 through 37113, 37500 through 37517 and Labor Code, Sections 1460 through 1468.

General Description

Through use of market aggregation studies and housing elements of local government, the department attempts to delineate the nature and extent of low- and moderate-income housing needs in various sections of the state and seeks to match these special needs to existing federal and private financing programs and resources to develop an increasing low- and moderate-income housing supply.

The department, at the request of a government agency, private or public group, quasi-public or nonprofit group, works toward stimulating action in providing the quantity of various types of housing and related services to all senior citizens.

The department has received approval of funding of the low-income management program by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to be augmented by local sponsoring organizations who will receive these grants for home management training. The State Department of Social Welfare will subcontract to this department. There is a possibility of 3-year funding if found to be feasible.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$26,800	$201,555	$208,117
Personnel man-years	1.5	2.1	2.6

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—Continued

II. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM—Continued

3. Rural Housing

Need

The demand and need for adequate housing resources for low-income farm workers and other rural residents is significantly greater than present levels of rural development provide. Critical health and environmental problems have therefore resulted.

Objectives

To provide positive state action to coordinate and stimulate existing and potential resources of rural housing development. To generate wider recognition of the economic benefits to be derived from entering the rural housing market.

Output

Provide technical assistance to approximately 30 local governmental units, nonprofit sponsors, private developers, federal agencies and other potential sponsors.

Authority

Health and Safety Code Sections 37104 through 37113; Housing Authority Law Division 24, Part 11.

General Description

Through use of market aggregation studies and housing elements of local government, the department attempts to delineate the nature and extent of rural housing needs in various sections of the state and seeks to match these special needs to existing federal and private financing programs and resources to develop an increasing rural housing supply.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$18,554	$28,771	$26,794
Personnel man-years	1	1.5	1.5

4. Community and Neighborhood Development and Rehabilitation and Code Enforcement

Need

State and local officials, in addition to members of private enterprise, have repeatedly expressed concern about the continuing shortage of sufficient housing for all income levels, including minorities and the poor, escalation of housing costs, and the lack of sufficient finance. Most urban centers continued to deteriorate in spite of federal programs such as the 11 model cities projects in California. A catalytic agent is needed to bring these endeavors together on a continuing basis.

The emphasis today is in rehabilitation and conservation of existing housing dwelling units. Thousands of dwelling units can be conserved by either federally assisted or nonfederally assisted concentrated and comprehensive rehabilitation and code enforcement efforts. Such concentration would alleviate many of the displacement and relocation problems confronting the citizens of this state.

Objectives

To provide continuing advice, aid, and assistance to local government and the private sector on matters of redevelopment, urban renewal, neighborhood facilities, and to include technical interpretation and assistance in application processes for federal grant and loan programs.

To assist local government by interpreting existing and proposed state and federal laws. Upon request advise and assist local government in the application process for federal programs. The preservation of existing stock will be strongly emphasized.

Output

Provide technical assistance to at least 135 cities, counties, and various segments of private enterprise.

Authority

Health and Safety Code, Sections 37104 through 37113; Redevelopment Law, Division 24, Part 1; and Labor Code, Sections 1460 through 1468.

General Description

Serve as a liaison for federal programs, when requested, and coordinate programs. Workshops will be conducted which will include formal and informal conferences; material will be published to inform local government and private business in matters of community and neighborhood development. Techniques in vitalizing downtown or outlying areas will be suggested to local government.

Advise local government on the availability of federally financed programs including grants and loans. Assist the private sector in obtaining below market interest rate loans to improve the quality of existing housing. Advise and counsel all segments of government and the private sector in the preservation of existing housing; its related tax base; elimination of opposition to relocation difficulties; stimulate performance codes which are realistically and uniformly applied and interpreted. Provide interpretation and training services for local government toward elimination of diverse building and housing codes.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$81,185	$45,342	$44,656
Personnel man-years	4	2.3	2.5

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—Continued

II. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM—Continued

5. General Assistance

Need

California cities and counties are confronted with a multitude of problems regarding the shortage of adequate housing for persons and families of all income levels.

Objectives

To provide general assistance and coordination to private enterprise, cities and counties, other state agencies, and federal government.

Output

Technical assistance to private enterprise, local government, and coordination with the state and federal government will provide information and data of numerous available programs to interested persons. At least 75 individuals, firms, communities, organizations, or government entities will be assisted.

Authority

Health and Safety Code, Sections 37104 through 37113; Housing Authority Law, Division 24, Part 11; Labor Code, Sections 1460 through 1468.

General Description

Upon a request initiated by local government, private enterprise, nonprofit or profit-motivated groups, the division is required to provide advice, aid, and assistance regarding the availability and nature of federal programs that will assist in providing adequate housing for all income levels. This program will particularly assist low-income families in smaller urban communities and city centers.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$28,862	$47,813	$35,725
Personnel man-years	1.6	2.5	2

6. Housing Inventory and Market Aggregation

Need

In order to meet our housing needs we must determine the availability of suitable land particularly in our urban areas and encourage volume production of quality housing especially for low-income families.

Objectives

To stimulate and facilitate the process of matching available lands and housing systems by engaging public and private developers and sponsors and by assisting them in obtaining the public clearances needed to proceed on a volume basis.

Output

Coordination of public and private sectors in market aggregation and application or utilization of housing systems.

Authority

Health and Safety Code Sections 37104 through 37113, Labor Code Sections 1460 through 1468.

General Description

Provide statewide leadership in aggregating the demand and need for housing and identifying the land available for such housing and supporting and encouraging the design, testing, evaluation and prototype construction of innovative concepts and stimulating construction of systems that are now available in the industry in order to provide high volume production approaches to the supply of housing.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$18,212	$67,587	–
Personnel man-years	1.1	3.8	–

III. ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

Need

The operating programs of the department require administrative support and policy guidance.

Objectives

To provide leadership in meeting current housing and community development problems.

To provide direction, operating policy determination, interpretation of pertinent law, and to provide administrative services necessary for the statewide operation of departmental programs.

Authority

Health and Safety Code, Sections 37031–37039, 37050–37056, 37100–37103, and 37109–37113.

General Description

The administration program is administered by the office of the director. Policy guidance for operating programs is provided by the Commission of Housing and Community Development, for which the director is secretary ex officio.

Central leadership and nontechnical support is provided by the director, the chief executive of the department. He administers the affairs of the department; interprets and implements policies of the Governor and the commission; controls the operations and activities of the department; and acts as official spokesman for the department. In carrying out his responsibilities, the director is assisted by a staff which performs personnel, administrative, budgeting, accounting, and public information services.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	III. ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM—Continued						
	Totals, Administration	11.6	11	10	$173,555	$168,390	$166,766
	Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
	Building and Housing Standards				–153,770	–146,499	–148,422
	Technical Assistance				–19,785	–21,891	–18,344
	Net Totals, Administration				–	–	–

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	121.9	129.3	125.5	$1,398,023	$1,571,468	$1,551,726
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–6	–	–	–66,637
Proposed new positions	–	2.5	12.5	–	31,526	140,387
Totals, Adjustments	–	2.5	6.5	–	$31,526	$73,750
Totals, Salaries and Wages	121.9	131.8	132	$1,398,023	$1,602,994	$1,625,476
Estimated salary savings	–	*–13.5*	*–3*	–	*–147,024*	*–38,070*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	121.9	118.3	129	$1,398,023	$1,455,970	$1,587,406
Staff benefits	–	–	–	153,790	159,093	181,849
Totals, Personal Services	121.9	118.3	129	$1,551,813	$1,615,063	$1,769,255
Operating expenses and equipment				418,686	603,171	597,228
Totals, Expenditures				$1,970,499	$2,218,234	$2,366,483
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–40,000*	*–232,933*	*–177,110*
Other				*–1,399*	*–96,494*	*–880,995*
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$1,929,100	$1,888,807	$1,308,378

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
GENERAL FUND			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$2,045,462	$1,813,991	$1,308,378
Allocation from Salary Increase Fund	83,449	74,816	–
Totals Available	$2,128,911	$1,888,807	$1,308,378
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–199,811	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$1,929,100	$1,888,807	$1,308,378

REVENUES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
State Housing Law [1]	$43,522	–	$40,000
Employee housing and labor camps	1,420	$50,000	100,000
Mobilehome parks and accessory structures	442,415	420,000	350,000
Mobilehome plan check, plan approval, insignia and inspection fee [2]	857,984	875,000	–
Factory-Built Housing Law	1,660	90,000	135,000
Special projects [3]	5,566	–	20,000
Miscellaneous	763	–	–
Totals, Revenue *(General Fund)*	$1,353,330	$1,435,000	$645,000

[1] State Housing Law fees were budgeted as a reimbursement in the current year.
[2] Budgeted as a reimbursement in 1971–72 budget year to conform with Section 18060 of the Health and Safety Code.
[3] Earthquake protection is included in special projects. The fees were budgeted as a reimbursement in the current year.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**ADMINISTRATION**						
3					SALARY RANGE		
4	Commissioner (9) per diem	–	–	–	$25 day	$2,025	$2,025
5	Director	1	1	1	25,000	25,000	25,000
6	Asst director	1	1	1	1,512–1,837	18,144	19,044
7	Administrative asst II	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	14,440	15,156
8	Accounting officer II	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
9	Secretary I	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
10	Supvng clerk I	0.7	1	1	635–772	8,672	9,112
11	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–683	6,744	7,068
12	Personnel asst I	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
13	Sr account clerk	0.3	–	–	548–666	–	–
14	Clerk-typist II	3	3	3	457–556	18,892	19,503
15	Temporary help	0.6	0.5	0.5	(3,015)	2,014	2,014
16							
17	Totals, Authorized Positions	11.6	11.5	11.5	$121,824	$125,991	$128,982
18							
19	**DIVISION OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**						
20							
21							
22							
23	Division chief	1	1	1	$1,750–1,929	$23,148	$23,148
24	Coordinator	3	3	3	1,243–1,512	53,848	54,432
25	Area representative	3.1	3.8	4	1,074–1,305	54,290	58,440
26	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–683	8,196	8,196
27	Steno II	2.9	3	3	492–599	20,782	21,200
28	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
29	Special consultant	0.6	0.2	–	(1,439)	2,878	–
30	Temporary help	–	3.8 [a]	–	–	40,000	–
31							
32	Totals, Authorized Positions	12.6	16.8	13	$154,994	$209,814	$172,088
33							
34	**DIVISION OF BUILDING AND HOUSING STANDARDS**						
35							
36							
37							
38	Division chief	1	1	1	$1,750–1,929	$23,148	$23,148
39	Asst division chief	1	1	1	1,371–1,667	19,284	20,004
40	Housing stds coordinator	3.9	6	6	1,243–1,512	102,335	103,896
41	Structural stds consultant	–	1	1	1,243–1,512	16,996	17,852
42	Asst housing stds coordinator	0.9	2	2	1,128–1,371	28,272	29,670
43	Area supervisor	5	5	5	1,128–1,371	80,304	81,034
44	Structural engr assoc	1	2	2	1,100–1,337	29,244	29,904
45	Asst area supervisor	1	1	1	1,023–1,243	14,916	14,916
46	District representative	57.7	55	55	927–1,128	732,829	738,345
47	Sr steno	6.4	7	7	562–683	55,344	56,052
48	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–666	7,500	7,868
49	Sr account clerk	–	1	1	548–666	6,576	6,912
50	Steno II	8.7	9	9	492–599	61,926	63,024
51	Clerk-typist II	9.1	8.5	8.5	457–556	53,959	55,001
52	Clerk II	0.1	–	–	457–556	–	–
53	Clerk-typist I	0.2	0.5	0.5	415–505	3,030	3,030
54	Special consultant	0.7	–	–	(1,305)	–	–
55	Overtime	–	–	–	(294)	–	–
56							
57	Totals, Authorized Positions	97.7	101	101	$1,121,205	$1,235,663	$1,250,656
58							
59	GRAND TOTALS, AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	121.9	129.3	125.5	$1,398,023	$1,571,468	$1,551,726
60							
61							
62							
63	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
64							
65							
66							
67	Totals, Authorized Positions	121.9	129.3	125.5	$1,398,023	$1,571,468	$1,551,726
68	Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
69							
70	Reductions in Authorized Positions:						
71	Administration:				SALARY RANGE		
72	Clerk-typist II	–	–	–1	457–556	–	–6,185
73	Division of Building and Housing Standards:						
74							
75	Housing standards coordinator	–	–	–2	1,243–1,512	–	–31,320
76	Asst housing standards coordinator	–	–	–1	1,128–1,371	–	–14,196
77							
78	Sr stenographer	–	–	–1	562–683	–	–7,068
79	Sr clerk-typist	–	–	–1	548–666	–	–7,868
80							
81	Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–	–6	–	–	–$66,637
82							
83							

[a] The Department of Housing and Community Development was authorized 3.8 man-years of temporary help for Housing Inventory and Market Aggregation for fiscal year 1970–71, only.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	Proposed New Positions:						
3	Division of Housing and Community Development:				SALARY RANGE		
4	Area rep, community development	–	–	3.5	1,074–1,305	–	45,108
5	Temporary help	–	2.5	0.5	–	$31,526	5,750
6	Division of Building and Housing Standards:						
7	Structural engineering assoc	–	–	1	1,100–1,337	–	13,200
8	Asst area supervisor	–	–	1	1,023–1,243	–	12,276
9	District representative	–	–	5	927–1,128	–	55,620
10	Clerk-typist II	–	–	1.5	457–556	–	8,433
11	Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	2.5	12.5	–	$31,526	$140,387
12	Totals, Adjustments	–	2.5	6.5	–	$31,526	$73,750
13	TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	121.9	131.8	132	$1,398,023	$1,602,994	$1,625,476

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

Headquarters Office at San Francisco

Program Objectives

Insurance is the only interstate business wholly regulated by the several states, rather than by the federal government. In California responsibility for this regulation has been placed in an insurance department headed by an insurance commissioner. This department was originally organized in 1868, making it the oldest of all the business regulatory agencies of the state government. The current authorization for the department is found in Section 12906 of the Insurance Code.

This department is the principal agency involved in the proper collection of over $120 million in annual taxes paid by the insurance industry to the state. Additionally 120 different fees levied against producers and companies yield more than $4,000,000 annually.

With these resources the department licenses and regulates some 900 insurance and title companies and 125,000 individual agents and brokers, enforcing the provisions of the 796-page Insurance Code. This business of insurance in California is a $6.8 billion industry.

The department, besides tax collection performs these functions among others:

1. Regulates insurance companies for solvency by triannual audits of all domestic insurance companies and by selectively participating in auditing some other companies licensed here but organized in other states or foreign countries, and by surveillance of annual reports filed by companies and other materials.

2. Grants or denies security permits and other types of formal authorizations to applying insurance and title companies.

3. Formally reviews and approves or disapproves annually some 25,000 insurance policies and related forms as required by law; principally related to accident and health, workmen's compensation and group life insurance.

4. Establishes rates and rules for workmen's compensation insurance.

5. Regulates compliance with the general rating law respecting most other types of insurance. Rates are not set by the department, but by competition. Regulation is done by field audits and followup on complaints.

6. Becomes receiver of insurance companies in financial or other gross difficulties.

7. Maintains a staff of 50 insurance officers in four offices, to receive complaints from the public concerning insurance claims or misconduct of agents or brokers. Complaints are vigorously investigated. Prompt correction of any company or agency misbehavior is required.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72
I. Regulation of Insurance Companies	$2,865,239	$3,119,814	$3,386,619
II. Regulation of Insurance Producers	1,219,304	1,345,604	1,380,697
III. Administration—distributed to other programs	(838,621)	(953,304)	(979,763)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$4,084,543	$4,465,418	$4,767,316
Reimbursements	*–59,817*	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(General Fund)*	$4,024,726	$4,465,418	$4,767,316
Personnel man-years	284.9	284.8	295.3

I. REGULATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Need

To protect the public interest from loss due to insolvency of insurers or because of improper or unlawful operations.

Objectives

The objectives of this program are the continuous regulation of the insurance business within the State of California to prevent losses to policyholders, beneficiaries or the public of the state due to the insolvency of insurers, and to prevent unlawful or unfair practices by insurers as defined in the Insurance Code.

Authority

The California Insurance Code.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	183.4	181.4	182.9	$2,865,239	$3,119,814	$3,295,071
Workload adjustments	–	–	9	–	–	91,548
Totals, Regulation of Insurance Companies	183.4	181.4	191.9	$2,865,239	$3,119,814	$3,386,619
General Fund				*2,805,422*	*3,119,814*	*3,386,619*
Reimbursements				*59,817*	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	I. REGULATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES—Continued						
	Program Elements:						
	Field examination	50.1	49	55.6	$942,861	$1,013,407	$1,204,587
	Regulation of property and casualty insurance rates	18.1	17.7	18.7	294,785	327,648	347,718
	Solvency surveillance	16.7	16.9	16.9	235,766	263,268	270,974
	Tax collection and audit	7.8	7.8	7.8	118,849	134,107	138,246
	Regulation of proxy solicitations	0.4	0.4	0.4	5,264	5,917	6,100
	Conservations and liquidation	4	4	4	47,763	54,856	56,550
	Preadmission	12.6	11.4	12.4	220,923	242,150	254,960
	General postadmission	17.4	17	18.6	297,915	325,387	334,970
	Approval of policy forms	10.4	11.3	11.6	136,467	146,060	150,000
	Policy complaints	45.9	45.9	45.9	564,646	607,014	622,514

A. Field Examination Element

Need

Californians paid over $6.8 billion in insurance premiums during 1969, an average of about $350 for every man, woman and child in the state. Although insurance is vital to our economy and in our lives, it deals largely in future services and promised financial benefits. Because premiums are usually paid in advance, the element of trust is of basic importance. Insolvency of an insurer can cause great losses to policyholders and claimants.

Premium tax revenue to the State of California, assessed in 1969 on 1968 income, amounted to $122 million. These tax revenues are increasing at the rate of 8 percent per year. Protection of these revenues requires field review of company records, at least on a test basis.

Annual revenue to the State of California from the surplus line brokers tax amounts to $\frac{3}{4}$ million. Surplus line brokers place business in unlicensed insurers when it cannot be placed in the admitted market, pursuant to Sections 1760–1780 of the Insurance Code.

Underwritten title companies handle large amounts of money placed in escrow by the public in connection with real estate transactions. The Legislature recognized the need for protection of these funds by the enactment in 1961 of Section 12396 of the Insurance Code and the strengthening by amendment of this Section in 1963, 1965 and 1967. Policies of title insurance are also issued by licensed title insurers through the 137 licensed underwritten title companies.

When it becomes necessary for the commissioner to take over the affairs of an insurer as conservator or liquidator under Sections 1010–1062 of the Insurance Code, there is a need for temporary management personnel, such as can be supplied from the examination staff.

Objectives

The main purposes of the examination program are (1) to protect the people of the State of California against losses from insolvency of insurers, underwritten title companies, surplus line brokers and other organizations under the regulatory authority of the Insurance Commissioner, (2) to determine if insurers are fair and just in their payment of claim and treatment of policyholders and claimants and are otherwise operating in accordance with law and (3) to protect the tax revenues received by the State of California from insurers and surplus line brokers.

General Description and Output

Field examination of insurers represents the bulk of the output of this element. Insurers doing business in states other than their home states are usually examined jointly with supervisory authorities of a representative number of such other states. The medium through which such examinations, called "association examinations," are arranged is the Committee on Examinations of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, under a procedure which usually contemplates triennial examinations. Examiners are sent by each of the various "zones" in which the company does at least $1 million or 20 percent of its nationwide business. California and nine neighboring states constitute Zone VI.

The California Insurance Commissioner is a member of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, as are the supervisory authorities of all the other states of the United States. The object of the N.A.I.C. is to promote and encourage uniformity in the regulation of insurance and to establish ways and means of fully protecting the interst of insurance policyholders of the various states.

Examiners from other states take part in 22 percent of all the examinations of California domestic insurers. These men represent the "zones" and the states that sent them. Most of the large insurers domiciled in California are examined by association examinations. Such reports of examination are signed jointly by examiners from California and the other states.

Insurers licensed to do business in California as of December 31st are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE—Continued

I. REGULATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES—Continued

A. Field Examination Element—Continued

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
California domestic insurers	156	156	156
Foreign insurers	807	822	840
Total	963	978	996

The number of California domestic insurers has been increasing at the rate of .75 percent per year. The number of foreign insurers is increasing at the rate of approximately 2 percent per year. Premium income from California writings, however, is increasing at the rate of 8 percent per year. Every year the insurers themselves become larger and more complex.

Manpower requirements are more closely related to the size, complexity, and problems of the insurers examined than they are to the number of examinations completed.

Manpower requirements increase when the commissioner needs to examine an insurer more often than once in three years and when new insurers expand their operations. However, a saving is made when an insurer improves its system thus facilitating examination, or withdraws from the state through reinsurance or merger.

Participation in the examination of foreign insurers is vital because 69 percent of insurance business done in California is done by foreign insurers. The minimum requirement is for eight men out-of-state at all times, or eight man-years. Preference in assigning men has been given to the examinations of foreign insurers with special problems, including insolvency risks. Men available for special assignments, liquidation and conservation, etc., have been projected at two rather than five as in some previous years. On the basis of needs, this is adequate.

Reports of examination show the financial condition of the companies examined, show comparisons with filed financial statements, point out violations of law, and contain relevant criticisms and suggestions. The following schedule indicates field examinations completed and planned:

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Qualifying examination of California insurers	2	2	2
Regular examination of California insurers	49	54	54
Foreign insurers (incorporated outside California)	25	35	40
Surplus line brokers	42	60	40
Underwritten title companies	5	35	5

Qualifying examinations of domestic insurers show whether applicants for certificates of authority qualify financially for the right to operate as insurers.

Reports of examination of California domestic insurers must be furnished to the insurance supervisory authorities of other states in which they operate, regardless of whether such examinations were association examinations or were made only by California examiners.

Growing California insurers must submit recent reports of examination in order to qualify for admission to do business in other states. The insurance supervisory officials of such state usually require this, just as the California Insurance Commissioner is required by law to obtain a recent report of examination of any insurer seeking to do business in California.

Items in reports of examination deemed of sufficient importance to justify action by the commissioner average 4 per report.

Five percent of reports of examination written by California examiners show the insurer to be insolvent and another 5 percent show the insurer to be nearly insolvent or trending toward insolvency. In these cases, prompt action by the commissioner, resulting in reinsurance, merger, or commitment of new capital, often prevents losses to the policyholders and claimants.

Twelve percent of the reports of examination of insurers show deficiencies in the premium taxes paid to the State of California.

Ten percent of the reports of examination of surplus line brokers disclose underpayments of tax. Twenty percent of such reports also report other matters, which if corrected would increase the security of policyholders or claimants.

Reports of examination of underwritten title companies show these companies have more frequent, serious financial trouble. Underwritten title companies are small organizations operating only in California and they are examined on a selective basis.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$942,861	$1,013,407	$1,204,587
Personnel man-years	50.1	49	55.6

B. Regulation of Property and Casualty Insurance Rates Element

Need

Insurance is a service which is essential to the planning and conduct of economic activity and the preservation of financial security for practically every member of society. The cost of insurance represents a substantial and necessary expenditure for both individuals and business concerns. Because there is almost universal need and, in some instances, statutory requirement for insurance, because it is a service provided by means of varied and complex contracts, the worth of which is difficult for purchasers to evaluate, and because the nature of insurance is such that sellers are frequently required to act in concert in the establishment of their prices, the regulation of insurance rates is necessary to insure that this vital service will be made available at a fair and reasonable cost.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE—Continued

I. REGULATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES—Continued

B. Regulation of Property and Casualty Insurance Rates Element—Continued

Likewise, because an insurance policy is a promise to perform at a future time by protecting against contingent events, the regulation of rates to insure their adequacy is necessary to guard against insolvency of the insurer and the consequent failure to perform. The need for insurance rate regulation is recognized by statutory provisions which require the Insurance Commissioner to approve or issue rates for workmen's compensation insurance and to maintain a program of surveillance and examination of the rating practices of insurance companies, rate-making organizations, and underwriting pools in the property and casualty insurance fields.

Objectives

The objective of insurance rate regulation is to prevent the use of rates which are excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory and to encourage active competition on a sound financial basis among sellers of insurance to the end that a broad market for insurance will be made available to insurance buyers at reasonable rates.

Authority

The authority for this element is found in Chapter 9, Part 2, Division 1 and in Articles 2 and 3 of Chapter 3, Division 2 of the California Insurance Code.

General Description

The work done to accomplish the objective of this element involves the following activities:

1. The conduct of a program of rating and underwriting examinations of insurers, rating organizations and other insurance organizations to regulate action in concert in ratemaking and to otherwise enforce the standard for ratemaking set forth in the rate regulator statutes of California;

2. The statistical and actuarial analysis of proposed rules, classifications, rates and rating plans for workmen's compensation insurance and the conduct of administrative proceedings for their adoption and promulgation;

3. The statistical and actuarial analysis of proposed rules, classifications, and rates for automobile liability insurance written under the California Automobile Assigned Risk Plan;

4. The investigation and adjustment of rating complaints by members of the public, insurers, and insurance producers;

5. The continuous review of industry developments in rates, forms, and coverages and the conduct of special studies to produce information necessary to the carrying out of the provisions of California rate regulatory statutes.

Output

1. The promulgation of a system of rules, classifications, and legal minimum rates for workmen's compensation insurance which constitutes an adequate and reasonable rate structure, and

2. The approval of reasonable, adequate, and not unfairly discriminatory automobile liability insurance rates for the California Automobile Assigned Risk Plan;

3. The maintenance of a competitive market providing other property and casualty insurance coverages at rates which are reasonable, adequate, and not unfairly discriminatory.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$294,785	$327,648	$347,718
Personnel man-years	18.1	17.7	18.7

C. Solvency Surveillance Element

Need

Policyholders, investors and other creditors are placed in peril when insurers suffer financial stress by the actions of inadequate or dishonest management or by economic fluctuations or when the insurer, though able, fails to carry out its contracts.

Objectives

To collect and analyze information on insurers, which are threatening to the public by operating unsoundly, violating the law or dealing unfairly. To determine where unsound, unlawful or unfair conditions exist or may occur and make recommendations as to corrective action or other appropriate action to the commissioner, his deputies or their divisions; to make financial recommendations to Legal and Compliance Division on application for securities permits, certificates of authority and other matters requiring the commissioner's consent or approval.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Number of insurers maintained under special surveillance	153	130	130
Number of corrective action recommendations made	33	35	35
Number of examinations recommended	7	10	10
Number of insurers recommended for hazardous control unit	1	5	5
Number of substantive corrective actions taken	7	10	10
Number of minor corrective actions taken re financial filing requirements	155	150	150
Recommendations to legal and compliance division on admissions, stock permits and related matters	268	250	250

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$235,766	$263,268	$270,974
Personnel man-years	16.7	16.9	16.9

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE—Continued

I. REGULATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES—Continued

D. Tax Collection and Audit Element

Need

To assure the proper collection of in excess of $100,000,000 in taxes from approximately 920 insurers and 150 surplus line brokers who file 5,720 tax returns annually covering quarterly prepayments and annual payments of premium taxes, retaliatory taxes and surplus line broker taxes.

Objectives

To determine that taxes are paid timely and in the correct amount; to collect taxes; to recommend assessments, including deficiency assessments; to grant extensions; and to prepare tax forms designed to produce proper reporting.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Amount of taxes collected (million)	$137.5	$143	$150
Number of deficiency assessments made	158	162	170
Number of extensions granted or denied	40	48	20
Number of refunds	25	18	14
Input	**Actual 1969–70**	**Estimated 1970–71**	**Estimated 1971–72**
Expenditures	$118,849	$134,107	$138,246
Personnel man-years	7.8	7.8	7.8

E. Regulation of Proxy Solicitations

Need

The investors of domestic insurers need to be protected by disclosure of information with respect to corporate and financial affairs.

Objectives

To determine that proper disclosures are made to the investing public by reviewing proxy statements and other solicitations.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
No. of proxy and other solicitations approved	20	17	15
No. of proxy and other solicitations disapproved	6	5	4
Input	**Actual 1969–70**	**Estimated 1970–71**	**Estimated 1971–72**
Expenditures	$5,264	$5,917	$6,100
Personnel man-years	0.4	0.4	0.4

F. Conservation and Liquidation Element

Need

Insurers occasionally become insolvent or may violate their charters or the laws of the state necessitating their seizure by the insurance commissioner.

Objectives

To minimize or prevent losses to policyholders or claimants or creditors due to the insolvency of insurers; to rehabilitate if possible or to liquidate.

Output

The insurance commissioner has the responsibility of limiting the transactions of insurance in the state to insurance companies which have met and continue to meet the statutory requirements set by the state. Occasionally, insurance companies become insolvent or the further transaction of insurance becomes hazardous to policyholders, creditors, or to the public. Companies may violate their charter or the laws of the state, may refuse to be examined and officers may be guilty of embezzlement or diversion of assets. When such a condition exists the commissioner exercises the powers granted to him under the Insurance Code. The proceedings are subject to court order and review. Conservation proceedings may lead to the liquidation of a company. The cost of this program is reimbursed to the department from charges made against the estate in conservation or liquidation.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Annual number of conservatorship	3	3	3
Actual number of companies being liquidated	9	11	11
Input	**Actual 1969–70**	**Estimated 1970–71**	**Estimated 1971–72**
Expenditures	$47,763	$54,856	$56,550
Personnel man-years	4	4	4

G. Pre-Admission Element

Need

To prevent or minimize losses to the public through the insolvency of insurance companies and other organizations seeking to do business in this state.

Objectives

To assure the financial soundness of companies applying to do business in this state and to avoid use of misleading or confusing names.

General Description

The staff processes applications for certificates of authority authorizing the applicant to transact insurance in this state. The staff determines whether an insurer has the necessary capital and surplus and meets the statutory requirements to be admitted in this state and whether its officers meet the qualifications set forth in the Insurance Code. This includes both the admission of companies already in existence

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE—Continued

I. REGULATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES—Continued

G. Pre-Admission Element—Continued

in other states and seeking admission in the State of California. Similar activities are conducted in connection with the licensing of grants and annuities, motor clubs and other organizations listed above. In connection with the above, the staff processes organizational stock permits.

The staff reviews requests for names reservations for compliance with federal and state laws and for the purpose of avoiding the use of names which may be misleading or confusing to the public.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Certificates of authority and other licenses issued and/or denied	61	62	64
Names approved and/or disapproved	173	180	185
Input	**Actual 1969–70**	**Estimated 1970–71**	**Estimated 1971–72**
Expenditures	$220,923	$242,150	$254,960
Personnel man-years	12.6	11.4	12.4

H. General Post Admission Element

Need

To prevent or minimize losses to the insuring public through unlawful or deceitful practices of admitted companies through insolvency caused by mismanagement of the assets of the companies.

Objectives

To supervise those activities of admitted companies which can best control or minimize future losses to the public and to insure the availability of insurance coverage in areas (e.g., fire and liability) vital to the general welfare.

Output

1. Processing all applications for stock permits. (Negotiating and definitive permits.)
2. Handling applications for approval of company mergers, consolidations, withdrawals, amended certificates of authority, reinsurance, purchases, transformations, underwriters' names.
3. Checking deposits or withdrawals of securities and investments, implements the California Fair Plan, supervises the California Inspection Rating Bureau, supervises and gives counsel to the Surplus Line Brokers Association, assists the California Assigned Risk Plan, holds appeals and hearings for CIRB, CAARP, Fair Plan, and reviews bonds (filed for tax purposes).
4. Taking corrective or formal disciplinary actions against insurance companies and other organizations for unlawful or hazardous activities.
5. Rendering legal advice or assistance to legislators, other government agencies, licensees and general public.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Stock permits issued or denied	70	75	80
Mergers, consolidations, etc.	58	65	70
CIRB, CAARP, SLA, fair plan, etc. (calls, letters, conferences, meetings attended)	315	320	325
Disciplinary actions, insurance companies and other organizations	65	70	70
General inquiries	1,289	1,340	1,500
Underwritten Title Companies:			
No. of licenses issued	5	7	10
No. of licenses revoked	0	2	4
No. of examinations recommended	6	7	10
No. of hearings held	2	4	8
No. of permits issued or denied	12	40	40
Amendments to existing permits	5	15	15
No. of other corrective actions taken	175	150	150
Security Deposits:			
Total securities on deposit (millions)	674	750	800
Deposit transactions (additions and withdrawals)	569	590	590
Approved: number	(563)	(570)	(570)
Disapproved: number	(6)	(20)	(20)
Workmen's Compensation Insurers:			
Total reserve filings examined	235	245	245
Dollar amount increase in deposits required	72	75	75
Input	**Actual 1969–70**	**Estimated 1970–71**	**Estimated 1971–72**
Expenditures	$297,915	$325,387	$334,970
Personnel man-years	17.4	17	18.6

I. Approval of Policy Forms Element

Need

To minimize losses to the insuring public caused by use of policy language which is ambiguous, misleading or fails to intelligently describe the benefits and limitations of the coverage.

Objectives

To assure the marketing of accident and health and similar policies of insurance devoid of ambiguous obtuse language of hidden limitations thereby lessening the danger of misleading the insured as to the extent of coverage provided and likely court action after a claim is denied or underpaid.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE—Continued

I. REGULATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES—Continued

I. Approval of Policy Forms Element—Continued

Output

A staff of attorneys, insurance officers and clerks, reviews disability insurance policies (individual family expense, group and selected group), group life policies, variable annuity contracts, workmen's compensation policies, credit life and credit disability policies, and all fraternal benefit society forms for compliance with law and the commissioner's rules and regulations.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Policy submission processed (each includes approximately four policy and related forms)	7,210	7,500	8,000
Input	**Actual 1969–70**	**Estimated 1970–71**	**Estimated 1971–72**
Expenditures	$136,467	$146,060	$150,000
Personnel man-years	10.4	11.3	11.6

J. Policy Complaints Element

Need

Insurance claims which are improperly denied or underpaid may leave a claimant without recourse against his insurance company particularly in those instances where the claim is too small to justify retaining private counsel. Losses to the insuring public through unfair or unjust claims practices total several million dollars each year.

Objectives

To assist insureds whose claims have been unjustly denied or underpaid to obtain redress through the office of the insurance commissioner and by the same token a source of information to the commissioner regarding the companies' claims practices (nearly $2.6 million recovered for insureds in 1968).

Output

A staff of insurance officers processes complaints received from the general public about the treatment of their claims. This unit is a source of information for the department about the manner in which companies actually handle claims made under their policies. It also assists policyholders and beneficiaries to obtain a fair and equitable treatment of claims which they felt were unjustifiably denied or underpaid and answers general inquiries from the public and legislators.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Complaints processed	14,467	15,520	17,000
General inquiries	59,953	64,000	67,500
Input	**Actual 1969–70**	**Estimated 1970–71**	**Estimated 1971–72**
Expenditures	$564,646	$607,014	$622,514
Personnel man-years	45.9	45.9	45.9

II. REGULATION OF INSURANCE PRODUCERS

Need

To prevent losses by the public by the maintenance of professional standards of conduct on the part of all insurance producers (brokers, agents, etc.) acting as such within the state.

Objectives

The objectives of this program are that through licensing and regulation of insurance producers, the general public and insurance policyholders in this state are adequately protected from discriminatory, unlawful and fraudulent practices.

Authority

The California Insurance Code.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs (*General Fund*)	101.5	103.4	103.4	$1,219,304	$1,345,604	$1,380,697
Program Elements:						
License issuance	39.4	42.2	42.2	402,865	430,853	441,624
Producer examination	13.5	13.5	13.8	151,593	163,677	175,952
Disciplinary proceedings	10.2	10	10	150,749	175,370	178,842
Producer investigations	38.4	37.7	37.4	514,097	575,704	584,279

A. License Issuance Element

Need

To protect the public in matters relating to the sales of insurance and to prevent losses by the public in connection therewith by the maintenance of professional standards of conduct on the part of all persons and firms, known as producers, engaged in the solicitation, negotiation or transaction of insurance in California.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE—Continued

II. REGULATION OF INSURANCE PRODUCERS—Continued

A. License Issuance Element—Continued

Objectives

The objective of this element is to license only those applicants who meet adequate standards of honesty, truthfulness and integrity and whose licensing would in no way be detrimental to the public interest.

Output

Insurance producer licenses are divided into two general categories, by statute. These are: life, which includes life insurance and disability insurance, and fire and casualty insurance, which includes all classes of insurance except life insurance. All licenses are renewed biennially. Life licenses are renewed in the odd-numbered years while fire and casualty licenses are renewed in the even-numbered years. Since life licenses outnumber fire and casualty licenses, the issuance and renewal figures for odd-number years will exceed those for even-numbered years.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Licenses issued	36,275	37,363	38,814
Licenses renewed	53,367	61,411	56,035
New appointments filed	94,877	95,757	125,359
Terminations of appointments filed	74,199	63,000	103,313
Licenses cancelled (estimates)	6,000	6,180	6,420
Fictitious names filed (estimates)	6,000	6,180	6,420

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$402,865	$430,853	$441,624
Personnel man-years	39.4	42.2	42.2

B. Producer Examination Element

Need

To protect the public in matters relating to the sale of insurance and to prevent losses by the public in connection therewith by the maintenance of professional standards of conduct on the part of all persons and firms, known as producers, engaged in the solicitation, negotiation or transaction of insurance in this state.

Objectives

The objective is to insure that applicants for licenses possess adequate knowledge of the business of insurance which the license will authorize them to transact and of laws and regulations in connection therewith.

General Description

Examination material is compiled with cooperation from individuals and committees representative of the various facets of the insurance industry. The screening of the material and compilation of the questions as well as the clerical work of typing masters for duplication and assembling of examination booklets is handled in the San Francisco office.

All the work of scheduling applicants for examination, notifications to appear for examination, correction of examination papers and notification to examinees of failures to fulfill examination requirements are handled in the San Francisco office. The actual administering of examinations in the Los Angeles and San Diego areas is done by personnel based in those branch offices. All other examinations (San Francisco, Sacramento and Fresno) are administered by personnel based in the San Francisco office.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Examinations Scheduled and Examinations Taken:			
Notified to take examination	28,005	28,845	30,000
Failed to appear	5,312	5,471	5,758
Examined	22,693	23,374	24,242
Passed	12,484	12,848	13,358

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$151,593	$163,677	$175,952
Personnel man-years	13.5	13.5	13.8

C. Disciplinary Proceedings Element

Need

To minimize losses to the public through the dishonest or negligent acts of insurance and other producers.

Objectives

To enforce the professional standards of conduct set forth in the Insurance Code in order to minimize public losses caused by insurance producers.

General Description

If an investigation of an applicant or a licensee establishes a violation of law which should not be informally corrected in the field, the investigation is referred to the Producers Compliance Bureau for appropriate disciplinary action to determine the qualifications of the applicant. The attorney may proceed formally and issue pleadings, and the matter is heard at a formal hearing under the Administrative Procedure Act. Other cases are settled by stipulations.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Disciplinary actions	487	544	500
Licenses revoked	62	46	75
Licenses suspended	27	32	30
Licenses restricted	126	114	125
Applications denied	40	42	45
Miscellaneous	232	310	225
General inquiries from public-companies-producers (calls and letters)	2,116	1,998	2,200

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$150,749	$175,370	$178,842
Personnel man-years	10.2	10	10

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE—Continued

II. REGULATION OF INSURANCE PRODUCERS—Continued

D. Producer Investigations Element

Need

Losses to the public are caused by the dishonest or negligent acts of insurance producers through embezzlement or mishandling of premium funds or through misrepresentations of the terms of the coverage offered.

Objectives

To minimize losses to the public caused by the negligence or incompetence of insurance producers by investigating complaints received from the public to establish violations of law, if any. To assist other divisions to achieve this same objective.

General Description

1. Investigations are made of complaints received from the general public or from other sources relating to acts of agents, brokers, and other producers. If the investigation establishes that there has been a violation of the insurance law, the case is prepared together with a report and is referred to an attorney for further handling. The Investigation Bureau in appropriate cases also investigates the qualifications of applicants for licenses.

2. The staff of the Investigation Bureau also investigates activities of insurance companies to establish that there has been a violation of the insurance laws. Similarly, any violations of criminal statutes are referred to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

3. Where violations of criminal statutes are found by the bureau, the case is prepared and then referred to the appropriate district attorney's office or other law enforcement body. The investigators confer with the district attorney or sheriff's office and police department on the cases.

4. Answer inquiries from the general public, producers, or companies by telephone, correspondence or personal interviews.

5. Screen applications for producers' licenses.

6. Assist in giving license examinations for producers' licenses.

7. Furnish information to Company Information and Analysis Bureau consisting of a summary of the investigations made of producers.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
1. Investigation of producers	4,239	5,012	5,100
2. Investigation of companies	140	145	150
3. Criminal cases	70	80	80
4. General inquiries from companies-producers public	7,148	7,234	7,300
5. Screen applications for producers' licenses	6,653	6,564	6,800
6. Summary sheets for Company Information and Analysis Bureau	4,282	4,400	4,500
Input	**Actual 1969–70**	**Estimated 1970–71**	**Estimated 1971–72**
Expenditures	$514,097	$575,704	$584,279
Personnel man-years	38.4	37.7	37.4

III. ADMINISTRATION

Need

To coordinate the department's activities, provide common services, exercise necessary budgetary and fiscal control and to assist the operating units in the performance of their essential duties.

Objectives

The objective of this program is to assist and further the operating program in the most effective and efficient manner consistent with good management principles and in accordance with the policies of higher authority.

Authority

The California Insurance Code.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Totals, Administration Program	53.5	50.9	51.4	$838,621	$953,304	$979,763
Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
Program I	*–15.4*	*–15.4*	*–15.4*	*–268,687*	*–303,253*	*–306,697*
Program II	*–38.1*	*–35.5*	*–36*	*–569,934*	*–650,051*	*–673,066*
Net Totals, Administration Program	–	–	–	–	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE—Continued

LINE	SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	STATE OPERATIONS						
	PERSONAL SERVICES						
	Authorized positions	284.9	294.5	294.5	$3,054,995	$3,374,071	$3,428,381
	Proposed new positions	–	–	9	–	–	91,548
	Totals, Salaries and Wages	284.9	294.5	303.5	$3,054,995	$3,374,071	$3,519,929
	Estimated salary savings	–	*-9.7*	*-8.2*	–	*-59,603*	*-105,598*
	Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	284.9	284.8	295.3	$3,054,995	$3,314,468	$3,414,331
	Staff benefits	–	–	–	317,669	371,545	389,795
	Totals, Personal Services	284.9	284.8	295.3	$3,372,664	$3,686,013	$3,804,126
	Operating expenses and equipment				711,879	779,405	963,190
	Totals, Expenditures				$4,084,543	$4,465,418	$4,767,316
	Reimbursements—other				*-59,817*	–	–
	Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$4,024,726	$4,465,418	$4,767,316

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
General Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$4,216,041	$4,290,418	$4,767,316
Allocation from Salary Increase Fund	192,170	175,000	–
Prior year balances available (Chapter 967, Statutes of 1967)	2,336	2,336	–
Totals Available	$4,410,547	$4,467,754	$4,767,316
Balance available in subsequent year	-2,336	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	-383,485	-2,336	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$4,024,726	$4,465,418	$4,767,316

REVENUES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Insurance license fees and penalties	$2,616,315	$2,650,000	$2,750,000
Insurance company examination fees	1,395,833	1,341,055	1,552,305
Other insurance department fees	431,688	500,000	500,000
Miscellaneous	37,325	58,945	66,038
Totals, Revenues *(General Fund)*	$4,481,161	$4,550,000	$4,868,343

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**ADMINISTRATION DIVISION**						
3					SALARY RANGE		
4	Insurance commissioner	1	1	1	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000
5	Chief deputy	1	1	1	1,793–2,179	26,148	26,148
6	Chief asst	1	1	1	1,793–2,179	26,148	26,148
7	Asst insurance commissioner	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
8	Chief actuary	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
9	Actuary	1	1	1	1,405–1,882	20,496	20,496
10	Sr conservation & liquidation officer	1.3	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
11	Adm service officer I	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
12	Insurance officer IV	2	2	2	950–1,273	27,720	27,720
13	Insurance officer III	2	2	2	870–1,155	25,392	25,392
14	Accounting officer II	1	1	1	863–1,048	11,265	11,832
15	Insurance officer II	2	2	2	791–959	23,016	23,016
16	Secretary II	1	1	1	717–870	10,440	10,440
17	Secretary I	3.1	3	3	651–791	28,476	28,476
18	Accountant I	3	3	3	644–783	27,855	28,188
19	Supvng clerk I	1	2	2	635–772	16,884	17,256
20	Sr steno	2	2	2	562–717	16,392	16,392
21	Sr clerk-typist	1.5	1	1	548–666	7,440	7,806
22	Sr clerk	1.7	1	1	548–666	6,800	7,144
23	Personnel asst I	0.8	1	1	548–666	7,260	7,620
24	Sr file clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,470	7,837
25	Sr cashier-clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
26	Accounting technician	1	1	1	548–666	6,970	7,320
27	Stock clerk	2	2	2	530–644	15,456	15,456
28	Steno II	2	3	3	492–628	20,430	20,736
29	Clerk-typist II	7.4	7	7	457–614	43,991	45,492
30	Duplicating mach operator II	0.7	1	1	505–614	6,210	6,516
31	Clerk II	7.1	5	5	457–556	31,280	32,182
32	Telephone operator	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
33	Temporary help	0.9	0.9	0.9	(1,851)	4,229	4,440
34							
35	Totals, Authorized Positions	53.5	51.9	51.9	$531,040	$550,632	$556,917
36							
37							
38	**LEGAL AND COMPLIANCE DIVISION**						
39							
40	Division chief	1	1	1	$1,708–2,076	$24,912	$24,912
41	Supvng insurance counsel	2.7	3	3	1,474–1,793	63,200	64,208
42	Assoc counsel	9.2	11	11	1,337–1,626	202,399	206,620
43	Supvng insurance officer	3.6	4	4	1,100–1,337	63,168	63,920
44	Insurance officer IV	10.3	10	10	950–1,273	138,435	138,600
45	Asst counsel	2.7	3	3	998–1,213	38,392	39,708
46	Insurance officer III	23.1	24	24	870–1,155	299,751	302,097
47	Hearing reporter	1	1	1	927–1,128	11,446	12,026
48	Jr counsel	1.6	–	–	870–1,058	–	–
49	Insurance officer II	9.9	11	11	791–959	115,166	119,157
50	Supvng steno I	1	1	1	651–791	8,964	9,416
51	Insurance officer I	1.1	–	–	676–783	–	–
52	Law indexer	1	1	1	605–734	8,808	8,808
53	Sr legal typist	0.7	–	–	599–728	–	–
54	Sr legal steno	1.3	4	4	599–728	30,300	31,344
55	Sr steno	2.3	4	4	562–717	29,880	30,528
56	Sr clerk-typist	2	–	–	548–700	–	–
57	Sr clerk	2	2	2	548–666	15,984	15,984
58	Steno II	5.6	4	4	492–628	27,170	27,812
59	Legal steno	1.7	4	4	517–628	25,440	26,736
60	Clerk-typist II	17.6	18	18	457–614	114,347	117,533
61							
62	Totals, Authorized Positions	101.4	106	106	$1,111,691	$1,217,762	$1,239,409
63							
64							
65	**LICENSE DIVISION**						
66							
67	Division chief	0.9	1	1	$1,155–1,405	$13,860	$14,556
68	Asst division chief	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
69	Supvng clerk II	1	1	1	734–893	10,716	10,716
70	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
71	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
72	Sr clerk	7	7	7	548–666	55,944	55,944
73	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
74	Clerk-typist II	11.2	11	11	457–614	72,030	72,948
75	Clerk II	19.1	20	20	457–556	127,435	129,681
76	Temporary help	2.6	2.6	2.6	(9,519)	12,758	13,396
77							
78	Totals, Authorized Positions	45.8	46.6	46.6	$307,543	$329,319	$333,817
79							
80							
81							
82							
83							
84							
85							
86							

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	FIELD EXAMINATION DIVISION				SALARY RANGE		
	Division chief	1	1	1	$1,626–1,976	$24,912	$24,912
	Supvng insurance examiner	2	2	2	1,405–1,708	43,032	43,032
	Insurance examiner IV	9	9	9	1,273–1,708	172,714	174,516
	Insurance examiner III	14.7	15	15	1,048–1,405	235,524	238,868
	Insurance examiner II	14	19	19	863–1,155	229,229	235,470
	Insurance examiner I	2.3	–	–	710–905	–	–
	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	6,438	6,768
	Totals, Authorized Positions	45	48	48	$619,306	$720,045	$731,762
	COMPANY INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS DIVISION						
	Division chief	1	1	1	$1,626–1,976	$23,712	$23,712
	Actuary	1	1	1	1,405–1,882	20,496	20,496
	Supvng insurance examiner	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,496	20,496
	Insurance examiner IV	2	2	2	1,273–1,708	36,787	37,152
	Assoc counsel	1	1	1	1,337–1,626	17,992	18,888
	Insurance examiner III	2	3	3	1,048–1,405	41,712	43,032
	Insurance officer IV	1	1	1	950–1,273	13,860	13,860
	Asst counsel	0.5	1	1	998–1,213	11,976	12,576
	Insurance examiner II	4	4	4	863–1,155	50,304	50,304
	Sr legal steno	1	1	1	599–728	8,736	8,736
	Sr clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
	Accounting technician	2	2	2	548–666	15,984	15,984
	Steno II	1.1	2	2	492–628	12,314	12,928
	Clerk-typist II	2.7	2	2	457–614	12,630	12,918
	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
	Account clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,010	6,310
	Totals, Authorized Positions	23.3	25	25	$272,767	$307,673	$312,056
	RATE REGULATION DIVISION						
	Division chief	1	1	1	$1,548–1,882	$22,584	$22,584
	Supvng insurance rate analyst	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,496	20,496
	Insurance rate analyst IV	2	2	2	1,273–1,708	36,512	37,358
	Insurance rate analyst III	5.9	6	6	1,048–1,405	92,376	94,984
	Insurance rate analyst II	4	5	5	863–1,155	61,468	63,794
	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	7,008	7,008
	Totals, Authorized Positions	15.9	17	17	$212,648	$248,640	$254,420
	GRAND TOTALS, AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	284.9	294.5	294.5	$3,054,995	$3,374,071	$3,428,381

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Totals, Authorized Positions	284.9	294.5	294.5	$3,054,995	$3,374,071	$3,428,381
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Insurance examiner IV	–	–	1	(1,273–1,708)	–	15,276
Insurance examiner III	–	–	2	(1,048–1,405)	–	25,152
Insurance examiner I	–	–	6	(710–905)	–	51,120
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	9	–	–	$91,548
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	284.9	294.5	303.5	$3,054,995	$3,374,071	$3,519,929

RIOT AND CIVIL DISORDERS INSURANCE

Headquarters Office at San Francisco

Program Objectives

The objective of this program is to make available adequate property insurance coverage against losses from riots and civil disorders to areas of the state which are unable to obtain such insurance at the present time.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72
Riot and civil disorders insurance *(General Fund)*	–	$3,100,000	$1,750,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

RIOT AND CIVIL DISORDERS INSURANCE

Need

Many American cities are being threatened by the deterioration of their inner city areas; responsible owners of well-maintained residential, business, and other properties in many of these areas are unable to obtain adequate property insurance coverage against fire, crime, and other perils; the lack of such insurance coverage accelerates the deterioration of these areas by discouraging private investment and restricting the availability of credit to repair and improve property therein; and this deterioration poses a serious threat to the economy of the state.

Objectives

To provide for the equitable distribution among admitted insurers of responsibility of insuring qualified property for which basic property insurance could not be obtained through the normal insurance market.

Authority

Insurance Code, Division 4 (Chapter 649/1969).

Output

The amount of insurance coverage provided through the California Riot and Civil Disorders Insurance Association established pursuant to Chapter 649/1969, and the Federal Urban Property Protection and Reinsurance Act of 1968.

General Description

The purpose of the California Riot and Civil Disorders Insurance Association is to provide a means of discharging the obligations of the state to the United States Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, pursuant to Section 1223 of the National Housing Act when such obligations of the state shall occur, in order to permit insurers to be eligible for reinsurance as provided under the act, and to encourage such insurers to make available property insurance in this state.

A contract was negotiated between the State of California and the Riot and Civil Disorders Insurance Association pursuant to Chapter 649/69 in order to cover the state's obligations under the federal reinsurance program. It is estimated that the state would be liable for up to $35 million under this program for the budget year.

An appropriation of $1,500,000 was made available to insure the state against this obligation in 1969–70 and $1,600,000 1970–71. It is estimated that $1,750,000 will be required for these premium costs in 1971–72.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Riot and Civil Disorders Insurance *(General Fund)*	–	$3,100,000	$1,750,000

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
Riot and Civil Disorders Insurance *(General Fund)*	–	$3,100,000	$1,750,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
General Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	–	$1,600,000	$1,750,000
Chapter 649, Statutes of 1969	$1,500,000	–	–
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Chapter 649, Statutes of 1969	–	1,500,000	–
Totals Available	$1,500,000	$3,100,000	$1,750,000
Balance available in subsequent year	–1,500,000	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	$3,100,000	$1,750,000

DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE

Headquarters Office at Sacramento

Program Objectives

Generally it may be said that every person must have shelter of some kind whether he owns or rents it. This need is a primary reason for the existence of the department as a regulatory body. The practical need appears where the public engages in real estate transactions. Frequently, members of the public are unaware of the technicalities of real estate laws enacted for their protection. Consequently, there is a need to provide a minimum level of competence for those dealing with the public and reason to allow only persons properly trained to act as agents in real estate transactions, and to set minimum standards for offerings of subdivided properties, real property securities and real estate syndicate securities. In addition there is a continuing need to remove from the public trust those persons who transact real estate business fraudulently.

The program objective is to protect the public in offering of subdivided property, real property securities, real estate syndicate securities and in real estate transactions handled through agents.

Authority to conduct a program of public protection was enacted by the Legislature in 1919, codified in 1943, and included in the Business and Professions Code as Division 4, Parts 1 and 2, cited as the "Real Estate Law."

Through provision of the Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 1, 1968 Regular Session of the Legislature, and effective as specified in Government Code Section 12075, the name of the Division of Real Estate was changed to the Department of Real Estate.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72
I. Transaction Activities	$2,286,917	$2,326,497	$2,681,527
II. Offerings and Securities	851,363	847,604	942,740
III. Education and Research	242,003	175,349	198,401
IV. Administration—distributed to other programs	(406,808)	(374,686)	(407,251)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$3,380,283	$3,349,450	$3,822,668
Reimbursements	*–3,323*	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$3,376,960	$3,349,450	$3,822,668
Real Estate Fund	*2,970,163*	*3,044,110*	*3,524,267*
Real Estate Education, Research and Recovery Fund	*406,797*	*305,340*	*298,401*
Personnel man-years	205	201.4	224.4

I. TRANSACTION ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

The public is relatively uninformed of the technicalities of real estate law and the problems associated with real estate transactions. Because dealing in real property is often a once-in-a-lifetime activity for a large segment of the public, it is in the public interest that the state should license and regulate only qualified persons to competently and honestly transact real estate business between buyers, sellers, and renters of real estate and business opportunities.

Objectives

To protect the public from adverse effects which may result from dealing with real estate brokers or salesmen.

Authority

Business and Professions Code, Division 4, Part 1.

General Description

Transaction activities relate to salesmen and brokers in the real estate field and in the mineral, oil and gas leasing business. There are two elements comprising this program:

1. Licensing.
2. Regulatory and recovery.

Licensing is concerned with determining the qualifications of applicants for a license, the examination of qualified applicants, licensing of successful applicants, and servicing licensees.

Regulatory and recovery activities are concerned with the handling of complaints involving licensees, the determination of whether or not a licensee is entitled to retain his license and whether or not a claimant is entitled to indemnification for his losses resulting from fraud by a licensee.

Workload Information

Workload in this program is related to the real estate market. When the economy is rising, real estate transactions increase and there is a proportionate increase in applications for licenses to deal in real estate.

During the 1971–72 budget year, it is estimated that about 3,680 complaints will be processed resulting in the revocation or suspension of about 270 licenses, or about 0.17 percent of 158,300 licenses in force. Approximately 50,000 new license applications will be processed with only the top 50 percent qualifying for a license to act as a real estate agent. Approximately 50 recovery claims will be processed and an estimated $100,000 paid to claimants.

DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	I. TRANSACTION ACTIVITIES PROGRAM—Continued						
	Continuing program costs	131	124.6	144.5	$2,286,917	$2,326,497	$2,681,527
	Real Estate Fund				*2,118,800*	*2,196,506*	*2,581,527*
	Real Estate Education, Research and Recovery Fund				*164,794*	*129,991*	*100,000*
	Reimbursements				*3,323*	—	—
	Program Elements:						
	Licensing	54.5	51	56.8	805,790	811,489	939,109
	Regulatory and recovery	76.5	73.6	87.7	1,481,127	1,515,008	1,742,418

Licensing

Output

Output for the 1971–72 fiscal year will be the preparation, scheduling and scoring of examinations; the servicing of licenses, maintenance of records and servicing inquiries from licensees and the public.

General Description

The licensing element consists of two components:

1. *Examination*—The examination section prepares and submits suggested questions to a committee for review. When approved by the committee, the questions are placed in a questions library. The examination section draws on these questions to prepare examination booklets. The examination booklets, with answer sheets and answer booklets, are supplied to all offices where examinations are given. Examinations are scheduled throughout the state. All examinations are scored and notices of test results are sent to applicants.

2. *Services*—After an applicant has qualified in all respects and the license fee is paid, licensing records are established and the individual's license is issued and mailed. Master records of all licensees are established and maintained. Information from an applicant's record is furnished to the department's district offices upon request.

Services to licensees include changes of addresses, transfers of salesmen to new employing brokers, inactivation or reinstatement of licenses, addition of fictitious business names, and renewal of licenses. Notices to renew licenses are mailed to licensees and the mailing list for the quarterly Bulletin is prepared.

Services to the public include answering inquiries and giving information on license status, business address, and action taken to deny, revoke or suspend licenses for cause.

Workload	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Total licenses	159,167	161,950	164,730
New applications processed	44,579	49,000	50,000
Reexaminations processed	2,683	2,800	2,850
Renewal applications	27,450	30,000	31,500
Requests for license service	116,783	120,000	125,000
Requests for license record information	46,166	48,000	52,500
Examinations given	52,038	52,000	53,000
Complaints	3,663	3,570	3,680
Rap sheets	606	650	630
Pre-complaint correspondence	8,514	10,000	10,200
General inquiries	89,636	100,000	102,000
Investigative audits	356	360	360
Trust account examinations	1,293	1,300	1,500
Revocations	153	170	170
Suspensions	89	100	100
Denials	51	50	50
Recovery claims	42	50	50

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$805,790	$811,489	$939,109
Personnel man-years	54.5	51	56.8

Regulatory and Recovery

Output

Output for the 1971–72 fiscal year will be the investigation of complaints and filing of accusations, statements of issues and other formal orders, holding of formal hearings where there is evidence of violations of the Real Estate Law and the processing of claims against the Real Estate Education, Research and Recovery Fund.

General Description

The regulatory and recovery element consists of two components:

1. *Disciplinary*—Investigations are made of complaints received from the general public and of matters arising by motion of the district offices. If the investigation shows that there has been a violation of real estate law, formal action may be taken against the licensee. Normally, an accusation is issued and a formal or administrative hearing is held which can result in the suspension or revocation of the license. The hearing may also result in the issuance of a restricted license.

2. *Recovery Fund*—When a member of the public suffers a financial loss and obtains a fraud judgment aaginst a licensee who is unable to satisfy the judgment, he may claim against the Real Estate Recovery Fund. A court hearing is held to determine whether the claimant satisfied all of the requirements of law to justify the claim. Prior to the court hearing, the recovery fund staff investigates the transaction on which the claim is based. When a calim is held valid and paid, the license of the broker or salesman is suspended until the licensee repays the claim in full to the fund, together with 4 percent interest.

DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE—Continued

I. TRANSACTION ACTIVITIES PROGRAM—Continued

Regulatory and Recovery—Continued

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$1,481,127	$1,515,008	$1,742,418
Personnel man-years	76.5	73.6	87.7

Workload Information

Based on studies and past experience, sufficient information has been developed to establish the following standards: 1,740 net man-hours per deputy, auditor, appraiser, attorney, examination clerk and licensing clerk per year. Unit man-hours per activity performed have been established to measure workload. Clerical support for regulatory deputies, auditors, attorneys or appraisers is at a ratio of 2.1 per clerk.

II. OFFERINGS AND SECURITIES PROGRAM

Need

This program is structured to incorporate those elements of real estate activity related to subdivisions and securities.

With the influx of new residents and the state's population increase, the sale of undeveloped land has become a major segment of real estate activity. Land sales have generally been in large tracts, subdivided for rapid sale to prospective developers and residents. In the past, lands in and outside the state were offered for sale to the general public through direct-mail, newspaper and national magazine media. Many of these offerings were nothing more than submerged tidelands, deserts, jungle or otherwise useless land due to the absence of power, water, roads, fire and police protection or other essential elements of habitation. Because of the manner in which subdivided land was advertised, the public was unable to make a distinction between fair and fraudulent offerings, particularly when access to the offering was difficult.

It became, therefore, a matter of public interest that laws be enacted to regulate the sale of subdivided land, both in and out of state, when it is being offered for sale to California residents.

An outgrowth of the rise of subdivided land and development was the second trust deed or 10 percenter operation, which when conducted fairly and honestly provided additional capital for thousands of homeowners. However, fraud and misrepresentation also entered into this field of business, and again the public was caught unaware and unable to separate honest from dishonest dealers. The result was that the public demanded protection by the enactment of laws to control the sale of trust deeds and delegated to the Department of Real Estate the authority to enforce these laws.

Real estate syndicate securities sold to the public and issued by real estate syndicates formed for the sole purpose of acquiring an interest in real property are also subject to fraud and misrepresentation. Public protection is provided through laws administered by this department.

Authority

Business and Professions Code, Division 4, Parts 1 and 2.

Objectives

To protect the public in all offerings of subdivided property, real property securities and real estate syndicate securities and the legal rights thereto. Also, that real property securities and real estate syndicate securities are offered or sold at fair values.

General Description

This program consists of two elements:

1. *Subdivisions*—The subdivision element relates to the sale of subdivided land to California residents and is regulated by on-site inspection of the offering by department personnel approving or denying applications to sell, issuing public reports on the condition of the land and its amenities after a determination has been made that safeguards have been established to assure purchasers will get what they bargain for. In community facility filings a determination is made that the offering is reasonable.

2. *Securities*—The securities element is administered by reviewing applications for the sale of real property securities. Securities fall into four classes: The sale of notes, the sale of real property sales contracts, the sale of real estate syndicate securities, and the sale of out-of-state subdivisions. In each case, a fair, just and equitable test is applied before approving or denying such applications. Periodic audits of real property security dealers are conducted to ascertain whether they are in compliance with statutory requirements. Advertising is reviewed and must be approved before used.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs—*(Real Estate Fund)*	47.6	51.4	54.4	$851,363	$847,604	$942,740
Program Elements:						
Subdivision	39.8	38.8	42.8	717,536	714,102	801,505
Real property securities	7.8	12.6	11.6	133,827	133,502	141,235

DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE—Continued

II. OFFERINGS AND SECURITIES PROGRAM—Continued

Subdivisions

Output

Subdivisions may not be sold unless they are adequately financed and there are no elements of fraud in the offering.

No changes in program output are planned.

Outputs to be achieved in the 1971–72 budget year will be continued processing of subdivision filings and the issuance or denial of preliminary, final, renewal and amended public reports.

General Description

Subdividers of in-state lands are required to obtain a public report before the subdivided land may be offered for sale. The public report discloses facts concerning the subdivision which are of fundamental interest to the prospective buyer. Before a public report is issued, the subdivider must file an application and documentation in proof of statements made therein, and in some cases, he must demonstrate that adequate financial arrangements have been made for the completion of improvements. The application and documents are reviewed, the subdivision is inspected, and a determination is made that the offering is not fraudulent before a final public report is issued. In subdivisions which have a common facility and in land projects, a determination is made that the offering is reasonable.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$717,536	$714,102	$801,505
Personnel man-years	39.8	38.8	42.8

Real Property Securities

General Description

The regulation of subdivisions of land located outside of California is more rigorous. In addition to the in-state requirements, a determination must be made that the offering of the subdivided land is fair, just and equitable. To assist in this determination, an appraisal of the property is required before a public report and permit can be issued. The cost of appraisal, report and permit is paid by the subdivider.

Anyone who sells notes secured by trust deeds to the public must make application for a permit when the notes are classed as real property securities. Applications are screened, appraisals are required, and a determination is made that the sale of the securities will be fair, just and equitable.

Real estate syndicates (other than corporations) formed for the sole purpose of acquiring an interest in real property must make application for a permit before the real estate syndicate securities may be offered or sold to the public. Applications are screened, valuations are required, and a determination is made that the sale of securities will be fair, just and equitable.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$133,827	$133,502	$141,235
Personnel man-years	7.8	12.6	11.6

Workload Information

Securities are appraised and reasonable equities are required for the prevention of economic loss. Activity in the 1971–72 fiscal year will continue to focus on the processing of real property security applications and real estate syndicate security applications and the issuance of permits, and public reports and permits.

It should be noted that subdivision offerings and securities sales are directly related to the level of general economic activity. The following chart indicates activity in this field.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Subdivision filings	1,885	1,800	2,000
Number of lots	131,826	132,000	133,000
Standard reports issued	1,412	1,400	1,600
Reports issued for subdivisions with common facilities	401	460	475
Out-of-state subdivisions filed	30	30	30
Impound audits	386	400	400
Securities applications	4	5	6
Applications approved	2	3	4
Applications denied	–	2	2
Syndicate applications	106	200	210

III. EDUCATION AND RESEARCH PROGRAM

Need

Knowledge of real estate law, principles and practices, real estate financial and construction markets and of socioeconomic problems such as population shifts, housing needs, and urban, suburban and rural development is essential to real estate agents and to related industries such as title insurance, escrow, savings and loan, mortgage and construction, as well as sections of the general public and government. A primary source of such knowledge is provided by the education and research program. Competent real estate agents are requisite to a growing and continued confidence in the real estate industry by the general public which in turn benefits from the improved quality of services rendered.

Authority

Business and Professions Code, Division 4, Part 1.

DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE—Continued

III. EDUCATION AND RESEARCH PROGRAM—Continued

Objectives

To protect the public from adverse effects which may result from dealing with agents or brokers and in offerings of subdivided property, securities and real estate syndicate securities by advancing real estate education and research to assure improved, more knowledgeable service to the public by real estate agents.

General Description

The education activity is directed toward developing curriculum and education programs to improve the level of competence of license applicants and licensees. The research portion is directed to all phases of real estate activity including study of the needs of real estate education, marketing, financing, land use, urban problems and other factors of real estate economics.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	2.6	2.6	2.6	$242,003	$195,981	$253,988
Real Estate Fund				–	*20,632*	*55,587*
Real Estate Education, Research and Recovery Fund				*242,003*	*175,349*	*198,401*

Workload Information

Workload in this program is not geared directly to licensing and market activity. Increases occur with population growth, with additions to number of community and state colleges, with gains in student enrollment and with the number of research projects administered. The following chart illustrates the situation:

	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Community College:			
Programs administered	77	73	78
Courses offered	596	600	605
Students attending	39,804	40,000	40,000
U.C. Extension:			
Programs administered	7	5	5
Courses offered	41	41	44
Students attending	2,685	2,400	2,200
State Colleges:			
Programs administered	13	13	13
Courses offered	57	57	57
Students attending	960	970	975
Research projects administered	11	10	11
Universities—Public and Private:			
Programs administered	3	3	4
Courses offered	64	64	64
Students attending	355	360	365
Research projects administered	9	10	15
Institutes held	2	3	3
Persons attending	132	150	160

The program costs below do not reflect the additional allotment for research which is transferred by the State Controller to the University of California from the Real Estate, Education, Research and Recovery Funds. The University of California receives the largest portion of research money in the Department of Real Estate's program; however, the coordination and administration of the University research accounts for a substantial portion of the workload. The allocation to the University of California is shown as a separate item in the fund statement. Amounts allocated are as follows:

	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Allocation to University of California	$133,200	$133,200	$133,200

IV. ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

Need

To provide leadership and policy determination for effective fulfillment of the department's objectives. In addition, the service and publication functions which are essential to the operation of the department are contained within this program.

Authority

Business and Professions Code, Division 4, Parts 1 and 2.

Objectives

To provide direction, policy determination, and interpretation of law for the statewide operation of all programs and to provide administrative, business and other services necessary for the statewide operation of all programs.

General Description

Central leadership and nontechnical support is provided by the Real Estate Commissioner, chief executive of the department. He is charged with conducting the affairs of the department, interpreting and applying the policies of the Governor, making policy, controlling the operations of the department's offices, and the activities of the staff departments and acting as official spokesman for the department. In carrying out his responsibilities, the commissioner must rely on his staff for legal and administrative assistance.

The central services provided include central personnel, business, administrative, accounting, and publications. The Sacramento headquarters office processes all mail received by the department in Sacramento, maintains the public counter, provides the central statewide personnel function, maintains accounting

DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE—Continued

IV. ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM—Continued

records, and prepares financial reports and annual closing statements. This section prepares service contracts and the annual budget and maintains inventories of equipment, forms, supplies and publications.

Publications prepared and distributed by the department include the Real Estate Law Manual and the Real Estate Reference Book. These are essential professional tools for licensees, subdividers, and fields closely related to real estate such as title insurance, escrow, savings and loan and mortgage companies. The Real Estate Bulletin published quarterly is furnished to each licensee to keep him abreast of changes in real estate law, the Real Estate Commissioner's policy, and educational opportunities and activities. Various pamphlets, reports and brochures are also published and distributed as sources of information regarding real estate.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Executive	10.5	10	10	$218,865	$216,723	$217,065
Services	10.9	10.4	10.5	100,900	105,000	112,800
Publication	2.4	2.4	2.4	87,043	52,963	77,386
Totals, Administration	23.8	22.8	22.9	406,808	374,686	407,251
Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
I. Transactions Activities				280,698	258,533	281,003
II. Offerings and Securities				120,008	110,533	120,139
III. Education and Research				6,102	5,620	6,109
NET TOTALS, ADMINISTRATION				–	–	–

Workload	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Personnel requiring service	205	201.4	224.4
Mail recieved and processed	203,314	210,000	220,000
Items processed through cash register	230,910	250,000	260,000
Public inquiries handled	8,272	8,300	8,400

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	205	210.4	210.4	$2,048,910	$2,247,801	$2,281,767
Proposed new positions	–	–	18	–	–	131,256
Totals, Salaries and Wages	205	210.4	228.4	$2,048,910	$2,247,801	$2,413,023
Estimated salary savings	–	*–9*	*–4*	–	*–73,800*	*–54,500*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	205	201.4	224.4	$2,048,910	$2,174,001	$2,358,523
Staff benefits	–	–	–	218,069	228,164	259,443
Totals, Personal Services	205	201.4	224.4	$2,266,979	$2,402,165	$2,617,966
Operating expenses and equipment				1,113,304	947,285	1,204,702
Totals, Expenditures				$3,380,283	$3,349,450	$3,822,668
Reimbursements—other				*–3,323*	–	–
Net Expenditures				$3,376,960	$3,349,450	$3,822,668
Real Estate Fund				*2,970,163*	*3,044,110*	*3,524,267*
Real Estate Education, Research and Recovery Fund				*406,797*	*305,340*	*298,401*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
REAL ESTATE FUND			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$3,011,572	$2,888,048	$3,524,267
Allocation from Salary Increase Fund	97,879	109,757	–
Deficiency authorization	–	46,305	–
Totals Available	$3,109,451	$3,044,110	$3,524,267
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–139,288	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$2,970,163	$3,044,110	$3,524,267

DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE—Continued

LINE	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	REAL ESTATE EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND RECOVERY FUND			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Budget Act appropriation	$379,654	$347,793	$298,401
	Allocation from Salary Increase Fund	3,759	3,852	–
	Deficiency authorization	40,000	–	–
	Totals Available	$423,413	$351,645	$298,401
	Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–16,616	–46,305	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$406,797	$305,340	$298,401

	FUND CONDITION	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	ESTIMATED 1971-72
	REAL ESTATE FUND			
	Accumulated Surplus July 1	$992,677	$2,494,522	$4,214,412
	Prior Year Adjustment	–3,902	–	–
	Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$988,775	$2,494,522	$4,214,412
	Revenues:			
	Examination fees	597,084	597,000	607,000
	License fees	2,386,667	2,544,000	2,579,000
	Subdivision filing fees	790,244	755,000	720,000
	Subdivision inspection fees	7,620	8,000	8,000
	Other regulatory licenses (syndicate fees)	49,418	100,000	110,000
	Miscellaneous service to the public	550,984	560,000	570,000
	Income from surplus money investment	89,459	196,000	270,000
	Miscellaneous revenue	4,449	4,000	4,000
	Totals, Revenues	$4,475,925	$4,764,000	$4,868,000
	Totals, Resources	$5,464,700	$7,258,522	$9,082,412
	Less Expenditures:			
	Department of Real Estate	2,970,163	3,044,110	3,524,267
	Tort liability claims	15	–	–
	Totals, Expenditures	$2,970,178	$3,044,110	$3,524,267
	Accumulated Surplus June 30	$2,494,522	$4,214,412	$5,558,145
	Surplus available for appropriation	*2,494,522*	*4,214,412*	*5,558,145*
	REAL ESTATE EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND RECOVERY FUND			
	Accumulated Surplus July 1	$649,146	$798,728	$1,109,188
	Prior Year Adjustment	8,363	–	–
	Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$657,509	$798,728	$1,109,188
	Revenues:			
	License fees	626,816	679,000	690,000
	Income from surplus money investment	54,400	70,000	81,000
	Totals, Revenues	$681,216	$749,000	$771,000
	Totals, Resources	$1,338,725	$1,547,728	$1,880,188
	Less Expenditures:			
	Department of Real Estate	406,797	305,340	298,401
	University of California	133,200	133,200	133,200
	Totals, Expenditures	$539,997	$438,540	$431,601
	Accumulated Surplus June 30	$798,728	$1,109,188	$1,448,587
	Surplus available for appropriation	*798,728*	*1,109,188*	*1,448,587*
	Education and research	*382,466*	*651,845*	*920,038*
	Recovery	*416,262*	*457,343*	*528,549*

DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**ADMINISTRATION**						
3					SALARY RANGE		
4	Commissioner	1	1	1	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000
5	Administrative adviser II	1	1	1	1,626–1,976	23,712	23,712
6	Chief asst commissioner	1	1	1	1,626–1,976	23,712	23,712
7	Sr counsel	0.4	–	–	1,475–1,793	–	–
8	Asst commissioner	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
9	Deputy commissioner III	1	1	1	950–1,155	13,860	13,860
10	Accounting officer II	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
11	Secretary II	1	1	1	717–870	10,440	10,440
12	Accountant I	1	1	1	644–783	9,211	9,396
13	Sr legal steno	1.4	1	1	599–728	8,736	8,736
14	Sr Steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
15	Sr clerk-typist	1.1	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
16	Sr clerk	0.6	1	1	548–666	7,470	7,837
17	Personnel asst I	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
18	Sr information clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
19	Accounting technician	1.5	2	2	548–666	15,252	15,612
20	Stock clerk	1.7	1	1	530–644	7,728	7,728
21	Steno II	0.6	1	1	492–628	6,282	6,600
22	Clerk II	0.8	1	1	457–556	6,594	6,672
23	Cashier clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
24	Account clerk II	1.3	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
25							
26	Totals, Authorized Positions	21.4	21	21	$235,436	$242,605	$243,913
27							
28							
29	**EXAMINATIONS** [a]						
30							
31	Deputy commissioner IV	0.8	–	–	$1,155–1,405	–	–
32	Deputy commissioner III	0.8	–	–	950–1,155	–	–
33	Deputy commissioner II	0.8	–	–	870–1,058	–	–
34	Sr clerk-typist	0.8	–	–	548–700	–	–
35	Accounting technician	0.8	–	–	548–666	–	–
36	Clerk-typist II	0.5	–	–	457–614	–	–
37	Clerk-typist I	0.3	–	–	415–505	–	–
38							
39	Totals, Authorized Positions	4.8	–	–	$50,496	–	–
40							
41							
42	**LICENSING**						
43							
44	Deputy commissioner IV	0.8	1	1	$1,155–1,405	$15,096	$15,852
45	Deputy commissioner III	1.3	1	1	950–1,155	13,860	13,860
46	Deputy commissioner II	1.9	2	2	870–1,058	24,300	24,882
47	Supvng clerk-typist I	0.3	1	1	635–772	8,748	9,112
48	Sr steno	1.4	1	1	562–717	7,068	7,428
49	Sr tab mach operator	1	1	1	584–710	8,520	8,520
50	Sr clerk-typist	2	2	2	548–700	15,984	15,984
51	Sr clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
52	Sr file clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
53	Tab mach operator	1	1	1	530–644	7,728	7,728
54	Steno II	1.3	1	1	492–628	6,516	6,852
55	Clerk-typist II	9.5	10	10	457–614	63,782	64,934
56	Keypunch operator	3.2	3	3	473–576	19,078	19,898
57	Clerk II	11.1	11	11	457–556	72,252	72,730
58	File clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
59	Steno I	1.1	2	2	446–543	11,325	11,883
60	Clerk-typist I	6	5	5	415–505	25,972	27,272
61	Clerk I	1.1	1	1	395–480	5,000	5,242
62	Temporary help	1.5	0.4	0.4	(7,778)	1,500	1,500
63							
64	Totals, Authorized Positions	47.5	46.4	46.4	$314,240	$329,385	$336,333
65							
66							
67	**REGULATIONS**						
68							
69	Sr counsel	2.6	4	4	$1,475–1,793	$82,248	$83,124
70	Assoc counsel	6	7	7	1,337–1,626	129,196	131,914
71	Deputy commissioner V	3	3	3	1,337–1,626	57,454	58,380
72	Senior appraiser	0	1	1	1,213–1,475	14,556	15,276
73	Supvng auditor	2	2	2	1,155–1,405	33,720	33,720
74	Deputy commissioner IV	4.8	6	6	1,155–1,405	91,206	94,076
75	General auditor III	2.8	5	5	1,048–1,273	69,286	71,992
76	Assoc appraiser	2.2	3	3	998–1,213	43,668	43,668
77	Asst counsel	1.2	1	1	998–1,213	14,556	14,556
78	Deputy commissioner III	13.9	12	12	950–1,155	173,506	174,097
79	Deputy commissioner II	33.3	33	33	870–1,058	412,798	416,193
80	General auditor II	7.2	5	5	863–1,048	62,040	62,630
81	Deputy commissioner I	1.7	1	1	791–959	10,980	11,508
82	Auditor I	1	1	1	710–821	9,211	9,662

For footnotes see the end of this agency presentation.

DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	REGULATIONS—Continued						
					SALARY RANGE		
	Secretary I	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
	Deputy commissioner trainee	0.4	2	2	676–783	16,700	17,544
	Sr legal typist	2.2	3	3	599–728	26,098	26,208
	Sr legal steno	4.6	7	7	599–728	57,560	58,680
	Sr steno	3.6	3	3	562–717	24,204	24,588
	Sr clerk-typist	2.9	3	3	548–700	23,976	23,976
	Sr information clerk	3.5	4	4	548–666	31,524	31,836
	Accounting technician	0.2	1	1	548–666	7,202	7,560
	Stock clerk	0.3	1	1	530–644	6,620	6,952
	Steno II	4.1	3	3	492–628	20,510	21,088
	Clerk-typist II	11.8	12	12	457–614	77,225	79,023
	Clerk II	3.7	3	3	457–556	18,966	19,254
	Steno I	0.7	1	1	446–543	5,490	5,766
	Clerk-typist I	4.2	5	5	415–505	26,150	27,469
	Totals, Authorized Positions	124.9	133	133	$1,375,103	$1,556,142	$1,580,232
	EDUCATION AND PUBLICATIONS						
	Deputy commissioner V	0.9	1	1	$1,337–1,626	$19,512	$19,512
	Deputy commissioner IV	0.7	2	2	1,155–1,405	31,776	32,520
	Deputy commissioner III	2.3	3	3	950–1,155	39,120	39,696
	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
	Sr clerk-typist	0.2	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
	Steno II	1.1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
	Clerk-typist II	0.2	1	1	457–614	5,885	6,185
	Totals, Authorized Positions	6.4	10	10	$73,635	$119,669	$121,289
	GRAND TOTALS, AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	205	210.4	210.4	$2,048,910	$2,247,801	$2,281,767

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Totals, Authorized Positions	205	210.4	210.4	$2,048,910	$2,247,801	$2,281,767
Proposed New Positions:						
Licensing:						
Clerk-typist II	–	–	4	–	–	20,400
Stenographer II	–	–	2	–	–	10,980
Regulations:						
Stenographer II	–	–	4	–	–	21,960
Associate property appraiser	–	–	1	–	–	11,976
Associate counsel	–	–	1	–	–	16,044
Deputy commissioner trainee	–	–	6	–	–	49,896
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	18	–	–	$131,256
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	205	210.4	228.4	$2,048,910	$2,247,801	$2,413,023

[a] The examinations unit was transferred during the 1969–70 fiscal year to the education and publications unit as part of a reorganization plan designed to promote greater efficiency of operation.

DEPARTMENT OF SAVINGS AND LOAN

Headquarters at Los Angeles

Program Objectives

The objectives are to protect the funds of the savings and investment public by preventing conditions and practices in state-licensed associations that would adversely affect their safety and solvency and to assure the financial growth of these institutions consistent with public interest and convenience. To accomplish these objectives, the department operates one program called Supervision and Regulation.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72
Supervision and regulation	$2,708,520	$2,875,719	$2,878,475
Reimbursements	*–6,176*	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(Savings and Loan Inspection Fund)*	$2,702,344	$2,875,719	$2,878,475
Personnel man-years	156.4	159.5	154

Need

There are about 4.8 million savers and investors in 154 state-licensed associations. There has been about a 2 percent annual increase of savers and investors over the prior year with individual accounts averaging in excess of $3,300. These associations act as intermediaries to channel funds received from savers and investors into loans for residential building development. The public must be given assurance that safeguards exist to protect savings and investments.

Objectives

The objectives of the Program of Supervision and Regulation are to prevent conditions and practices that adversely affect the safety and solvency of associations and to assure the growth of these associations consistent with public interest and convenience.

Output

In terms of maintaining the safety and solvency of associations, the department's success can be measured by the number of associations existing that are not considered supervisory associations by department criteria. Supervisory associations are those below average associations with conditions which, if not corrected, could endanger the safety of funds entrusted to them by their own performance. When the number of below-average associations in existence is minimized, the department has achieved success. The department estimates there will be about 27 associations found in the below-average category during the budget year. The size of the regulatory mission is best exempified by these figures.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Number of savers and investors (millions)	4.8	4.9	5
Assets of associations (billions)	$20.8	$21.8	$22.9
Number of associations *	154	140	130

* Decrease caused by mergers.

Authority

California Financial Code, commencing at Section 5000 and ending with Section 11650.

General Description

The Program of Supervision and Regulation consists of three elements: (1) examination, (2) appraisal, and (3) administration. The first two elements, and to a large extent the third, provide verified information to the commissioner. This information is used to determine association compliance with the law and with regulations and directives governing their operations and transactions and to evaluate association performance relative to its policies, procedures and organization.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	156.4	163	163	$2,708,520	$2,904,640	$2,953,583
Workload adjustments	–	–3.5	–9	–	–28,921	–75,108
Totals, Supervision and Regulation	156.4	159.5	154	$2,708,520	$2,875,719	$2,878,475
Savings and Loan Inspection Fund	*156.4*	*159.5*	*154*	*2,702,344*	*2,875,719*	*2,878,475*
Reimbursements				*6,176*	–	–
Program Elements:						
Examination	78.3	79.5	77	$1,380,690	$1,488,978	$1,480,959
Appraisal	34.6	34	34	634,190	669,422	682,750
Administration (undistributed)	43.5	46	43	693,640	717,319	714,766

DEPARTMENT OF SAVINGS AND LOAN—Continued

Examination Element

Need

To regulate and supervise associations, the commissioner requires verified information respecting their financial condition, the soundness and propriety of their operations and transactions, the accuracy and integrity of their accounting records and reports and their adherence to accepted accounting standards. This information is obtained principally from books, records and reports of associations and their holding companies.

Objectives

To provide information to the commissioner which indicates whether associations are complying with the law, regulations and directives governing their operations and transactions and whether association policies, procedures, management and organization provide for sound performance.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Total association assets examined (billions)	$20.6	$24.1	$25.2
Number of reports on below average associations	264	240	240
Number of association exams	140	153	143
Number of holding company exams	20	25	25

General Description

The department's examination element is concerned with the review and analysis of association management, policies and operating procedures, as well as with association compliance with law, regulations and directives. This comprehensive system is called "Policy Analysis and Review" (PAR). There are currently 89 separate procedures which can be used in an examination. Forty-five of these procedures are directed at compliance of associations with law, regulations and directives. Compliance tests are generally conducted with every examination with the number and scope determined by applicability to the association situation. The other procedures are concerned with obtaining information on management and organizational policy practices. These latter procedures are, in the true sense, Policy Analysis and Review (PAR) procedures, the heart of the examination process. There are at least two or three such procedures conducted at an examination. The determination and selection of appropriate procedures to be used is part of examination planning.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$1,380,690	$1,488,978	$1,480,959
Personnel man-years	78.3	79.5	77

Workload Information

In 1969, Section 8800 of the California Financial Code was amended to require the commissioner to examine every association under his jurisdiction at least once every two years instead of once every year. This enabled the department to introduce greater flexibility into the program of selective scheduling of examinations and with limited staff to concentrate examination effort on associations with management, operating and financial weaknesses. Under this system, an association considered as a "strong" association by department criteria can conceivably be examined at two-year intervals only.

The examination plan projects individual association examinations at a minimum interval of 18 months. This time interval is subject to quarterly review. By the budget year 1971–72, the first full two-year cycle under biennial scheduling will have elapsed and the department will have information on the effectiveness of the biennial plan, particularly as it relates to manpower use.

There are three distinct classes of examinations, (1) below-average association examinations, where it is anticipated that each below-average association, on the average, will be examined twice yearly, (2) average association examinations, where it is anticipated that each will be examined once yearly, and (3) "strong" association examinations, where it is anticipated that each will be examined every two years. Based on current information, it appears that associations will be examined as shown below within the two-year examination cycle.

	Number of Examinations 1970–71	1971–72
Below-average associations	54	54
Average associations	86	76
"Strong" associations	13	13
	153	143

It is projected that 10 associations will disappear through merger during 1971–72 and probably be lost from the average class, which explains the overall decrease in examinations.

The department's automated Management Information System (MIS) contributes information to the evaluation of associations and the selection and scheduling of associations for examination. A forecasting simulator program recently obtained should further enhance the examination element's ability to predict and evaluate below-average associations and enable the more efficient planning and scheduling of association examinations.

Appraisal Element

Need

The commissioner, to fulfill his responsibilities to keep associations safe and solvent, requires verified information concerning the character and current value of real estate loans and real estate owned by associations. This information is obtained from field appraisals of the real property securing association loans or associations owned real estate and from an analysis of association lending policies and practices.

DEPARTMENT OF SAVINGS AND LOAN—Continued

Appraisal Element—Continued

Objectives

The objective of the Appraisal Element is to produce information which enables the Commissioner to make decisions on an association's portfolio quality, adequacy of reserves, and appraisal practices.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Number of appraisal examinations	149	140	140
Number of appraisals	4,588	4,600	4,600
Number of PAR examinations	122	120	100

General Description

The appraisal element consists of the test field appraisal of a sampling of the underlying real property securing association loans and investments, the field reappraisal of delinquent loans in an association's portfolio as these emerge, and participation in PAR examinations to analyze association lending policies and practices. The information produced from the field appraisal of loans enables the commissioner to determine whether statutory limits on loan to value ratios have been exceeded or whether illegal loans have been made. The information produced by PAR examination appraiser participation enables the commissioner to analyze policies and practices which could have given rise to imprudent or unsafe lending practices. In addition, the department can audit the personnel records of the association appraisers to ascertain that they have been properly classified and that they prepare reports in accordance with their proper class designation.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$634,190	$669,422	$682,750
Personnel man-years	34.6	34	34

Workload Information

The number of loans recorded by associations is the principal workload contributor to the test appraisal program. It is estimated that there will be about 120,000 loans recorded in 1971–72. This is a 33 percent increase over 1969–70 and 20 percent over the estimate for 1970–71. It is estimated that about 4 percent of these loans will be subject to appraisal. The percent of loans sampled per association varies substantially, depending on the number of loans recorded by the association and the nature of the real estate security. Samplings by individual associations have ranged from a low of 3 percent to a high of 20 percent. The "higher risk" loans are subject to heaviest sampling. These are loans for speculative investment or development and loans which are excessively based on the appraised value of the real estate.

The appraiser participation in PAR examinations is generally confined to examinations which include lending policies and practices. This participation can cover such matters as association construction loan disbursements, methods of loan acquisition, real property risk analysis, feasibility studies, and management of real estate held as a result of foreclosure or investment. Appraiser participation in PAR examinations is anticipated to be about 100 examinations in the budget year.

Administration Element

Need

Leadership must be given and coordination maintained in order that the Program of Supervision and Regulation operate effectively.

Objectives

To provide governing policy and rules, direction and guidance in policy implementation, overall planning and program management, and control and evaluation of program results.

Output

Of the three components of the administration element, executive management, facilities licensing and support services, output has been identified and described only for the executive management and facilities licensing components. Since support services deal mainly with internal operations, output has not been described and presented. Output for the executive management component is expressed in the form of orders issued under California Financial Code (CFC) Section 6908 requiring associations to increase capital and reserves to legal reserve levels when such capital and reserves have fallen below specified levels; orders under CFC 7255 imposing specific loss reserves when indicated by undue risk exposure in asset portfolio of associations or by loans exceeding legal limits; and, although seldom imposed, orders under CFC Section 9000 requiring associations to cease and desist from unsafe practices. Other forms of output are supervisory letters directing the attention of associations to correcting improper procedures and practices, and regulation promulgations contained in Title 10 of the Administrative Code.

Output for the facilities licensing component consists of the hearings held on applications for new associations, new branch facilities for existing associations, association service offices, and the merger of associations, and the decisions on the applications.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Executive orders and directives	400	400	400
Regulations promulgated	18	20	20
Facilities licensing hearings	93	111	111
Facilities decisions	161	180	180

General Description

The administration element contains three components. The executive management component, consisting of the Savings and Loan Commissioner, the chief deputy commissioner, the assistant commissioners, and the administrative adviser, is concerned with policy formation and expression, coordination of de-

DEPARTMENT OF SAVINGS AND LOAN—Continued

Administration Element—Continued

partment functions, control and review of program results and information dissemination to the public and others. The facilities licensing component is concerned with approving the formation of new associations, including their entry into the savings and loan field, the establishment of new branch facilities, the merger of existing associations and the establishment of association service offices. The support services component consists of business management, clerical services, and special staff. Business management is concerned with accounting, budgeting and personnel functions. Clerical service is concerned with performing the variety of clerical and stenographic tasks required to support other program elements and components. Special staff are technical research and advisory positions that exist to serve the executive committee. There are two such positions, a financial specialist and a savings and loan economist.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$693,640	$717,319	$714,766
Personnel man-years	43.5	46	43

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	156.4	163	163	$1,954,929	$2,158,340	$2,191,243
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–8	–	–	–64,752
Totals, Salaries and Wages	156.4	163	155	$1,954,929	$2,158,340	$2,126,491
Estimated salary savings	–	*–3.5*	*–1*	–	*–28,921*	*–10,356*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	156.4	159.5	154	$1,954,929	$2,129,419	$2,116,135
Staff benefits	–	–	–	200,657	218,895	223,420
Totals, Personal Services	156.4	159.5	154	$2,155,586	$2,348,314	$2,339,555
Operating expenses and equipment				552,934	527,405	538,920
Totals, Expenditures				$2,708,520	$2,875,719	$2,878,475
Reimbursements—other				*–6,176*	–	–
Net Expenditures *(Savings and Loan Inspection Fund)*				$2,702,344	$2,875,719	$2,878,475

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
Savings and Loan Inspection Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$2,797,368	$2,778,000	$2,878,475
Salary increase authorization	65,995	97,719	–
Totals Available	$2,863,363	$2,875,719	$2,878,475
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–161,019	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$2,702,344	$2,875,719	$2,878,475

FUND CONDITION	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	ESTIMATED 1971-72
SAVINGS AND LOAN INSPECTION FUND			
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$2,470,217	$2,443,601	$2,165,627
Prior year adjustments	11,697	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$2,481,914	$2,443,601	$2,165,627
Revenues:			
License and other fees	2,500,795	2,450,545	2,425,420
Income from surplus money invested	159,106	145,000	130,000
Miscellaneous	4,130	2,200	2,200
Totals, Revenues	$2,664,031	$2,597,745	$2,557,620
Totals, Resources	$5,145,945	$5,041,346	$4,723,247
Less Expenditures:			
State operations	2,702,344	2,875,719	2,878,475
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$2,443,601	$2,165,627	$1,844,772
Surplus available for appropriation	*2,443,601*	*2,165,627*	*1,844,772*

DEPARTMENT OF SAVINGS AND LOAN—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2					SALARY RANGE		
3	Commissioner	1	1	1	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000
4	Chief deputy commissioner	1	1	1	1,793–2,179	26,148	26,148
5	Asst commissioner	2	2	2	1,626–1,976	47,424	47,424
6	Administrative adviser	1	1	1	1,626–1,976	23,712	23,712
7	Chief savings & loan examiner	2	2	2	1,475–1,793	39,887	41,438
8	Sr counsel	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
9	Supvng appraiser	2	2	2	1,337–1,626	35,990	37,786
10	Assoc counsel	2.1	2	2	1,337–1,626	36,364	37,285
11	Financial specialist	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
12	Savings & loan examiner IV	9	9	9	1,273–1,548	158,731	162,575
13	Savings and loan economist	–	1	1	1,273–1,548	15,276	16,044
14	Sr appraiser	2	2	2	1,213–1,475	32,904	34,560
15	Adm service officer I	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
16	Area appraisal supervisor	7	7	7	1,100–1,337	112,308	112,308
17	Examiner III	33	34	34	1,048–1,273	504,978	510,412
18	Assoc appraiser	19.7	20	20	998–1,213	285,029	287,813
19	Asst counsel	1	1	1	998–1,213	13,662	14,274
20	Examiner II	31	36	36	863–1,048	430,838	439,228
21	Accounting officer II	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
22	Asst property appraiser	3.9	5	5	821–998	54,432	55,974
23	Auditor I	3.4	1	1	710–821	9,137	9,586
24	Secretary I	1	1	1	651–971	9,492	9,492
25	Supvng steno I	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
26	Supvng clerk I	1	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
27	Sr legal steno	2	2	2	599–728	16,816	17,220
28	Sr steno	3.9	4	4	562–717	31,332	31,656
29	Sr clerk-typist	4	3	3	548–700	22,938	23,544
30	Sr file clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,961	7,992
31	Steno II	6.1	7	7	492–628	48,742	49,392
32	Clerk-typist II	8.7	8	8	457–614	52,326	52,614
33	Duplicating mach opr II	0.3	1	1	480–584	6,135	6,438
34	Clerk II	1.8	2	2	457–556	12,294	12,582
35	Clerk-typist I	0.4	1	1	415–505	5,200	5,462
36	Temporary help	0.1	–	–	(413)	–	–
37							
38	Totals, Authorized Positions	156.4	163	163	$1,954,929	$2,158,340	$2,191,243
39							
40							
41	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
42							
43							
44							
45							
46	Totals, Authorized Positions	156.4	163	163	$1,954,929	$2,158,340	$2,191,243
47	Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
48							
49	Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
50							
51	Auditor I	–	–	–4	710–746	–	–34,080
52	Clerk II	–	–	–2	457–556	–	–10,968
53	Asst appraiser	–	–	–2	821–998	–	–19,704
54							
55	Totals, Adjustments	–	–	–8	–	–	$–64,752
56							
57	Totals, Salaries and Wages	156.4	163	155	$1,954,929	$2,158,340	$2,126,491
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Business and Transportation Agency

OFFICE OF TRAFFIC SAFETY [a]

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72
Office of Traffic Safety	–	($427,000) [a]	$441,500
State Highway Fund	–	*(427,000)*	–
Federal funds [b]	–	*(–)*	*441,500*
Personnel man-years	–	(15) [c]	16

Need

It is estimated that, should present trends continue unchecked, thirty million traffic accidents will occur in the coming decade, killing 59,000 more Californians and injuring more than 3,000,000. The economic loss alone, to the persons involved, will total $18 billion in 1969 dollars. This carnage and loss must be minimized to the fullest extent possible.

Objectives

To provide leadership and guidance to achieve a coordinated and effective attack on the problem of traffic safety, and to assist in assuring that the limited resources available are used most efficiently.

Authority

The office was established to administer and implement the provisions of Vehicle Code Sections 2900 to 2910, as added by Chapter 1492, Statutes 1967, and amended by Chapter 138, Statutes 1969.

General Description

The objective is to be accomplished through an annually updated California Traffic Safety Program, a comprehensive statewide plan to coordinate the activities of the approximately 3,100 public agencies and private organizations, which spend nearly $450 million per year on traffic safety. Each plan will establish quality standards and effectiveness measures for traffic safety programs and services and secure acceptance and commitments for continuing maintenance. It will define needs and deficiencies at all levels and assist in the development of programs to meet them, giving consideration to relative priorities and effectiveness. In addition, the Office of Traffic Safety will encourage the development of new knowledge on the causes of, and countermeasures for, traffic accidents and of means for securing its application. A positive public attitude toward traffic safety that will contribute to a reduction of law violations and traffic crashes will be promoted.

The California Traffic Safety Program includes four major elements. These are: (1) human improvement—which groups sub-elements focused on raising the skill levels of, and developing positive attitudes toward traffic safety, by pedestrians, passengers, riders and drivers; (2) vehicle improvement—grouping sub-elements concerned with reducing the number of safety-related defects in vehicles; (3) roadway improvement—directed toward reducing hazards which contribute to crash frequency or severity; (4) control and countermeasures—sub-elements which deal with controlling errant drivers and pedestrians and with post-crash emergency services. Public support and planning and evaluation services are implicit in each of the four major elements.

The planning, coordination, evaluation and encouragement activities of the Office of Traffic Safety are reinforced with funds made available under the National Highway Safety Act of 1966 and amendments thereto. Participating grants to state and local agencies of approximately $6 million per year are reviewed and approved by this office.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	–	(15)	16	–	($427,000)	$441,500
State Highway Fund				–	*(427,000)*	–
Federal funds				–	*(–)*	*441,500*

[a] Expenditures for the 1970–71 fiscal year are included in the total expenditures reported for the Department of Public Works. They are reflected here in parentheses for comparison purposes only.

[b] Grants from the federal government and expenditures therefrom are not included in the overall budget totals.

[c] Man-years for the 1970–71 fiscal year are included in the total man-years for the Department of Public Works. They are shown here in parentheses for comparison purposes only.

Business and Transportation Agency

OFFICE OF TRAFFIC SAFETY—Continued

LINE	SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	STATE OPERATIONS						
	PERSONAL SERVICES						
	Workload and administrative adjustments	–	(15)	16	–	($194,864)	$218,572
	Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	(15)	16	–	($194,864)	$218,572
	Staff benefits	–	–	–	–	(23,364)	26,491
	Totals, Personal Services	–	(15)	16	–	($218,228)	$245,063
	Operating expenses and equipment				–	(208,772)	196,437
	Totals, Expenditures				–	($427,000)	$441,500
	State Highway Fund				–	*(427,000)*	–
	Federal funds				–	*(–)*	*441,500*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
State Highway Fund			
APPROPRIATION			
Continuing appropriation prescribed by Section 183, Streets and Highways Code	–	($427,000)	–
Federal Funds			
APPROPRIATION			
Federal grants (expenditures)	–	(–)	$441,500
Totals, Expenditures	–	($427,000)	$441,500

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Totals, Authorized Positions	–	(–)	–	–	–	–
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Transferred from the Department of Public Works:						
				SALARY RANGE		
State transportation safety coordinator	–	(1)	1	$1,626–1,976	$19,512	$20,496
Asst state transportation coordinator	–	(1)	1	1,273–1,548	17,700	18,576
Sr research analyst	–	(1)	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
Fiscal officer II	–	(1)	1	1,273–1,548	16,860	17,700
Accounting officer III	–	(1)	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
Assoc automotive equip std engr	–	(4)	4	1,100–1,337	58,968	62,580
Information officer I	–	(1)	1	998–1,213	12,576	13,200
Government intern	–	(1)	1	2.28–2.51 hr	4,780	5,020
Sr stenographer	–	(1)	1	562–683	7,428	7,812
Stenographer II	–	(2)	2	492–599	13,704	14,376
Clerk-typist II	–	(1)	1	457–584	5,484	5,760
Overtime	–	(–)	–	(–)	4,000	6,000
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	(15)	15	–	$194,864	$205,372
Proposed New Positions:						
Assoc automotive equip std engr	–	(–)	1	1,100–1,337	–	13,200
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	–	(15)	16	–	$194,864	$218,572

Business and Transportation Agency

OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND RESEARCH

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72
Office of Transportation Planning and Research	–	$121,350	$243,100
Reimbursements	–	*–7,600*	*–9,000*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM	–	$113,750	$234,100
General Fund	–	*16,278*	*8,000*
Aeronautics Fund	–	*2,034*	*4,200*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	–	*679*	*1,403*
Motor Vehicle Fund	–	–	*220,497*
Highway Users Tax Fund	–	*94,759*	–
Personnel man-years	–	7.3	7.3

Need

The people of California have a fundamental and continuing interest in developing and operating transportation services and facilities which are consistent and compatible with the orderly social and economic progress of the state.

Authority

Section 13992 of the Government Code.

Objectives

To coordinate state government programs so as to develop a system of transportation services which is balanced to meet the future needs of all segments of California's industry and society.

Output

Reports and information to the State Transportation Board and Secretary for Business and Transportation, and the State Legislature.

Representation on or liaison with governmental agencies and others involved with comprehensive and/or transportation planning.

General Description

In 1969 the State Transportation Board was established in the Business and Transportation Agency to provide the Secretary for Business and Transportation and the Legislature with advice and assistance in a broad overview of the effectiveness and compatibility of public programs in transportation in relation to other public programs and private enterprises. The Office of Transportation Planning and Research has been established in the Business and Transportation Agency to support the Secretary for Business and Transportation and the State Transportation Board in the collection, analysis, and evaluation of transportation data and information as well as in the coordination of transportation plans and programs. Upon request, the office provides information and research to any appropriate committee of the Legislature whose activities relate to the transportation field in order to aid the Legislature in considering or enacting proposed statutes relating to balanced transportation needs.

To achieve its program objective the Office of Transportation Planning and Research will:

1. Act as the principal staff agency to the State Transportation Board.
2. Act as the principal staff agency to the secretary in matters concerning the growth and development of transportation in the state and, in this capacity, undertake special studies and investigations, submit reports, recommend legislation, regulations and administrative policies, and render advice to the State Transportation Board and the secretary when requested.
3. Review and report to the State Transportation Board and secretary on the long-range effectiveness of major transportation programs of local, regional, state, and federal government in meeting transportation demands not supplied by the private sector and in protecting and enhancing community socioeconomic values throughout the state.
4. Coordinate planning for existing and future modes of transportation in the interest of economy, safety, and welfare of the people of the state.
5. Coordinate research, demonstration, and development programs in the field of transportation, including inland boating, to encourage maximum use of existing knowledge and to foster development of new knowledge in all applicable subjects required to improve the economy, safety, and benefits of the statewide transportation system.
6. Provide information to and cooperate with the Legislature or any of its committees or offices in connection with studies and matters relevant to the development of transportation in the state, including responding to legislative resolutions relating to overall balanced transportation or any segment thereof.

Workload Information

The Office of Transportation Planning and Research is a small coordinating unit with major tasks delegated to appropriate departments in the Business and Transportation Agency or to regional agencies (e.g., transit districts). The workload is anticipated to remain fairly constant as some projects diminish or terminate others will be expanded or initiated.

Current major projects are:

1. San Bernardino Freeway-Busway Coordination (activity will diminish and be delegated to departments as funding is committed).
2. Public Transportation Improvement Fund (activity likely to expand by legislative action, otherwise constant for four years).
3. State Transportation Board staff assistance (activity will gradually increase over next two years, then probably level off).

Business and Transportation Agency

OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND RESEARCH—Continued

4. National Transit Needs Study (activity will start in 1970, peak in 1971, terminate in 1972).

5. SCR 67 Flexible Transit Study Coordination (activity will be sporadic during 1970–71, terminate in 1972).

6. Interagency and Intergovernmental Liason:

Representation on:

a. Committee on Intergovernmental Relations (CIR)

b. Environmental Quality Study Council (EQSC)

c. Intergovernment Committee on Ocean Resources (ICOR)

d. Regional transportation committees of the Southern California Associations of Governments (SCAG) and the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG)

Transportation planning and research is presently in a state of transition from the concept of single to multimode systems. There is every indication that activity in this direction will continue to increase in the immediate and forseeable future. Congress is now considering new legislation which will make possible the annual appropriation of funds, in amounts never available before, for the planning and development of transportation. Some of these funds, if authorized by Congress, will require establishment of new programs to assure adequate review by the state.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	–	7.3	7.3	–	$121,350	$243,100
General Fund				–	*16,278*	*8,000*
Aeronautics Fund				–	*2,034*	*4,200*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund				–	*679*	*1,403*
Motor Vehicle Fund				–	–	*220,497*
Highway Users Tax Fund				–	*94,759*	–
Reimbursements				–	*7,600*	*9,000*

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	7.3	7.3	–	$69,608	$121,197
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	7.3	7.3	–	$69,608	$121,197
Staff benefits	–	–	–	–	8,346	14,689
Totals, Personal Services	–	7.3	7.3	–	$77,954	$135,886
Operating expenses and equipment				–	43,396	107,214
Total Expenditures				–	$121,350	$243,100
Reimbursements:						
Federal				–	*–2,900*	*–1,000*
Other				–	*–4,700*	*–8,000*
Totals, Reimbursements				–	–$7,600	–$9,000
Totals, Expenditures				–	$113,750	$234,100
General Fund				–	*16,278*	*8,000*
Aeronautics Fund				–	*2,034*	*4,200*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund				–	*679*	*1,403*
Motor Vehicle Fund				–	–	*220,497*
Highway Users Tax Fund				–	*94,759*	–

Business and Transportation Agency

OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND RESEARCH—Continued

LINE	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	STATE OPERATIONS			
	General Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Budget Act appropriation	–	–	$8,000
	Chapter 1551, Statutes of 1970	–	$24,000	–
	Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–	-7,722	–
	Totals, Expenditures	–	$16,278	$8,000
	Aeronautics Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Budget Act appropriation	–	–	$4,200
	Chapter 1551, Statutes of 1970	–	$3,000	–
	Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–	-966	–
	Totals, Expenditures	–	$2,034	$4,200
	Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Budget Act appropriation	–	–	$1,403
	Chapter 1551, Statutes of 1970	–	$1,000	–
	Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–	-321	–
	Totals, Expenditures	–	$679	$1,403
	Highway Users Tax Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Chapter 1551, Statutes of 1970	–	$142,000	–
	Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–	-47,241	–
	Totals, Expenditures	–	$94,759	–
	Motor Vehicle Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Budget Act appropriation (Expenditures)	–	–	$220,497
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	–	$113,750	$234,100

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Totals, Authorized Positions	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Established:						
				SALARY RANGE		
Chief, Office of Transportation Planning and Research	–	1	1	$2,208	$13,250	$26,500
Chief, Transportation Planning and Research	–	0.1	–	1,882–2,288	2,288	–
Deputy Chief, Office of Transportation Planning and Research	–	1	1	2,142	12,852	25,704
Principal engineer, transportation studies	–	1	1	1,708–2,076	14,532	24,912
Supvng engineer, transportation studies	–	1	1	1,475–1,793	9,756	19,998
Sr highway engineer	–	0.1	–	1,273–1,548	1,548	–
Secretary I	–	1	1	651–791	4,302	8,820
Sr stenographer	–	2.1	2.3	562–683	11,080	15,263
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	7.3	7.3	–	$69,608	$121,197
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	–	7.3	7.3	–	$69,608	$121,197

BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION SPECIAL SERVICES AND STUDIES

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
I. Medical aspects of traffic safety	$126,257	$25,612	–
II. Automobile Accident Study Commission	65,903	40,043	–
III. West Coast Air Corridor Program Study	99,124	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$291,284	$65,655	–
General Fund	*99,124*	–	–
Motor Vehicle Fund	*83,009*	*53,426*	–
Federal funds	*109,151*	*12,229*	–
Personnel man-years	4	4	–

I. MEDICAL ASPECTS OF TRAFFIC SAFETY

Need

Hundreds of Californians are killed, maimed, or injured each year because of traffic accidents. Many factors which relate to the large numbers and seriousness of accidents are medical. There is a need for a comprehensive study of the medical aspects of traffic safety.

Authority

Section 13983 of the Government Code (Chapter 1714, Statutes of 1967).

Objectives

To determine the medical aspects of traffic injury and related accident control.

General Description

The Department of Public Health was under contract with the Business and Transportation Agency to conduct a study of emergency health services in relation to traffic safety. Federal funds as well as state funds (appropriated through Chapter 1714, Statutes of 1967) were used to finance this portion of the project. The study has been completed and a report was submitted to the Legislature. No additional support is proposed.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	$126,257	$25,612	–
Motor Vehicle Fund	*17,106*	*13,383*	–
Federal funds	*109,151*	*12,229*	–

II. AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT STUDY COMMISSION

Need

Since the automobile first became an important mode of transportation in California, the continuing growth in population, including with it great industrial, social, economic and technical progress, has required the Legislature to develop a statutory pattern designed to make the use of automobiles in California responsive to the public interest. This statutory pattern has involved many laws bearing on automobile accidents, both in terms of their prevention and procedures for financial recourse. These legislative efforts, however, have not sufficiently reduced the frequency of motor vehicle accidents nor the delays, inequities and costs of financial recourse.

Objectives

To conduct a study of, and make suggestions regarding, automobile accidents, including their prevention and consequences as well as related insurance, motor vehicle and procedural laws bearing thereon; to determine whether these laws, together with the statutory rules of the road, most effectively contribute to the prevention of automobile accidents and the expeditious and adequate financial recourse of automobile accident victims.

Authority

Chapter 1256, Statutes of 1967.

General Description

The commission consists of 16 members. Eight are members of the Legislature, four from the Senate, appointed by the Senate Rules Committee, and four from the Assembly, appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly. Eight members at large were appointed by the Governor; from these he appointed a chairman.

The commission filed two interim reports to the Governor and Legislature, the first in January 1969 and the second in January 1970. The enabling legislation requires that a final report be submitted no later than the 90th day after the Legislature adjourns in 1970. The commission's final report has been filed with the Governor's office and Legislature.

BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION SPECIAL SERVICES AND STUDIES—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	II. AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT STUDY COMMISSION—Continued						
	Continuing program costs *(Motor Vehicle Fund)*	4	4	–	$65,903	$40,043	–

III. WEST COAST AIR CORRIDOR STUDY PROGRAM

Need

The promotion and development of the high-speed jumbo jet concept of air travel has caused a short-haul traffic jam which, if allowed to grow unabated, will stifle air travel and commerce.

Objectives

To make a study which defines the needs and problems of air transportation for distances up to 500 miles, including local travel within large cities or contiguous urban areas as well as intercity travel. It is anticipated that this study will serve as a catalyst for the development of an efficient short-haul air transportation system within the 13 western states which takes into consideration current problems in relation to the time period 1975–1990.

Output

A definition phase study which describes the scope of activities, schedules, costs, and management structure required to meet the objectives of the Western Region Program.

Authority

Chapter 1450, Statutes of 1969.

General Description

A contract was awarded the Aerospace Corporation for $250,000 to complete the definition phase study in 12 months. This contract was financed by participating members of the 13 western states; California's share of the total $300,000 program was set at $100,000.

The study has been completed and a demonstration program is being developed to measure the acceptability of new short-haul service to the using public, the communities involved, and the operators. It will identify the preferred types of service and equipment required for regional and national application. The demographic, topographic features of the western region provide a variety of opportunities for short-haul service demonstrations. Rural service areas have been identified in which demonstrations could provide modern air transportation for connecting remote communities with state capitals, regional centers of commerce, and long-haul transportation hubs. Metropolitan service areas have been identified in which demonstrations could be directed toward alleviating congestion in the air and on the ground by the dispersion of ground facilities and the use of new multiple airways in currently unused airspace. Fourteen demonstration projects have been recommended.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	$99,124	–	–

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	4	–	–	$41,045	–	–
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	4	–	–	$21,432	–
Totals, Salaries and Wages	4	4	–	$41,045	$21,432	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	4,067	2,213	–
Totals, Personal Services	4	4	–	$45,112	$23,645	–
Operating expenses and equipment				246,172	42,010	–
Totals, Expenditures				$291,284	$65,655	–
General Fund				*99,124*	–	–
Motor Vehicle Fund				*83,009*	*53,426*	–
Federal funds				*109,151*	*12,229*	–

BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION SPECIAL SERVICES AND STUDIES—Continued

LINE	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	STATE OPERATIONS			
	General Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Chapter 1450, Statutes of 1969 (West Coast Air Corridor Study Program)	$100,000	–	–
	Prior Year Balance Available:			
	Chapter 1450, Statutes of 1969	–	$876	–
	Balance available in subsequent year	-876	–	–
	Unexpended Balance, Estimated Savings:			
	Chapter 1450, Statutes of 1969	–	-876	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$99,124	–	–
	Motor Vehicle Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Chapter 1714, Statutes of 1967 (Medical Aspects of Traffic Safety)	$30,489	–	–
	Chapter 720, Statutes of 1969 (Automobile Accident Study Commission)	65,000	–	–
	Chapter 335, Statutes of 1970 (Automobile Accident Study Commission)	–	$39,000	–
	Prior Year Balance Available:			
	Chapter 1256, Statutes of 1967	4,309	–	–
	Chapter 1714, Statutes of 1967	–	13,383	–
	Chapter 720, Statutes of 1969	–	3,406	–
	Chapter 1626, Statutes of 1967	45,704	45,704	–
	Totals Available	$145,502	$101,493	–
	Balance available in subsequent year	-62.493	–	–
	Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–	-48,067	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$83,009	$53,426	–
	Federal Funds			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Medical aspects of traffic safety	$109,151	$12,229	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$291,284	$65,655	–
	General Fund	*99,124*	–	–
	Motor Vehicle Fund	*83,009*	*53,426*	–
	Federal funds	*109,151*	*12,229*	–

Automobile Accident Study Commission

SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Temporary help	4	–	–	$41,045	–	–
Totals, Authorized Positions	4	–	–	$41,045	–	–

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Totals, Authorized Positions	4	–	–	$41,045	–	–
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Established:						
Temporary help	–	4	–	–	$21,432	–
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	4	4	–	$41,045	$21,432	–

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS

Headquarters Office at Sacramento

Program Objectives

The Department of Aeronautics' objectives are:

To further and protect the public interest in aeronautics and aeronautical progress. This is accomplished by:

a. Encouraging the development of private flying and the general use of air transportation.

b. Fostering and promoting safety in aeronautics.

c. Effecting uniformity of the laws and regulations relating to aeronautics consistent with federal aeronautics laws and regulations.

d. Assisting in the development of a statewide system of airports, encouraging the flow of private capital into aviation facilities, and cooperating with and assisting political subdivisions and others engaged in aeronautics in the development and encouragement of aeronautics.

e. Establishing regulations in order that persons may engage in every phase of aeronautics with the least possible restriction consistent with safety and rights of others.

f. Providing for cooperation with the federal authorities in the development of a national system of civil aviation and for coordination of the aeronautics activities of those authorities and the authorities of the State of California.

g. Considering the environmental impact of airports on communities.

The Department of Aeronautics is established and carries out its responsibilities and duties under the provisions of Division 9 of the Public Utilities Code (State Aeronautics Act). The Department of Aeronautics has been delegated statutory authority and responsibility for the promotion, development, and protection of the aviation and aeronautical interest of the state. The department performs its assigned statutory functions as well as provides staff assistance to the State Aeronautics Board in allocating airport assistance funds, and in formulating general policy relating to aviation and aeronautical interests of the state.

Authority

Public Utilities Code, Division 9, Chapter 1.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
I. Aviation Systems and Facilities Development	$1,785,967	$2,891,220	$3,325,376
II. Environment Protection	58,550	49,916	64,020
III. Aviation Safety and Education	68,338	70,158	68,826
IV. Administration—distributed	(137,440)	(157,432)	(177.458)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$1,912,855	$3,011,294	$3,458,222
Reimbursements	*-4,627*	*-8,713*	*-11,953*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$1,908,228	$3,002,581	$3,446,269
Aeronautics Fund	*452,207*	*2,914,081*	*2,974,061*
Airport Assistance Revolving Fund	*1,390,021*	–	–
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	*66,000*	*66,000*	–
California Environmental Protection Program Fund	–	*22,500*	*17,500*
Federal funds	–	–	*454,708*
Personnel man-years	22.3	24.9	24.9

I. AVIATION SYSTEMS AND FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT

Need

Aviation is an important integral part of California's transportation system. Like other parts of the system, it is suffering acute growing pains. Airspace is becoming congested at certain places and airports are becoming overloaded with traffic. Demand for more air transportation is growing. It is estimated that nationwide demand will at least double by 1980 (with respect to 1968) and to double again by 1995. It is expected that demand for service will grow in California at a higher rate than the average for the nation.

It is obvious that planning must be done now to insure that California's airport system will be developed to handle this increased traffic. Planning for financing of the system must be done along with planning for the physical development.

Local governments have sponsored most of the airports which have been developed to serve the air transportation needs of the state. They have, however, required financial support from state and federal sources. This support will continue to be required.

Location and operation of airports must be controlled to assure that they are compatible with each other and with other community developments. All airports serving the public must meet minimum safety standards.

California is a leader among states in aeronautical activity and progress. As such, the demand for airport and navigation facilities to take advantage of new developments in aviation (such as V/STOL) is often felt here before it is generally felt nationwide. State support and encouragement can be of great assistance in fostering progress for new programs of this kind.

The federal government is increasingly asking the states to join with it in planning the airport and airways systems to serve the nation since it is finding that input from state level provides valuable guidance and information.

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS—Continued

I. AVIATION SYSTEMS AND FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT—Continued

Objectives

1. To develop a Statewide Master Plan of Aviation which will show the airport development needed in California over the next 20 years and will emphasize proper interface with other modes of transportation. This plan must be continually updated.
2. To insure that airports serving the public meet minimum safety standards.
3. To insure that airport development is compatible with other community needs.
4. To provide financial assistance to local governments in the development of airports.
5. To provide planning and consulting assistance to local governments and others interested in developing airports.
6. To assist other state and federal agencies in airport development in remote recreational areas where no local government is able to assume the responsibility.
7. To encourage and assist the legislature to adopt laws in the best interest of aeronautical development.
8. To encourage new concepts in air transportation and air navigation which appear to offer new solutions to problems of air transportation.

Authority

Public Utilities Code, Division 9 and Section 15005.5 of State Education Code.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	11.3	13.4	13.4	$1,785,967	$2,891,220	$3,325,376
Aeronautics Fund				*361,472*	*2,825,220*	*2,870,668*
Federal funds				—	—	*454,708*
Airport Assistance Revolving Fund				*1,358,495*	—	—
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund—Navigational System				*66,000*	*66,000*	—
Program Elements:						
A. Statewide air transportation planning and development	3.5	5.3	5.3	109,500	147,565	989,183
B. Regulation of airports and heliports	3.8	4.3	4.3	130,226	130,640	142,374
C. Navaids	0.5	0.5	0.5	218,150	216,334	16,636
D. Airport financial assistance	3.5	3.3	3.3	1,328,091	2,396,681	2,177,183

A. Statewide Air Transportation Planning and Development

Need

The air transportation system that exists in California today is the result of growth without overall planning. Very little consideration was given to the interface between air transportation and other modes. Airports were supported and developed by local governments from the narrow viewpoint of service to single community.

A true system must be planned and developed which considers each part from the layout of each individual airport to the statewide system and its integration into the national system. Ecological and environmental impacts must be considered.

Objectives

To plan and aid the development of a complete system of air transportation which will be an integral part of the total transportation system in California.

General Description

The planning activities of this department include the development of the State Master Plan of Aviation; assistance to local agencies for airport planning; and statewide and regional planning for disaster airlifts. In addition, the department provides planning, engineering, and financing for reliever training airstrips and recreation airports.

State Master Plan of Aviation

The State Master Plan of Aviation is being developed to provide a plan for airport development in California for the next 20 years. This plan will enable the state to coordinate local and regional airport plans with those for the remainder of the state so that there will be an effective overall system of airports.

The actual plan is being developed under contract with a private consultant with department staff providing overall coordination and supervision. Phase I of the plan was funded in 1968 with a $160,000 appropriation from the Aeronautics Fund and a federal grant of $300,000. Funding for Phase II, or the final phase, is proposed in 1971–72 at a cost of $227,354 from the Aeronautics Fund and $454,708 from federal funds.

Assistance to Local Government for Airport Planning

The department provides assistance to local airport jurisdictions for airport site selection, height limit zoning, and in the formulation of county plans for

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS—Continued

I. AVIATION SYSTEMS AND FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT—Continued

A. Statewide Air Transportation Planning and Development—Continued

airport development. The department also reviews proposed public school sites and state building sites to assure that the full utilization of such sites would not be jeopardized by airport noise and aircraft hazards. In the 1969–70 fiscal year 53 school sites were inspected by department staff to determine noise and hazard conditions.

State and Regional Disaster Airlift Planning

The Director of Aeronautics is responsible for establishing policies and procedures to ensure that aviation resources are available to the state during times of emergency and/or disaster. Readiness plans have been developed and the department holds periodic training exercises to test their effectiveness.

Development of Recreation Airports and Training Flight Strips

The department has recently instigated a program to provide additional airports in recreational areas and to provide training flight strips for general aviation away from congested metropolitan airports. The department is endeavoring to obtain land from other state and federal agencies for the development of these facilities. A total of $150,000 has been allocated by the Aeronautics Board for runway construction costs at these facilities in the 1971–72 fiscal year.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$109,500	$147,565	$989,183
Personnel man-years	3.5	5.3	5.3

B. Regulations of Airports/Heliports

Need

Airports and heliports may generate problems which involve the public health, safety, and welfare. The potential problem areas are defined as follows:

1. Damage to aircraft and injury to aircraft occupants resulting from substandard airport layout.
2. Damage to property and injury to persons on the ground resulting from crashes of aircraft where the cause of the crash is related to substandard airport layout.
3. Problems with compatible land uses around airports with the primary consideration being environmental in nature.

It is in the public interest for some level of government to regulate airport and heliport layouts and location to minimize potential problems associated therewith. The jurisdiction of the Federal Aviation Administration is limited in this regard to approval of airspace around airports. The Federal Aviation Administration does establish recommended design standards for airport layout. These standards are enforceable by FAA on local jurisdictions *only* when federal aid is used to fund airport construction. Further, these standards are entirely unenforceable on private airports.

Objectives

1. To insure that the facilities open to the public which serve the air transportation requirements of the citizens of California meet accepted safety standards.
2. To insure that uniform airport standards are established and adhered to and that the development of aviation facilities will be coordinated with community and state interests.

General Description

To be considered as a safe facility for public use, an airport must meet minimum standards for length and width of runway, clear approach and departure routes, side clearance between runway and obstructions, longitudinal runway gradient, and alignment with prevailing winds. It must also be properly located in relation to other community developments to eliminate hazards to persons and property on the ground.

The objectives of this program are achieved through inspection of existing airports and heliports; issuance of site approvals stipulating development criteria for new airports and heliports; issuance of permits authorizing the operation of airports and heliports, participating in studies and hearings affecting airport zoning and airspace utilization; providing information and assistance on airport and heliport engineering, specifications and design criteria; and providing information and assistance in the operations and management of airports and heliports in the state.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Annual inspections of airports and heliports	551	600	650
Inspection of proposed airport and heliport sites	214	225	250
New permits issued	26	30	35
Site approvals issued	57	67	75
Airspace hearings attended	12	12	12
Airspace cases by mail	196	220	240

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$130,226	$130,640	$142,374
Personnel man-years	3.8	4.3	4.3

C. Navaids

Need

In many areas of California, the present VOR/DME Navigation System has been proven inadequate, particularly at flight altitudes below 3,000 feet. This is especially evident in the Los Angeles Basin, and is further complicated by the frequent occurrence of smog-induced visibility restrictions. The rapid increase of helicopter operations and the imminent de-

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS—Continued

I. AVIATION SYSTEMS AND FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT—Continued

C. Navaids—Continued

velopment of STOL (Short Take-Off and Landing) commuter service, added to the congestion which is already hampering both air carriers and general aviation, make it imperative that a new concept in air navigation be implemented. The most promising system appears to be the hyperbolic, phase comparison system.

A low-frequency hyperbolic system should provide general aviation in California with an accurate navigational system, an opportunity for safer flight under low visibility conditions and a system which will function at low altitudes down to ground level, behind hills, mountains and in valleys. In general, this system will make available to aircraft and vessels a modern, sophisticated, navigational system which will enable air and water transportation to navigate with precision under conditions of extremely low visibility.

There are large areas of California not adequately served with electronic air navigation aids. Some of these areas do not qualify for federal navigation aids because of low volume of air traffic or because there is no service by scheduled air carrier.

Objectives

To improve the air navigation system within the state.

General Description

The department is leasing one hyperbolic navigation system transmitting chain form the Decca Company, evaluating its operating characteristics and limitations, in order to recommend as to whether the system should be adopted and by whom. This element is not a research and development project, but rather an operational evaluation, and is being conducted jointly by the Department of Aeronautics and the Department of Navigation and Ocean Development. The Department of Aeronautics will compile and prepare the final report.

In areas of California where present electronic navigation aids are nonexistent or inadequate, and there appears to be no chance for installation of such aids by the federal government, the department will consider assisting local government to install such aids. This assistance will be contingent upon availability of aeronautics funds and the urgency of the need.

The department provides assistance with the design and layout of airmarkers for airports. These consist of information (airport name and elevation) painted in large letters on the runway for the visual guidance of pilots.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$218,150	$216,334	$16,636
Personnel man-years	0.5	0.5	0.5

D. Airport Financial Assistance

Need

Air transportation requires airports as well as airways. Local governments in California have the responsibility of providing the airports to serve their communities.

Since sizable funds are required for this purpose, many local governments are unable to provide the funds necessary to develop and operate the required facilities. Federal funds are often not available. Without the state's assistance, many communities would be unable to have the kind of airport needed.

Objectives

To allocate available funds to assist local governments with the most vitally needed airport development projects throughout the state. To insure that these projects are properly planned and engineered and that they are completed in accordance with approved plans before state funds are disbursed to help pay for them.

General Description

Apportionment to Cities, Counties, and Airport Districts

These apportionments are proceeds from a tax on fuel used for general aviation purposes. Each publicly owned airport is eligible to receive a maximum of $5,000 annually if an equal amount of money has been deposited by the airport owning public entity in a special aviation fund created for this purpose.

Acquisition and Development

The remainder of the aviation fuel funds are available to assist publicly owned airports in acquisition and development programs. The using entities must provide matching funds. Priorities are established through review of applications on the basis of established criteria.

On the national level, the Federal Aviation Administration in its 1968 National Airport Plan suggests that more than 800 new airports must be built

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS—Continued

I. AVIATION SYSTEMS AND FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT—Continued

D. Airport Financial Assistance—Continued

in the United States in the next five years. Improvements will be needed on 2,965 existing airports. Of the new airports, 22 would be capable of handling airline aircraft—the remainder airports are general aviation. California's need for new airports are 65 general aviation and two airline airports. The department reviews all applications for federal funding for airports and makes recommendations concerning urgency of need.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Apportionments:			
Eligible airports	166	200	170
Funds provided	$413,200	$800,000	$850,000
Acquisition and Development:			
Applications reviewed and processed	68	75	85
Allocations	$811,295	$1,805,513	$1,203,531
Input	**Actual 1969–70**	**Estimated 1970–71**	**Estimated 1971–72**
Expenditures	$1,328,091	$2,396,681	$2,177,183
Personnel man-years	3.5	3.3	3.3

II. ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

Need

The protection of the environment has become a high priority item in the aviation industry. It has become commonplace for groups of people to organize for the sole purpose of forcing airport proprietors to do something abut the environmental problems with which they are involved.

The State Legislature has responded to the demands of its constituents concerning problems around airports by requiring the Department of Aeronautics to establish aircraft noise standards, and secondly to insure that the advantages to the public outweigh the disadvantages to the environment when considering a request for any new airport site.

In order for the environmental conditions to begin to show improvement, there should be a continuous positive effort in the areas concerned, such as aircraft noise. The effectiveness and possibly the very survival of the new aircraft noise regulations depends upon proper action and followup of future problems as they arise. It is this capability which must be provided.

Objectives

1. To minimize aircraft noise.

2. To insure that the advantages and public convenience of future airport site locations and expansions outweigh the disadvantages to the environment which would result.

Authority

Public Utilities Code Sections 21664, 21665, 21666.

General Description

The recently adopted airport noise regulations require the department to make approval of noise monitoring systems, maintain certain records of noise problems and trends, perform investigation into areas where local county enforcement is questionable, examine for approval all requests for variances from the regulations, and periodically review the entire system for necessary updating.

The department will be holding public hearings and will be required to make thorough studies into environmental aspects concerning future airport sites. There will be need for the department to call upon the expertise of other state agencies occasionally and possibly use some private consultants in acquiring the necessary information, to determine whether the advantages to the public of a proposed airport site outweigh the disadvantages to the environment.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	0.5	–	–	$58,550	$27,416	$49,916
Workload adjustments	–	1	1	–	22,500	14,104
Totals, Environment Protection	0.5	1	1	$58,550	$49,916	$64,020
Aeronautics Fund				*27,024*	*27,416*	*46,520*
Airport Assistance Revolving Fund				*31,526*	–	–
California Environmental Protection Program Fund				–	*22,500*	*17,500*

III. AVIATION SAFETY AND EDUCATION

Need

All aspects of aviation and aeronautics must be conducted with due regard for safety, Pilots and other aircrew members require periodic refresher training in the techniques of flying. Instructors require periodic renewal of their instructor certificate, with updating information furnished through instructor revalidation clinics. Preseasonal briefings are required to remind pilots and instructors of existing and anticipated hazards.

In the recognition that this is the "air age", it is essential that aerospace/aviation education be developed and made available to our citizens at every level of education. The educational environment obviously presents the best possible opportunity for instilling in our young people a thorough appreciation for aviation, its inherent capabilities, and career opportuni-

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS—Continued

III. AVIATION SAFETY AND EDUCATION—Continued

ties. Educational institutions should be encouraged to offer aviation indoctrination and instruction programs, and aeronautics courses to their students.

Every year, Californians are exposed to the risk of injury or damages resulting from aircraft accidents. Since compensation for such injury or damages inevitably rests upon culpability, the determination of which is frequently a long and costly process, it is essential that the financial responsibility and ability of the aircraft pilot or owner to respond to judgment for damages be quickly established.

In view of the vast aviation activity in California, the relatively inhospitable nature over which much of this flying is done, and the significant incidence of lost and missing aircraft, it is necessary that Search and Rescue (SAR) activities within the state be coordinated to insure the most judicious use of available resources and personnel. The state must assume a leading role in such coordination with the United States Air Force, which is the federally recognized responsible agency, and with civil SAR forces. It is also essential that California's Downed Aircraft Search and Location Act of 1969 be fully implemented. This includes continued evaluation and approval of emergency locator transmitters. It likewise includes the development, evaluation, procurement and distribution of aids to take advantage of sophisticated procedures for use in SAR activities.

There are large numbers of parachutists, parachute groups, and parachute drop zones in California, and an ever increasing amount of parachute activity. It is essential to the safety of the parachutists and the public that such activities be conducted in a safe manner, with due regard to the rights of all, and that they be fully coordinated with other aspects of aeronautical activities.

Objectives

1. To promote safe aviation practices and to minimize inherent danger associated with flying.
2. To promote aviation education.
3. To minimize the financial loss of victims of aircraft accidents through enforcement of the Uniform Aircraft Financial Responsibility Law.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	2.5	2.4	2.4	$68,338	$70,158	$68,826
Aeronautics Fund	–	–	–	*63,711*	*61,445*	*56,873*
Reimbursements	–	–	–	*4,627*	*8,713*	*11,953*
PROGRAM ELEMENTS:						
A. Regulation of Parachute Jumping	0.4	0.4	0.4	7,230	8,060	8,553
B. Financial Responsibility	0.8	0.8	0.8	17,686	17,439	18,793
C. Education	0.7	0.7	0.7	20,941	20,669	20,138
D. Search and Rescue	0.2	0.1	0.1	8,661	3,634	12,019
E. Emergency Locator Transmitter	0.4	0.4	0.4	13,820	20,356	9,323

A. Regulation of Sport Parachuting

Need

It is estimated that there are 1,500 sport parachute jumpers in California. Sport parachuting must be carried out in a safe manner, with the least possible restrictions, and public interest must be protected statewide. Because of a history of damage to the property of others by parachutists, the Legislature has required the department to regulate sport parachuting.

Objectives

To establish minimum standards of safety for drop zones, levels of proficiency for jumpers and to protect the public through state regulation of parachuting. To prevent damage to property on the ground by careless parachuting and to require parachutists to carry liability insurance to compensate for such damage that they may cause.

General Description

The California Parachute Regulations require that all areas into which sport parachutists jump (temporary and permanent drop zones) be permitted by the Department of Aeronautics. The department exercises joint responsibility and control with the Federal Aviation Administration. The Federal Aviation Administration exercises airspace utilization control and the department has the responsibility associated with land use control and protection of general public interests.

The department authorizes drop zone designees, who are qualified expert jumpers, to plan and execute exhibition jumps. The department may audit or inspect the records of the designee. The department registers all qualified jumpers requesting permission for jumps at other than permanent drop zones. Permanent drop zones are permitted by the department. These are generally for training and must be physically inspected by the department.

Temporary drop zones are authorized by the department, the designee having obtained all necessary approvals and having determined that the site is safe and adequate. Temporary drop zones are usually designated for exhibition or promotional jumps by expert parachutists.

The department has used this system of qualified and designated parachutists being responsible for the safety of parachute exhibitions for about one year now. This has reduced the cost of the regulation program significantly without adverse effect on safety. Fees col-

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS—Continued

III. AVIATION SAFETY AND EDUCATION—Continued

A. Regulation of Sport Parachuting—Continued

lected from parachutists may not fully cover the costs of administering the program, but the department has not raised these fees because the sport parachutists contribute indirectly to the aviation fuel tax revenues which support all of our programs. Taxes levied on fuel used by aircraft to lift parachutists to jump altitudes are passed on to the jumpers by the aircraft operator.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Permanent drop zones	15	16	17
Temporary drop zones approved	98	110	120
Registered (D) Expert Jumpers	119	150	170

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$7,230	$8,060	$8,553
Personnel man-years	0.4	0.4	0.4

B. Financial Responsibility

Need

Every year, Californians are exposed to injury or damages caused by aircraft accidents. Since compensation for such injuries or damages depends upon culpability, the determination of which is frequently long and costly, it is necessary that the financial ability of pilot or owner to satisfy judgment for damages be quickly established.

Objectives

To determine that each pilot and/or owner of an aircraft involved in a reportable accident demonstrate his ability to satisfy reasonable judgments for damages against him, arising as a result of the accident.

Output

In 1969 there were 753 aircraft accidents in California, 114 of which involved fatalities. There were 330 fatalities, 55 serious injuries, and 537 cases involving minor or no injury, or injury status unknown. Six hundred seven aircraft were substantially damaged or destroyed and 151 had only minor damage or unknown status. Ninety-one of the accidents were involved under the Financial Responsibility law. One firm has registered as a self-insurer, and has renewed that status. Numerous cases have arisen in which those injured or subjected to damages, have invoked the assistance of the department under the Financial Responsibility law.

General Description

Owners and operators of aircraft involved in a reportable accident must file a report with the department covering the accident. Unless the report presents evidence of bond or liability insurance, the department must direct the pilot/owner to deposit cash or other security adequate to permit payment of judgments which might be rendered. This involved a continuing program to educate pilots and owners on the law and their obligations. It is also essential that the department determine probable culpability. The department may also issue self-insurer permits to those applying, and furnishing satisfactory evidence of their ability to respond to judgments.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$17,686	$17,439	$18,793
Personnel man-years	0.8	0.8	0.8

C. Education

Need

The number of active aircraft and pilots in California continues to grow each year. There are seasonal variations in weather, with impact on aviation safety. Preseasonal clinics are held throughout the state to remind pilots of anticipated hazards. Flight instructor certificates must be renewed biannually, and one of the approved methods for renewal involves the instructor attending revalidation clinics which are conducted by the AOPA, and the FAA. Pilot licenses are issued on the basis of compliance with certain minimum standards. Safe operation of aircraft requires airmen to improve, update, and broaden their aviation knowledge.

With California leading the nation in all aspects of aerospace/aviation, it is essential that our schools and colleges fully inform the students of career opportunities. They should also be encouraged to expand the opportunities for aerospace/aviation education courses and indoctrination and instruction programs at all levels of education.

Objectives

To participate in safety clinics to aid airmen to expand their knowledge and skill. To sponsor or cosponsor instructor revalidation clinics.

General Description

The department cooperates with the FAA, and the Aircraft Owners and Pilots' Association in sponsoring safety clinics, flight instructor revalidation clinics and similar activities. Staff personnel participate as lecturers, instructors, and trainers. The department also assists with logistic support, and arranges for suitable facilities for such clinics.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$20,941	$20,669	$20,138
Personnel man-years	0.7	0.7	0.7

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS—Continued

III. AVIATION SAFETY AND EDUCATION—Continued

D. Search and Rescue

Need

Each year, there are pilots and aircraft lost in California. Search effort must he mounted to recover the aircraft and occupants. The United States Air Force is the responsible agency for coordinating all search and rescue effort in the Continental United States. Most SAR effort is conducted hy the Civil Air Patrol, with some participation by military forces, sheriffs' air squadrons, and civilian volunteers. Electronic devices are available which enhance the capahility of recovering these aircraft and occupants. Some of these devices are costly and not normally found in general aviation aircraft. Thousands of man-hours are expended, utilizing aircraft, ground vehicles, fixed and mobile radios, in the search effort. Lives are lost each year during such search effort. The situation must be improved.

Objectives

To coordinate the search and rescue activities of all involved agencies and to maximize the effectiveness and economy of such effort.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$8,661	$3,634	$12,019
Personnel man-years	0.2	0.1	0.1

E. Emergency Locator Transmitters

General Description

To reduce the cost and effort involved in search and rescue activities, the Legislature enacted a Downed Aircraft Search and Location Act in 1969, requiring mandatory carrying of emergency locator transmitters in all California-based aircraft, with certain enumerated exceptions. The law also required the department to estahlish standards for such devices, examine those found to he availahle and approve for use those found to comply with the standards. The standards have heen estahlished and a numher of ELTs have been tested, with three having approval as effective and reliable under the standards. This is a continuing project, with testing to continue as new units are offered for approval. Coordination must be maintained with federal authorities and those of other states, with manufacturers, and with users of such equipment. Testing must he supervised to insure compliance with the California standards. Devices offered for sale and use in compliance with the law must be effective and reliable.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$13,820	$20,356	$9,323
Personnel man-years	0.4	0.4	0.4

IV. ADMINISTRATION

Need

Provide leadership and policy determination for the efficient fulfillment of the department's objectives. In addition, provide the service functions which are essential to the operation of all the department's programs.

Objectives

To provide active leadership in meeting current aeronautical prohlems and to coordinate and provide major administrative and business management services to the operating functions and programs of the department.

General Description

The Director of Aeronautics, with the assistance of his executive staff, is responsihle for: administration of the department, adoption of departmental policy, direction of the operating functions.

The State Aeronautics Board advises the department and the director in the performance of their duties and formulates general policy.

Departmental staff provide the necessary accounting, hudgeting, personnel, business, administrative and informational services.

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	IV. ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
	Executive	4	4	5	$84,536	$101,082	$118,452
	Fiscal	2	2	2	27,201	29,535	30,931
	Administrative services	2	2.1	2.1	25,703	26,815	28,075
	Totals, Administration	8	8.1	9.1	$137,440	$157,432	$177,458
	Less: Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
	Develop aviation systems and facilities	–	–	–	–$101,706	–$126,670	–$138,062
	Protect environment	–	–	–	–16,767	–8,942	–19,520
	Safety and education	–	–	–	–18,967	–21,820	–19,876
	Net Administration	–	–	–	–	–	–

Airport Assistance

Funding for the Airport Assistance Program was authorized by Chapter 2028, Statutes of 1965, which provides for the transfer to the Aeronautics Fund (created by this statute) of all moneys in the Motor Vehicle Fuel Fund attributable to the distribution of motor vehicle fuel for use or used in propelling aircraft in the state. The statute further provides for the payment of specified tax refunds, pro rata cost of the State Controller and the Board of Equalization, and for the support of the Department of Aeronautics.

The remaining balance is available for allocation by the State Aeronautics Board in accordance with the provisions of the Public Utilities Code. A minimum of $5,000 is allocated on a matching basis to each publicly owned airport for airport improvements. In addition to the minimum annual grant, the Aeronautics Board allocates funds for specific airport acquisition or development projects. These projects which also require matching funds are reviewed in detail and funds are granted on a priority basis.

Legislation was enacted in 1970 which authorizes the Aeronautics Board to allocate funds for the development of recreational and training airstrips on publicly owned land. A total of $150,000 has been allocated for this purpose in 1971–72.

The budget also provides for the purchase of $8,000 worth of emergency search and rescue equipment in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 1606, Statutes of 1970. This equipment will be loaned to recognized air search and rescue groups.

EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$1,224,495	$2,305,513	$2,229,978
Aeronautics Fund	–	–	–
Airport Assistance Revolving Fund	–	–	–
Apportionment to cities, counties and airport districts (Section 21682 and 21683 Public Utilities Code)	$413,200	$800,000	$850,000
Acquisition and Development of Airports Section 21684 Public Utilities Code:			
PROJECT DETAIL			
Alameda County			
Oakland International Airport:			
Construct runway, cross taxiway and parking apron	–	$26,886	–
Construct warmup pad	–	–	$1,792 (2,104)
Hayward Air Terminal: (City of Hayward)			
Runway lights	–	–	2,918 (3,426)
Calaveras County			
Calaveras County Airport:			
Land acquisition	$15,000	–	–
Runway, taxiway and apron	–	11,955 (20,285)	–
Fencing, 8,500 lineal feet	–	1,375 (1,375)	–
Install utilities	–	1,150 (1,350)	–
El Dorado County			
Eldorado Hills Airport:			
Land acquisition	–	–	39,164 (45,976)
Georgetown Airport:			
Reconstruct runway and taxiway	–	–	8,683 (10,192)

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS—Continued

LINE	EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	Airport Assistance—Continued			
	PROJECT DETAIL—Continued			
	El Dorado County—Continued			
	Placerville Airport:			
	Construct taxiway	25,000	–	–
	Taxiway lights	–	–	7,384 (8,669)
	Lake Tahoe Airport:			
	Enlarge aircraft parking area	23,400	–	–
	Taxiway lights	–	–	19,067 (22,383)
	Reconstruct parking apron	–	–	6,518 (7,652)
	Fresno County			
	Fresno Air Terminal (City of Fresno):			
	Construct new taxiway	45,223	–	–
	Mendota Airport (City of Firehaugh):			
	New airport	26,999	–	–
	Humboldt County			
	Garherville Airport:			
	Overlay runway and taxiway	–	–	12,258 (14,390)
	Murray Field:			
	Runway lighting	10,848	–	–
	Kern County			
	Inyokern Airport:			
	Resurface and mark runway	11,305	–	–
	Los Angeles County			
	Agua Dulce Airpark:			
	Land acquisition	–	–	55,734 (65,427)
	Brackett Field:			
	Land acquisition	–	61,027 (71,640)	–
	Runway and taxiway construction	–	–	66,638 (78,228)
	Elmonte Airport:			
	Reconstruct runway and taxiway, construct secondary taxiway and aprons; airport lighting, and wind cone segmented circle	–	72,985	–
	General William Fox Field:			
	Construct airport apron	–	5,940 (6,972)	–
	San Fernando (City of San Fernando):			
	Land acquisition	–	150,000	–
	Van Nuys Airport (City of Los Angeles):			
	Reconstruct four light taxiways	–	9,112	–
	Whiteman Park:			
	Land acquisition	–	133,343 (16,657)	–
	Madera County			
	Chowchilla Airport:			
	Land acquisition	20,000	–	–
	Acquisition of unicom (radio)	150	–	–
	Malum Ridge:			
	New airport	8,638	–	–
	Marin County			
	Novato Airport (Gross Field):			
	Construct crosswind runway	–	20,562 (24,138)	–
	Mariposa County			
	Yosemite—Mariposa County Airport:			
	Airport construction	–	150,000	–

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS—Continued

LINE	EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	Airport Assistance—Continued			
	PROJECT DETAIL—Continued			
	Mendocino County			
	Ukiah Municipal Airport:			
	Transit parking apron and reconstruct runway and taxiway	26,795	–	–
	Extend south taxiway	15,822	–	–
	Willits Municipal—Ells Field (City of Willits):			
	Drainage	–	–	1,840 (2,160)
	Pave runway	–	–	8,367 (9,822)
	Merced County			
	Merced Municipal Airport:			
	Taxiway lighting	5,077	–	–
	High intensity runway lights	5,969	–	–
	Mono County			
	Bryant Field:			
	Widen runway	–	–	2,638 (3,097)
	Monterey County			
	Salinas Municipal:			
	Construct parking apron	700	–	–
	Install AVASI	835	–	–
	Runway end identifier lights	1,180	–	–
	Resurface runway	–	7,295 (8,565)	–
	Taxiway and parking area lighting	–	9,000	–
	Nevada County			
	Nevada County Airpark:			
	Widen and construct parallel taxiway	–	–	14,471 (16,989)
	Placer County			
	Lincoln Municipal	8,740	–	–
	Plumas County			
	Chester Airport:			
	Resurface runway	31,863	–	–
	Indian Valley Airport:			
	New airport	–	–	24,426 (28,782)
	Riverside County			
	Corona Municipal:			
	Relocate utility lines	10,650	–	–
	Construct transit parking	9,600	–	–
	Hemet-Ryan Airport:			
	Navaids	–	–	8,050 (9,450)
	Idyllwild Airport:			
	Land acquisition	–	20,700 (24,300)	–
	Palm Springs Municipal:			
	Transit parking	–	–	5,668 (6,654)
	Sacramento County			
	Sacramento Executive Airport:			
	Grade and pave parking area	26,430	–	–
	Construct taxiway and holding apron	–	12,717 (14,929)	–
	Construct taxiway	–	–	5,624 (6,601)
	San Bernardino County			
	Baker Airport:			
	Reconstruct and pave ramp and runway; runway lights	5,000	–	–
	Chino Airport:			
	Construct taxiway and light	–	11,385 (23,364)	–
	Parking apron	–	–	4,945 (5,805)

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS—Continued

LINE	EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	Airport Assistance—Continued			
	PROJECT DETAIL—Continued			
	San Bernardino County—Continued			
	Apple Valley Airport:			
	Land acquisition	–	55,609	–
	Big Bear Airport:			
	Acquire airport	43,500	106,500	–
	Land acquisition	–	–	9,006
				(10,573)
	Construct runway	–	–	23,794
				(27,932)
	Redlands Municipal:			
	Erosion	17,050	–	–
	Fencing and widen runway	5,920	–	–
	Low frequency homer beacon	–	–	1,641
				(1,926)
	San Diego County			
	Borrego Valley Airport:			
	Pave runway	15,997	–	–
	Gillispie Field:			
	Install instrument approach system (VORLOC)	–	–	12,995
				(15,255)
	Extend taxiway	–	–	12,183
				(14,303)
	Montgomery Field:			
	Parallel runway and taxiway	59,989	–	–
	San Luis Obispo County			
	San Luis Obispo Airport:			
	Place utility wires underground	14,500	–	–
	San Mateo County			
	San Carlos Airport:			
	Apron paving	(18,305)	–	–
	Runway and taxiing extension	–	–	14,604
				(17,144)
	Santa Clara County			
	Reid Hillview Airport:			
	Construct parallel runway and taxiway	46,500	–	–
	San Jose Airport:			
	Overlay transit parking area	–	350	–
	South County Airport:			
	Land acquisition	150,000	150,000	–
	Construct runway, taxiway, lights, beacon and cone	–	–	62,999
				(73,955)
	Shasta County			
	Redding Municipal Airport:			
	Overlay runway and taxiway	20,295	–	–
	Pave parking apron	6,534	–	–
	High intensity runway lights	–	–	10,500
	Siskiyou County			
	Weed Airport:			
	Extend and overlay runway	–	–	9,378
				(11,010)
	Solano County			
	Nut Tree Airport (City of Vacaville):			
	Land acquisition	–	16,387	–
			(19,238)	
	Extend runway, install culvert, overlay existing runway	–	12,729	–
			(14,943)	
	Construct runway and taxiway lights	–	–	9,334
				(10,957)
	Sonoma County			
	Sonoma County Airport:			
	Construct center section taxiway	7,197	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS—Continued

LINE	EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	Airport Assistance—Continued			
	PROJECT DETAIL—Continued			
	Stanislaus County			
	Modesto City/County Airport:			
	Taxiway overlay	(3,950)	–	–
	Construct holding apron	4,890	–	–
	Overlie tie-down area	4,800	–	–
	Oakdale Airport:			
	Land acquisition	7,500	7,500	–
	Piping of irrigation canal	–	5,000	–
	Sutter County			
	Sutter County Airport:			
	Drainage for runway and taxiway	19,997	–	–
	Trinity County			
	Hayfork Airport:			
	Construct taxiway	6,240	–	–
	Construct parking and fuel apron	1,350	–	–
	Install property fence	4,000	–	–
	Tuolumne County			
	Columbia Airport:			
	Construct taxiway and provide drainage	–	13,110	–
			(15,390)	
	Construct parking apron	–	–	6,158
				(7,230)
	Tehama County			
	Corning Municipal:			
	Overlay runway and taxiway, construct shoulder	–	–	4,006
				(4,702)
	Ventura County			
	Tierra Rejada Airport:			
	Land acquisition	–	150,000	–
	Land acquisition and utility relocation	–	–	150,000
	Yuba County			
	Yuba County Airport:			
	Pave tie-down area	12,500	–	–
	Taxiway lighting	15,000	–	–
	Airport District			
	Truckee Tahoe:			
	Install lights on crosswind runway	10,000	–	–
	Land acquisition	2,312	–	–
	Extend crosswind runway and taxiway	–	–	12,430
				(14,592)
	Construct parallel taxiway for crosswind runway	–	–	13,514
				(15,865)
	MALS/FS	–	15,000	–
	AVASI	–	4,750	–
	Provisional Allocations [a]	–	263,146	573,251
	Totals, Expenditures—Acquisition and Development	$811,295	$1,505,513	$1,221,978
	Development of Recreation and Training Airstrips (Section 21684.5 Public Utilities Code):			
	Bounce strips	–	–	$75,000
	Recreation airports	–	–	75,000
	Totals, Recreation and Training Airstrips	–	–	$150,000
	Emergency Locator Equipment (Chapter 1606, Statutes of 1970 Section 21684.1 Public Utilities Code):			
	Purchase of emergency search and rescue equipment	–	–	$8,000
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$1,224,495	$2,305,513	$2,229,978

[a] Additional state funds to be allocated if federal participation is not forthcoming.

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS—Continued

LINE	SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	STATE OPERATIONS						
	PERSONAL SERVICES						
	Authorized positions	22.3	23.9	23.9	$244,305	$296,582	$305,118
	Workload and administrative adjustments	–	1	–	–	7,600	–
	Proposed new positions	–	–	1	–	–	13,034
	Totals, Adjustments	–	1	1	–	$7,600	$13,034
	Totals, Salaries and Wages	22.3	24.9	24.9	$244,305	$304,182	$318,152
	Estimated salary savings	–	–	–	–	*–6,672*	–
	Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	22.3	24.9	24.9	$244,305	$297,510	$318,152
	Staff benefits	–	–	–	24,574	29,720	34,623
	Totals, Personal Services	22.3	24.9	24.9	$268,879	$327,230	$352,775
	Operating expenses and equipment				219,481	178,551	193,407
	Totals, Expenditures				$488,360	$505,781	$546,182
	Reimbursements—other				*–4,627*	*–8,713*	*–11,953*
	Net Expenditures				$483,733	$497,068	$534,229
	Special Items of Expense:						
	State Master Airport Plan				–	–	682,062
	Navigational system—Chapter 700, Statutes of 1968				200,000	200,000	–
	Totals, Expenditures				$683,733	$697,068	$1,216,291
	Aeronautics Fund				*452,207*	*608,568*	*744,083*
	Airport Assistance Revolving Fund				*165,526*	–	–
	Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund				*66,000*	*66,000*	–
	California Environmental Protection Program Fund				–	*22,500*	*17,500*
	Federal funds				–	–	*454,708*
	LOCAL ASSISTANCE						
	Apportionments to cities, counties, airport districts, port districts and University of California				$413,200	$800,000	$850,000
	Acquisition and development of airports				811,295	1,505,513	1,221,978
	Development of recreation and training airstrips				–	–	150,000
	Emergency locator equipment				–	–	8,000
	Totals, Expenditures				$1,224,495	$2,305,513	$2,229,978
	Aeronautics Fund				–	*2,305,513*	*2,229,978*
	Airport Assistance Revolving Fund				*1,224,495*	–	–

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
Aeronautics Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation (support)	$441,640	$439,907	$516,729
Budget Act appropriation (State Master Airport Plan)	–	–	227,354
Salary increase authorization	16,357	16,187	–
Chapter 1585, Statutes of 1969 (noise standards)	–	18,474	–
Chapter 1293, Statutes of 1970 (environment)	–	–	–
Chapter 700, Statutes of 1968 (navigational system)	–	134,000	–
Totals Available	$457,997	$608,568	$744,083
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–5,790	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$452,207	$608,568	$744,083
Airport Assistance Revolving Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Chapter 1585, Statutes of 1969 (noise standards)	$50,000	–	–
Chapter 700, Statutes of 1968 (navigation system)	134,000	–	–
Totals Available	$184,000	–	–
Balance available in subsequent years	–18,474	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$165,526	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS—Continued

LINE	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	STATE OPERATIONS—Continued			
	Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Chapter 700, Statutes of 1968 (navigational system)	$66,000	$66,000	–
	California Environmental Protection Program Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Chapter 1293, Statutes of 1970 (environment)	–	$40,000	–
	Prior Year Balance Available:			
	Chapter 1293, Statutes of 1970	–	–	$17,500
	Totals Available	–	$40,000	$17,500
	Balance available in subsequent years	–	*–17,500*	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	$22,500	$17,500
	Federal Funds			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Federal grants (expenditures)	–	–	$454,708
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS, STATE OPERATIONS	$683,733	$697,068	$1,216,291
	LOCAL ASSISTANCE			
	Aeronautics Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Section 21680 of the Public Utilities Code (expenditures)	–	$2,305,513	$2,229,978
	Airport Assistance Revolving Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Section 21680 of the Public Utilities Code (expenditures)	$1,224,495	–	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS, LOCAL ASSISTANCE	$1,224,495	$2,305,513	$2,229,978

REVENUES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$15,510	–	–

FUND CONDITION	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	ESTIMATED 1971-72
AERONAUTICS FUND			
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$931,631	$816,359	$1,570,108
Prior year adjustments	–80,952	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$850,679	$816,359	$1,570,108
Revenues:			
Miscellaneous	73	50	50
Income from surplus money investments	–	231,000	182,250
Transfers from Motor Vehicle Fuel Fund	3,339,399	3,600,000	4,000,000
Less refunds in accordance with Section 8101.5 Revenue and Taxation Code	–1,394,727	–1,700,000	–1,700,000
Totals, Revenues	$1,944,745	$2,131,050	$2,482,300
Transfer from the Airport Assistance Revolving Fund [1]	–	1,611,380	–
Totals, Resources	$2,795,424	$4,558,789	$4,052,408

[1] The Airport Assistance Revolving Fund was abolished hy Chapter 1417, Statutes of 1970 and the halances transferred to the Aeronautics Fund. For purposes of reporting, all 1970–71 fiscal year transactions of the Airport Assistance Revolving Fund are treated as Aeronautics Fund transactions. The State Controller intends to account the 1970–71 fiscal year on this same basis.

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS—Continued

LINE	FUND CONDITION	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	ESTIMATED 1971-72
	AERONAUTICS FUND—Continued			
	Less Expenditures:			
	State Controller (support)	$72,136	$71,776	$74,637
	Department of Aeronautics (support)	452,207	456,094	516,729
	Claim of Secretary, State Board of Control	4,722	790	17
	State Master Airport Plan	–	–	227,354
	State Office of Transportation Planning and Research	–	2,034	4,200
	Emergency locator equipment	–	–	8,000
	Apportionments to cities, counties, airport districts, port districts and University of California	–	800,000	850,000
	Acquisition and development of airports	–	1,505,513	1,221,978
	Navigational systems	–	134,000	–
	Noise standards	–	18,474	–
	Training and recreation air strips	–	–	150,000
	Totals, Expenditures	$529,065	$2,988,681	$3,052,915
	Transfers to Airport Assistance Revolving Fund	1,450,000	–	–
	Totals, Disbursements	$1,979,065	$2,988,681	$3,052,915
	Accumulated surplus, June 30, 1970	816,359	1,570,108	999,493
	Surplus available for appropriation	*816,359*	–	–
	Unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	–	*1,570,108*	*999,493*
	AIRPORT ASSISTANCE REVOLVING FUND			
	Accumulated surplus, July 1	$1,235,544	$1,611,380	–
	Prior year adjustments	134,153	–	–
	Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$1,369,697	$1,611,380	–
	Revenues:			
	Income from surplus money investments	181,704	–	–
	Transfers from Aeronautics Fund	1,450,000	–	–
	Less transfer to the Aeronautics Fund [1]	–	–1,611,380	–
	Totals, Resources	$3,001,401	–	–
	Less Expenditures:			
	Apportionments to cities, counties, airport districts, port districts and University of California	413,200	–	–
	Acquisition and development of airports	811,295	–	–
	Navigational systems	134,000	–	–
	Noise standards	31,526	–	–
	Totals, Expenditures	$1,390,021	–	–
	Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$1,611,380	–	–
	Unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	*1,611,380*	–	–

[1] The Airport Assistance Revolving Fund was abolished by Chapter 1417, Statutes of 1970 and the balances transferred to the Aeronautics Fund. For purposes of reporting, all 1970–71 fiscal year transactions of the Airport Assistance Revolving Fund are treated as Aeronautics Fund transactions. The State Controller intends to account the 1970–71 fiscal year on this same basis.

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2					SALARY RANGE		
3	Board member (7) per diem	–	–	–	$25 day	$4,200	$4,200
4	Director	1	1	1	1,708–1,882	22,584	22,584
5	Deputy director	1	1	1	1,337–1,626	17,846	18,732
6	Supvng aviation consultant	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	17,280	17,700
7	Assoc airport engineer	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
8	Aviation consultant II	3.8	7	7	1,100–1,337	99,108	103,252
9	Accounting officer III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	13,860	14,556
10	Assoc planner	0.9	1	1	1,048–1,273	14,034	14,736
11	Asst counsel	–	–	–	998–1,213	–	–
12	Asst civil engineer	1	1	1	905–1,155	13,200	13,200
13	Administrative asst I	1	1	1	863–1,048	11,496	12,076
14	Aviation consultant I	2.2	–	–	830–1,007	–	–
15	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
16	Sr clerk-typist	–	1	1	548–700	8,196	8,196
17	Accounting technician	0.9	1	1	548–666	7,144	7,500
18	Steno II	1.9	1	1	492–628	6,852	7,188
19	Legal steno	–	–	–	517–628	–	–
20	Clerk-typist II	2.1	3	3	457–614	19,730	20,016
21	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,542	6,672
22	Temporary help	1.4	0.8	0.8	(9,107)	9,400	9,400
23	Overtime	0.1	0.1	0.1	(596)	870	870
24							
25	Totals, Authorized Positions	22.3	23.9	23.9	$244,305	$296,582	$305,118
26							

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
32							
33	Totals, Authorized Positions	22.3	23.9	23.9	$244,305	$296,582	$305,118
34	Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
35							
36	Positions Established:						
37	Environmental specialist	–	1	–	1,100–1,273	6,600	–
38	Temporary help	–	–	–	–	1,000	–
39							
40	Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	1	–	–	$7,600	–
41							
42	Proposed New Positions:						
43	Environmental specialist	–	–	1	1,100–1,273	–	13,034
44							
45	Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	1	–	–	$13,034
46							
47	Totals, Adjustments	–	1	1	–	$7,600	$13,034
48							
49	TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	22.3	24.9	24.9	$244,305	$304,182	$318,152
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DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL

Headquarters Office at Sacramento

Program Objectives

It is the policy of this state to design, construct, maintain and operate a highway system in keeping with the economic growth of the state and the demands of the motoring public. If the public and industry are to enjoy and derive benefit from the highway system, its use must be controlled. The Department of the California Highway Patrol was created to assure the safe, lawful, rapid, and economical use of the system. Providing this assurance requires the department to:

Encourage the most economic use of the state highway system by supervising traffic flow, and to prevent or alleviate congestion and the resulting economic loss by removing impediments to traffic flow.

Increase highway safety by improving vehicle driver behavior and attitudes, encouraging compliance with the provisions of the Vehicle Code, and assisting other law enforcement agencies in the preservation of law and order.

Protect the public's investment in the highway system and the users of the highways by control and inspection of commercial vehicles.

Promote safety by disseminating vehicle operation and engineering safety information, encouraging good vehicle maintenance practices by vehicle inspection, and assisting the public during periods of disaster.

Protect the public and the state's highways by developing regulations governing vehicles used on the highways and developing standards of mechanical and equipment safety.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72
I. Traffic Supervision and Services on the State Highway System	$83,186,066	$91,228,044	$97,214,386
II. Selective Deployment on the County Road System	9,995,560	12,891,845	13,748,037
III. Regulation and Inspection	16,824,781	18,319,982	19,502,126
IV. Records	2,281,991	2,577,821	2,632,187
V. Auto Theft	751,675	955,784	986,299
VI. Administration—distributed to other programs	(11,144,831)	(11,880,629)	(12,313,708)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$113,040,073	$125,973,476	$134,083,035
Reimbursements	*–2,164,901*	*–2,201,000*	*–1,767,000*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(Motor Vehicle Fund)*	$110,875,172	$123,772,476	$132,316,035
Personnel man-years	7,660.9	7,874.1	8,156.8
(Uniformed)	*(5,607.2)*	*(5,718.8)*	*(5,841.8)*
(Nonuniformed)	*(2,053.7)*	*(2,155.3)*	*(2,315)*

I. TRAFFIC SUPERVISION AND SERVICES ON THE STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Need

In California, the state highway system, under the responsibility of the California Highway Patrol, has 13,450 miles of roadway. This length of roadway includes the federal interstate system, the United States route system, and the state route system in California and excludes that part of the state highway system which is nonfreeway in incorporated areas.

On certain parts of the system in urban areas, the flow of traffic at peak periods taxes the capacity of the roadway, and in many instances, actually exceeds the theoretical capacity.

In the 1969–70 fiscal year there is estimated to be 53 billion vehicle miles driven on the system, in 1970–71 fiscal year it is estimated that there will be 55 billion vehicle miles, and in fiscal year 1971–72 it is further estimated that 57 and one-half billion vehicle miles will be driven on the state highway system. All actions which encourage the normal flow of traffic saves commercial and private users money in terms of time saved. When traffic flow is interrupted, neither the roadway nor the motor vehicle is of any use and the total system is made ineffective.

Impediments to traffic flow take a multitude of forms. Some of the more significant are traffic accidents, stalled vehicles, livestock, obstructive or other hazardous material originating from motor vehicles or from other sources. From experience, it is estimated that impediments can be expected to occur at the rate of at least one every 18,000 motorist miles driven. This adds up to slightly more than 3 million services required to assure minimal reduction in traffic flow.

The potential monetary loss resulting from stoppage that is not expeditiously relieved is great. Availability of personnel who are trained to handle the many problems and situations that arise relative to the roadway is necessary. One of the keys to resolution of many of the problems is timely response and relief of the situation.

From the year 1951 through 1959 there was a consistency each year in the trend involving the relationship of approximately 100,000 reportable accidents and an average of 400,000 enforcement man-hours. This trend continued for nine years.

The actual figures of the increase in enforcement man-hours and the decrease in reportable accident rate showed a negative correlation coefficient of 0.88 for the nine-year period. This relationship illustrates that as long as enforcement man-hours increased at a consistent and reasonable rate, the reportable accident rate decreased consistently.

At the second period of comparison, from 1959 through 1965, the rate of growth in enforcement man-

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

I. TRAFFIC SUPERVISION AND SERVICES ON THE STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM—Continued

hours was much less than in the previous nine-year period. The trend in the accident rate then reversed itself and began a gradual increase virtually paralleling the reduced rate of man-hours growth. In this period the correlation coefficient changed to a positive 0.92.

From the above, it appears that with the number of officers available at the end of 1965 (2,456) little or no decrease could be expected in the accident rate. Further, these officers were of necessity being employed on the heavily traveled highways to expedite the movement of traffic. This caused a subsequent accident increase on the county roads off the main or line beats. Therefore, the base figure of 2,456 is used as the number of officers necessary to provide surveillance and services on the state highway system at the vehicle mileage rate in 1965. Any allocation for accident prevention and selective enforcement must be additional in order to effect a reduction in the reportable accident rate. Also, as vehicle mileage increases, it will be necessary to increase the traffic officer strength to cope with the growing problem of surveillance and services.

It is believed that 2,456 traffic officers for approximately 45,900,000,000 annual vehicle miles under California Highway Patrol jurisdiction (or one traffic officer for each 18½ million motorist miles driven) which were present in 1965 should be established as a basis for basic coverage for surveillance and services on the state highway system.

Objectives

The objective of the program is to minimize the monetary loss to the economy of California caused by stoppage on the state highway system. Meaningful data on the magnitude of such loss each year or even on the potential for loss is not yet available. In order for the above objective to serve as a practical basis for establishing annual and multiyear goals and appraising effectiveness of performance against that goal, data is being gathered to evaluate effectiveness.

Nevertheless, we know that the actual and potential loss from stoppage is so great that without the service of the traffic officer on the roadway to respond and relieve the situation even on the most modern freeway, a great deal of the potential loss would be realized.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Vehicle miles driven on the state highway system	53 billion	55 billion	57.5 billion
Reportable accidents	35,000	37,000	40,000
Enforcement actions	2.5 million	3 million	3 million
Services	2,000,000	2,250,000	2,400,000

Authority

Division 2, Chapter 2 of the Vehicle Code.

General Description

Under the Traffic Supervision and Services Program, traffic officers are assigned to maintain a surveillance or patrol of the state highway system, to render services necessary to assure traffic flow, and to take enforcement actions necessary to reduce, or to minimize the stoppages due to the occurrence of accidents caused by the driver's violations of the Vehicle Code.

Departmental resources deployed in situations of civil disturbance or natural disaster are redirected from activities in this program and Program II—Selective Deployment on the County Road System. In 1969–70 the Highway Patrol expended resources in excess of $630,000 to assist other agencies that requested help in situations of civil disturbance. This expenditure is down $120,000 or 16 percent from the previous fiscal year.

The department is the recipient of several federal grants to conduct projects under the provisions of the National Highway Safety Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-564). These projects are the California Helicopter Services Program, the Integrated Statewide Traffic Records System, and the Early Detection and Rapid Removal of Disabled Vehicles and Other Hazards from the Freeway Program. The first two of these projects will be completed in the 1970–71 fiscal year. In addition, the department is the recipient of a grant from this same source for the construction of a new academy. This project is described in the capital outlay budget.

The title of the *Early Detection and Rapid Removal of Disabled Vehicles and Other Hazards from the Freeway Program* is rather self-explanatory. This activity will be engaged in with the Division of Highways on a 42-mile loop of freeways in the metropolitan Los Angeles area.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	I. TRAFFIC SUPERVISION AND SERVICES ON THE STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM—Continued						
	PROGRAM I. TRAFFIC SUPERVISION AND SERVICES ON THE STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM						
	Continuing Program Costs	4,811.7	4,846.6	4,912.7	$83,186,066	$91,225,920	$96,111,560
	(Uniformed)	*4,175.2*	*4,192.9*	*4,249.9*	–	–	–
	(Nonuniformed)	*636.5*	*653.7*	*662.8*	–	–	–
	Workload Adjustments	–	–	99.8	–	2,124	1,102,826
	(Uniformed)	–	–	*69.2*	–	–	–
	(Nonuniformed)	–	–	*30.6*	–	–	–
	Totals, Program I	4,811.7	4,846.6	5,012.5	$83,186,066	$91,228,044	$97,214,386
	(Uniformed)	*4,175.2*	*4,192.9*	*4,319.1*	–	–	–
	(Nonuniformed)	*636.5*	*653.7*	*693.4*	–	–	–
	Reimbursements				*1,150,233*	*1,117,138*	*750,248*
	Motor Vehicle Fund				*82,035,833*	*90,110,906*	*96,464,138*
	Program Elements:						
	A. Surveillance and Services	3,957.3	4,034.1	4,173.1	68,412,772	76,086,670	81,059,766
	(Uniformed)	*3,447.1*	*3,501.4*	*3,607.3*	–	–	–
	(Nonuniformed)	*510.2*	*532.7*	*565.8*	–	–	–
	B. Accident Control	854.4	812.5	839.4	14,773,294	15,141,374	16,154,620
	(Uniformed)	*728.1*	*691.5*	*711.8*	–	–	–
	(Nonuniformed)	*126.3*	*121*	*127.6*	–	–	–

A. Surveillance and Services

Need

The slowdown or complete stoppage of traffic results in a monetary loss affecting both the public and business sectors of the state. Impediments to traffic flow are caused by a variety of circumstances which, from experience, are estimated to occur at the rate of at least one for each 18,000 motorist miles driven. To assure the most effective flow of traffic, these impediments must be identified as soon as possible and necessary action taken to remove their effect on the flow of traffic. Unless action is taken, congestion, possibly fatal or injury-causing accidents, and economic loss to citizens of California will occur.

On many occasions the volume of traffic itself in relation to the roadway capacity becomes, in effect, an impediment to traffic flow and requires direct supervision by uniformed personnel to obtain the most effective traffic flow. In 1969–70 it is estimated that over 4,000,000,000 motorist miles were driven under such conditions of extreme loading. This is slightly less than a 10 percent increase from 1968–69.

Objectives

The departmental objective for this program element is to move the traffic and perform the services at the same level as established in 1965.

Uniformed personnel with appropriate enforcement vehicles must be assigned on the state highway system in relation to traffic volume and expected volume of traffic impediment occurrence in order to minimize the time necessary to respond to the occurrence of traffic impediments. In the 1970–71 fiscal year, there will be generally an officer on duty for this purpose for every 18,500,000 motorist miles driven.

The traffic officer upon identifying a need for service, which in the majority of instances is either an impediment to traffic or a potential impediment to traffic, must take action promptly to provide the necessary service so that the effect on flow of traffic is minimized. Experience in the 1968–69 fiscal year shows that needs for service have increased to the rate of one need for service for each 18,000 vehicle-miles driven. This level of service will be maintained for 1971–72.

In addition to servicing the needs described above, the department must provide traffic flow services. Under conditions of extreme loading, the officer in many situations must manually direct traffic. While performing manual traffic direction, the officer has lost much of his flexability to react to other needs for service. Therefore, this factor must be considered separately in determining staffing needs. At current levels one officer is provided for every 1,350,000 motorist miles driven under conditions of extreme loading.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Vehicle miles driven on the state highway system	53 billion	55 billion	57.5 billion
Enforcement actions	2.5 million	3 million	3 million
Services	2,000,000	2,250,000	2,400,000

General Description

Surveillance is defined as that time when an officer is present on a highway in a distinctly marked enforcement vehicle observing traffic and the roadway while on moving patrol in a predetermined time and route pattern so as to be in a position that minimizes the response time necessary to get to the location where the need for service exists.

While assigned to surveillance, the officer is called upon to provide various services to individual motor-

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

I. TRAFFIC SUPERVISION AND SERVICES ON THE STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM—Continued

A. Surveillance and Services—Continued

ists as well as to motorists in general. These services include but are not limited to directing traffic, providing information, aiding motorists with disabled vehicles, providing emergency transportation of persons and materials, rendering first aid other than at an accident scene, and storing or impounding abandoned or stolen vehicles.

Other direct services are provided which are related to or are a benefit to traffic flow on the highway system. Several examples of these are providing traffic information, verifying corrections of mechanical defects, providing assistance to allied agencies in a variety of ways including apprehending escapees, and providing relief in disaster and other emergency situations.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$68,412,772	$76,086,670	$81,059,766
Personnel man-years	3,957.3	4,034.1	4,173.1
Uniformed	*3,447.1*	*3,501.4*	*3,607.3*
Nonuniformed	*510.2*	*532.7*	*565.8*

Workload Information

Vehicle miles driven on the state highway system which amounted to 53 billion miles in 1969–70 will increase by 3.8 percent in 1970–71 and that higher level will increase by 4.5 percent in 1971–72. To meet the workload demands that result from increases in vehicle miles driven, an increase of 117 traffic officers is necessary based upon the percentage increase between 1969–70 and 1970–71. These years are used comparatively to provide staffing in arrears for 1971–72 since they are the more reliable statistically. The department proposes 47 additional supervisory uniformed positions, 11 uniformed overtime positions, and necessary supportive nonuniformed positions. In addition, the equivalent of 47.9 uniformed positions are in effect added through additional funding of already authorized positions. The total effective increase in man-years of 105.9, while not a match for the workload requirement of 117, is believed to offer a satisfactory means of reaching the program objective through improved efficiency and effectiveness to be brought about by the better supervisory ratio.

B. Accident Control

Need

One of the major causes of traffic congestion, and certainly the one most important considering the well-being of the roadway user, is the traffic accident. The 34,838 fatal and injury-causing accidents occurred at the rate of 63.3 per 100,000,000 motorist miles driven on the state highway system. The number of such accidents increases every year. The rate of occurrence has increased this year from 59.5 last year reversing a long-term trend.

Objectives

The objective of this element is to prevent accidents and discourage accident-causing violations by taking enforcement action when such violators are observed. The ultimate measure of achievement toward the goal is the effect that these efforts by the Highway Patrol have on the occurrence of accidents.

The mileage death rate for the state highway system has fallen from 6.3 deaths per 100 million miles of travel in 1967 to 6.2 for 1969. This occurred in spite of an increase of nearly 10 percent in the number of vehicle miles traveled in that period of time. In 1969–70 we were not able to hold the number of fatal and injury accidents at the 1968–69 low level, and in 1969–70 they rose slightly less than 5 percent. Our objective in 1971–72 is to keep this rate of increase below 7 percent.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Reportable accidents	35,000	37,000	40,000
Vehicle miles driven in the state highway system	53 billion	55 billion	57.5 billion

General Description

In carrying out the responsibility for traffic law enforcement, the officer, after making contact with the motorist, informs him of the violation observed. Such a contact will result in either a written citation, a written warning, or a verbal warning. The emphasis in this enforcement activity is to bring to the attention of the motorist those violations which are of an accident-causing nature.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$14,773,294	$15,141,374	$16,154,620
Personnel man-years	854.4	812.5	839.4
Uniformed	*728.1*	*691.5*	*711.8*
Nonuniformed	*126.3*	*121*	*127.6*

Workload Information

The number of both reportable accidents and vehicle miles driven on the system is estimated to become larger as new sections of highway are added. No increase in traffic officer positions has been requested pending the evaluation of present application techniques. Nine additional supervisory uniformed positions and 2.2 uniformed overtime positions are proposed for field operations along with necessary nonuniformed personnel. In addition, the equivalent of 9.1 uniformed positions are in effect added through additional funding of already authorized positions. The addition of supervisory personnel is calculated to provide more efficient and effective use of existing traffic officer personnel against the workload increases.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

II. SELECTIVE DEPLOYMENT ON THE COUNTY ROAD SYSTEM

Need

Accidents occurring on the vast network of county roads which are under the responsibility of the California Highway Patrol contribute a sizable proportion of the state's traffic accident problem. The system of approximately 76,000 miles of roadway is estimated to experience 30,824 fatal and injury accidents during 1969 for the 29,400,000,000 vehicle miles that were driven during the period on the county road system. This represents an accident rate of 105 per 100,000,000 motorists miles driven. This is approximately 20 percent below the 1968 value of 134 per 100,000,000 motorist miles driven. Approximately 50 percent of the fatal and injury accidents that occurred on roadways under the responsibility of the Highway Patrol occurred on the county road system. The accident rate had been fairly constant over the past 10 years up to this year.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Vehicle miles driven on the county road system	30 billion	31.7 billion	33.5 billion
Reportable accidents	30,700	31,000	32,000
Enforcement actions	1.4 million	1.5 million	1.7 million
Services	750,000	800,000	900,000

Authority

Division 2, Chapter 2 of the Vehicle Code.

Objectives

The objective of the department is to make the county road system a safer place for the roadway user. An effective measure of the department's achievements towards this goal is the effect the Highway Patrol activities have on the occurrence of accidents. The fatal and injury accident rate has been fairly constant while the actual number of fatal and injury accidents has been increasing at the rate of about 5 percent per year up to 1969. In 1969 it dropped.

The departmental goal for 1971–72 is to respond to all accidents which occur on county roads and to prevent the fatal and injury accident rate from increasing on the major county roads.

General Description

The department assigns officers to the county roadway system at those locations and those times where and when accidents occur or are most likely to occur, to observe traffic, to establish a deterreut to potential traffic law violators through visual patrol, and to detect and make contact with traffic law violators.

The accident prevention activity under this program has increased between the 1968–69 and 1969–70, and again in 1970–71 fiscal years as the result of a reallocation of manpower based upon accident experience on the state highway system as opposed to that on the county road system.

The selective enforcement activity had a reduced manpower allocation in 1969–70 reflecting the department's priority to assign traffic officers graduating from the academy to maintain the necessary staffing levels on the state highway system under the department's responsibility which had recently expanded to include freeways in the cities of Los Angeles and San Diego. In 1970–71 and again in 1971–72 the manpower allocation reflects a moderate increase.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	586.4	693.6	703.7	$9,995,560	$12,891,545	$13,561,310
(Uniformed)	*499.8*	*590*	*598.7*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*86.6*	*103.6*	*105*	–	–	–
Workload adjustments	–	–	15.2	–	300	186,727
(Uniformed)	–	–	*10.9*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	–	–	*4.3*	–	–	–
Totals, Program II	586.4	693.6	718.9	$9,995,560	$12,891,845	$13,748,037
(Uniformed)	*499.8*	*590*	*609.6*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*86.6*	*103.6*	*109.3*	–	–	–
Reimbursements				*156,328*	*91,037*	*82,557*
Motor Vehicle Fund				*9,839,232*	*12,800,808*	*13,665,480*
Program Elements:						
A. Accident prevention	468.3	545.8	565.5	7,924,101	10,155,286	10,832,416
(Uniformed)	*399.4*	*464.4*	*479.6*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*68.9*	*81.4*	*85.9*	–	–	–
B. Selective enforcement	118.1	147.8	153.4	2,071,459	2,736,559	2,915,621
(Uniformed)	*100.4*	*125.6*	*130*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*17.7*	*22.2*	*23.4*	–	–	–

A. Accident Prevention

Need

On certain high-volume county roads the traffic volume and the number of accidents are such that the frequency and pattern of accident occurrence are similar to those on the higher volume state highways. Such roadways make up 6,600 miles and represent 9 percent of the system. On these roadways it is estimated that 12,553 accidents occurred in 1969, a slight

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

II. SELECTIVE DEPLOYMENT ON THE COUNTY ROAD SYSTEM—Continued

A. Accident Prevention—Continued

increase of approximately 800 from the 1968 level. This number of accidents represents 1.90 per roadway mile which is over eight times the number per mile for the remainder of county roadway system. The number of accidents has been increasing at a rate of 5 percent per year.

Objectives

On these roadways the objective of the department is to prevent accidents by regular visual patrol and by taking enforcement actions against accident-causing violations. Specifically, the objective in 1971–72 is to hold the number of accidents at 12,700 which is well below the historic rate of increase of 5 percent.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Vehicle miles driven on the county road "line" beats (high-volume roads)	25 billion	26 billion	27 billion
Reportable accidents	12,000	12,400	12,700
Enforcement actions	1.1 million	1.2 million	1.4 million
Services	600,000	630,000	720,000

General Description

Officers are assigned on a regular basis to the patrol of specified beats which are a county road or combination of county roads where there is sufficient accident concentration or congestion potential to warrant regular assignment.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$7,924,101	$10,155,286	$10,832,416
Personnel man-years	468.3	545.8	565.5
Uniformed	*399.4*	*464.4*	*479.6*
Nonuniformed	*68.9*	*81.4*	*85.9*

Workload Information

Reportable accidents are projected to increase 3 percent in 1970–71 over the previous year and 2 percent in 1971–72 over 1970–71. To provide more efficient and effective use of traffic officer personnel 7 supervisory uniformed positions and 1.5 overtime positions are proposed. In addition, the equivalent of 6.7 uniformed positions are in effect added through additional funding of already authorized positions.

B. Selective Enforcement

Need

On 70,000 miles or 91 percent of the county roadway system, 18,271 reportable accidents occurred in 1969. This represents a 7.9 percent increase over the previous year and is the greatest percentage increase over the past 10 years where the number has been increasing at the rate of 5 percent per year. Experience has shown that, geographically, these accidents tend to occur in clusters at locations which are more hazardous because of combined problems of driver violations and roadway design. The 18,271 accidents represent 0.26 per roadway mile which is approximately one-seventh of the 1.90 rate in Element A.

Objectives

The objective is to reduce the occurrence of accidents by allocating traffic officers in relation to the degree of accident hazards existing at specific locations on the county roadway system. The goal for 1971–72 is to effect a reduction in the rate of increase in accident occurrence.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Vehicle miles driven on the county road "area" beats (low-volume roads)	5 billion	5.7 billion	6.5 billion
Reportable accidents	18,000	18,600	19,300
Enforcement actions	300,000	300,000	300,000
Services	150,000	170,000	180,000

General Description

The 70,000-mile network of county roadways covered by this element are divided into many large "area" beats. A beat can generally be described as a geographical subdivision with insufficient accident concentration or average daily traffic volume to warrant the continuing deployment of enforcement personnel, except on a selective enforcement basis. Within these "area" beats the department assigns officers for limited periods of time at those locations and those times where and when accidents occur or are more likely to occur to detect and make contact with traffic law violators.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$2,071,459	$2,736,559	$2,915,621
Personnel man-years	118.1	147.8	153.4
Uniformed	*100.4*	*125.6*	*130*
Nonuniformed	*17.7*	*22.2*	*23.4*

Workload Information

In 1968–69 and 1969–70 manpower was diverted from this activity to maintain necessary staffing levels on the state highway system under the department's jurisdiction which was expanded during this period to include the freeways in the cities of Los Angeles and San Diego. In 1970–71 additional manpower has been assigned to this activity and the 1971–72 budget proposes 2 supervisory uniformed positions and 0.4 uniformed overtime positions as new authorizations and an increase of the equivalent of 2.2 uniformed positions through additional funding of already authorized positions.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

III. REGULATION AND INSPECTION

Need

To protect the public from certain hazards to life, health, and the general economy resulting primarily from the continuing rapid increase in vehicle population in California; the regulation and inspection program is composed of varied elements, each designed to meet a specific need.

Objectives

The threefold objective of the program is to protect the public by establishing conditions for the safe operation of specified vehicles, securement of loads, sale of automotive equipment, operation of official stations, and the reduction of motor vehicle air and noise pollution; to protect school children by providing supervision for school crossing guards in certain counties of the state; and to protect the highways by control of vehicle weight.

Authority

California Vehicle, Administrative, Streets and Highways, Labor, Penal, Education, Health and Safety, and other codes. Specific sections apply to the activities in each of the elements described in this program.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	1,327.6	1,359.8	1,379.2	$16,824,781	$18,319,982	$19,007,127
(Uniformed)	*640*	*646.9*	*656.7*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*687.6*	*712.9*	*722.5*	–	–	–
Workload adjustments	–	–	51.7	–	–	494,999
(Uniformed)	–	–	*–36.5*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	–	–	*88.2*	–	–	–
Totals, Program III	1,327.6	1,359.8	1,430.9	$16,824,781	$18,319,982	$19,502,126
(Uniformed)	*640*	*646.9*	*620.2*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*687.6*	*712.9*	*810.7*	–	–	–
Reimbursements				*845,555*	*945,166*	*933,579*
Motor Vehicle Fund				*15,979,226*	*17,374,816*	*18,568,547*
Program Elements:						
A. School Pupil Safety	452.9	446.1	456.2	2,300,172	2,346,864	2,570,503
(Uniformed)	*43.1*	*46.7*	*48.7*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*409.8*	*399.4*	*407.5*	–	–	–
B. Authorized Emergency Vehicles	4.6	6.8	7.4	75,569	119,469	126,136
(Uniformed)	*3.3*	*4.6*	*4.7*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*1.3*	*2.2*	*2.7*	–	–	–
C. Armored Cars	0.3	0.3	0.3	4,280	5,968	6,183
(Uniformed)	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	–	–	–
D. Motor Vehicle Pollution Control	23.2	19	26.3	356,382	282,184	371,055
(Uniformed)	*0.8*	*0.6*	*0.7*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*22.4*	*18.4*	*25.6*	–	–	–
E. Commercial Vehicle Inspection at Facilities	124.8	139.8	161	1,762,229	2,062,307	2,398,015
(Uniformed)	*43.2*	*45.9*	*53.9*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*81.6*	*93.9*	*107.1*	–	–	–
F. Platform Scale Operations	76.4	78.3	80.2	1,329,748	1,447,512	1,460,505
(Uniformed)	*64.8*	*65.9*	*67*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*11.6*	*12.4*	*13.2*	–	–	–
G. Mobile Road Enforcement	83.2	88.5	90.7	1,476,474	1,612,941	1,660,680
(Uniformed)	*70.1*	*75.2*	*76.4*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*13.1*	*13.3*	*14.3*	–	–	–
H. Official Lamp and Brake Stations	22.1	22.2	29.7	337,395	352,448	440,673
(Uniformed)	*3.4*	*5.7*	*5.9*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*18.7*	*16.5*	*23.8*	–	–	–
I. Motor Carrier Safety Operations	53.2	50	74.1	971,847	870,765	1,237,599
(Uniformed)	–	–	*0.1*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*53.2*	*50*	*74*	–	–	–
J. Farm Labor Vehicle Inspection	2.5	2.9	2.9	43,388	53,677	54,588
(Uniformed)	*1*	*1.2*	*1.2*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*1.5*	*1.7*	*1.7*	–	–	–
K. Regulation and Transportation of Explosives	1.3	1.1	1.1	20,981	20,812	21,519
(Uniformed)	–	–	–	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*1.3*	*1.1*	*1.1*	–	–	–
L. Approval of Devices	7	7.4	8	142,593	153,661	168,158
(Uniformed)	–	–	–	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*7*	*7.4*	*8*	–	–	–
M. Retail Outlet Inspection	7.6	9.9	10.3	123,437	174,949	181,052
(Uniformed)	*5.9*	*7.6*	*7.7*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*1.7*	*2.3*	*2.6*	–	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	III. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued						
	Program Elements—Continued						
	N. Federal Standards—Conformity Control	3.8	3.5	4.1	154,068	162,483	171,168
	(Uniformed)	–	–	–	–	–	–
	(Nonuniformed)	*3.8*	*3.5*	*4.1*	–	–	–
	O. Vehicle Noise Control	17.4	17.3	17.8	289,042	291,097	336,781
	(Uniformed)	*12.6*	*12.1*	*12.4*	–	–	–
	(Nonuniformed)	*4.8*	*5.2*	*5.4*	–	–	–
	P. Passenger Vehicle Inspection	447.3	466.7	456.6	7,437,176	8,362,845	8,217,589
	(Uniformed)	*391.7*	*381.3*	*337.3*	–	–	–
	(Nonuniformed)	*55.6*	*85.4*	*119.3*	–	–	–
	Q. Vehicle Identification Numbers	–	–	4.2	–	–	79,922
	(Uniformed)	–	–	*4.1*	–	–	–
	(Nonuniformed)	–	–	*0.1*	–	–	–

A. School Pupil Safety

Need

Nearly two million school pupils are transported by bus each day in California. To insure that vehicles used in such transportation are in compliance with the standards established by the Department of Education and are maintained in a safe mechanical condition, a comprehensive schedule of schoolbus inspection is necessary. Because safe transportation depends on both vehicle and driver, the department assists the Department of Motor Vehicles in their complementary schoolbus driver examination and certification activities.

The California Highway Patrol contracts for providing pedestrian crossing guards at schools in unincorporated areas to provide protection at crossings for the students.

Objectives

To decrease the severity and the number of accidents involving schoolbuses by .002 accidents per 100,000,000 miles traveled by schoolbuses each year.

Output

Since one of the main objectives of this element is to reduce the number of schoolbus accidents, a significant output criteria is expressed as a ratio of accidents to distance traveled, i.e., number of accidents per 100 million miles traveled.

	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Accidents per 100,000,000 miles traveled	0.123	0.121	0.119

Authority

Section 16852 of the Education Code and Sections 2807 and 2808 of the Vehicle Code.

General Description

Because accidents are caused by defective vehicles and driver errors, the department inspects all schoolbuses annually and insures they are in compliance with the laws relating to vehicle equipment and construction prior to being certified for school pupil transportation. When design or manufacturing defects in schoolbuses are detected, corrective action is requested of the manufacturer. Although schoolbus drivers' certificates are issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles, schoolbus officers administer the examination and process the application. Schoolbus accidents are investigated and tabulated to determine the causes and to measure the effectiveness of measures taken to make school pupil transportation safer.

Contracting to provide pedestrian crossing guards is a cooperative program with counties. The California Highway Patrol does not solicit county participation but has provided the services when requested by resolution of the county governing body. The full cost of the services are recovered from the county.

Input	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Expenditures	$2,300,172	$2,346,864	$2,570,503
Personnel man-years	452.9	446.1	456.2
Uniformed	*43.1*	*46.7*	*48.7*
Nonuniformed	*409.8*	*399.4*	*407.5*

Workload Information

In an effort to improve the condition of schoolbuses, the department proposed to the Department of Education in 1969–70, a preventive maintenance program. The program was adopted into the schoolbus regulations for both class 1 and class 2 schoolbuses.

B. Authorized Emergency Vehicles

Need

Police, ambulance, firefighting, and other emergency vehicles must be given right-of-way over other traffic on the highway if they are to accomplish their purposes. The law provides for the use of red lights and sirens to identify emergency vehicles responding to emergency situations and entitled to the right-of-way. To provide for uniform application of law and to preserve the effectiveness of emergency signals, the legislature has indicated in detail who is to be au-

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

III. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

B. Authorized Emergency Vehicles—Continued

thorized the use of emergency signals and exempted from certain requirements of the *Rules of the Road.* The legislature has directed the commissioner to administer the qualification of emergency vehicles, license the operation of ambulances, and to adopt and enforce regulations governing their equipment and operation.

Objectives

To regulate the use of red lights and sirens by authorized emergency vehicles and to regulate the operation of privately owned ambulances used to respond to emergency calls.

Output

Output is expressed in the number of ambulance identification cards and authorized emergency vehicle permits issued annually which, when considered in conjunction with the vehicle population, gives some indication of the degree of attainment of the objective.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Authorized emergency vehicle permits issued	1,125	1,135	1,145

Authority

Sections 2416, 2417, 2418.5, 2501–2504, 2510–2512, 2540–2549, and 21714 of the Vehicle Code.

General Description

The department licenses the operation of privately owned ambulances responding to emergency calls and issues permits for those other vehicles authorized by law to be exempted from certain provisions of the *Rules of the Road* and which respond to emergency calls. Vehicles are inspected to insure compliance with equipment requirements of the Vehicle Code. In the case of ambulances, the department enforces regulations designed to promote the rapid safe transportation of the sick and injured.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$75,569	$119,469	$126,136
Personnel man-years	4.6	6.8	7.4
Uniformed	*3.3*	*4.6*	*4.7*
Nonuniformed	*1.3*	*2.2*	*2.7*

Workload Information

Privately owned emergency ambulances increased rather rapidly in number from a low of 759 at the end of 1966 to 845 at the end of 1968. At the beginning of 1970 there were 870 and the number is expected to increase steadily as the population grows. The total of other emergency vehicles has remained below 300 during this period and is not expected to increase markedly in the future.

C. Armored Cars

Need

The Legislature has recognized the need for protected transportation of money and other valuables by authorizing the use of armored cars for legitimate purposes and has given the commissioner the responsibility of issuing licenses for use of such vehicles. Since the Vehicle Code permits the installation of certain equipment on armored cars, it is necessary to inspect the vehicle before authorizing its operation.

Objectives

To provide for protected lawful movement of valuable cargo.

Output

Since the amount of valuable cargo to be moved will increase with the population, the number of armored car permits issued annually will give an indication of the attainment of the objective.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Armored car permits issued	297	310	320

Authority

Sections 2501–2504, 2510, 2540–2549, and 21713 of the Vehicle Code.

General Description

The department issues permits to lawful armored car operators, first inspecting the vehicle to insure that it is properly equipped as required by the Vehicle Code.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$4,280	$5,968	$6,183
Personnel man-years	0.3	0.3	0.3
Uniformed	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*
Nonuniformed	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*

Workload Information

The number of armored cars operating in the state has increased rapidly as the population and wealth of the state have increased. In 1968, there were 274, in 1969, 297, and midway through fiscal year 1970–71, there were 304.

D. Motor Vehicle Pollution Control

Need

A large percentage of air pollution has been traced to the motor vehicle. Since the California motor vehicle population in 1967 exceeded 10 million and is increasing rapidly, control of air pollution from this source is essential to life and health. The air pollution problem has become so acute that experts in that field agree that some California cities would soon become

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

III. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

D. Motor Vehicle Pollution Control—Continued

uninhabitable without some control of air pollution. To attack the air pollution problem on a statewide basis, the Legislature in 1967 created the Air Resources Board, superseding the previously existing Motor Vehicle Pollution Control Board, which tests and certifies air pollution control devices for motor vehicles. In line with its responsibility for enforcement of other motor vehicle equipment requirements, the Legislature has directed the department to license, instruct, regulate, and supervise motor vehicle pollution control device installation and inspection stations and installers.

Objectives

To provide the public the means of compliance with laws relating to control of air pollution by motor vehicles.

Output

Since the requirements of the public will increase with vehicle population, the number of motor vehicle pollution control installation and inspection stations licensed, when considered in conjunction with vehicle population, will indicate the degree of attainment of objective.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Licensed motor vehicle pollution control stations	7,010	6,950	7,010

Authority

Sections 2501–2504, 2520–2523, 2540–2549, 12300 and 12302–12304 of the Vehicle Code.

General Description

The department has the responsibility of enforcing those provisions of the Vehicle Code and Health and Safety Code relating to the installation and inspection of pollution control devices on motor vehicles. The department licenses motor vehicle pollution control device installation and inspection stations, examines and licenses motor vehicle pollution control device installers, and supervises the operation of both. To supervise the technical aspects of station operations, the department employs station and vehicle inspection specialists assigned throughout the state.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$356,382	$282,184	$371,055
Personnel man-years	23.2	19	26.3
Uniformed	*0.8*	*0.6*	*0.7*
Nonuniformed	*22.4*	*18.4*	*25.6*

Workload Information

The number of motor vehicle pollution control installation and inspection stations increased by over 34 percent in the three-year period ending in December 1969. In this same period a 10 percent increase in staffing was authorized. The drop of 60 stations in 1970–71 reflects the phasing out of a limited class of station. The majority of such stations will upgrade and requalify themselves eventually for the Class "A" license since the need for certification of used cars sold is being emphasized.

At the start the program had only the crankcase device to be concerned with. Now there is the exhaust devices and fuel evaporative control systems to be concerned with as well as add-on exhaust devices for 1965 and earlier model automobiles which will be required by the budget year. These changes plus specific inspection and test procedures which will be required during station inspections are expected to increase the time required by 20 percent.

To meet these workload increases, the department proposes an additional seven station and vehicle inspection specialists.

E. Commercial Vehicle Inspection at Facilities

Need

The citizens of California spend millions of dollars each year in highway improvement and in the construction of new highways. To protect these highways from damage caused by loads heavier than those they are designed to carry, to insure the collection of registration fees and transportation taxes, and to protect the public from unsafe vehicles and loads, it is necessary to perform inspections of commercial vehicles. The complexity of some of the modern commercial vehicle equipment demands the services of specialists to perform an adequate inspection expeditiously. Properly designed and equipped inspection facilities located adjacent to highways carrying large volumes of commercial vehicles are needed to perform the required inspections without unduly delaying traffic.

Objectives

To improve the degree of compliance with laws governing commercial vehicle equipment, registration, and loading.

Output

Attainment of the objective is indicated by the percentage of vehicles inspected that are in compliance.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Percentage of vehicles in compliance	59.5	60	60.5

Authority

Sections 2802, 2803, 2804, and 2813 of the Vehicle Code.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

III. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

E. Commercial Vehicle Inspection at Facilities—Continued

General Description

Commercial vehicle equipment and registration laws have become so complex that only by employing teams of specialists and taking the vehicle off the highway can a thorough inspection be performed without undue delay of the vehicle. The department operates facilities designed and equipped to perform in-depth inspections rapidly and efficiently as well as to weigh the vehicle and load.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$1,762,229	$2,062,307	$2,398,015
Personnel man-years	124.8	139.8	161
Uniformed	*43.2*	*45.9*	*53.9*
Nonuniformed	*81.6*	*93.9*	*107.1*

Workload Information

The apparent drop in output between the figures above and those included in last year's Governor's Budget does not reflect a lesser degree of compliance but an upgrading of inspection standards and better reporting. In addition, the opening of the new commercial vehicle inspection facility at Mt. Shasta in 1970 exposes a new segment of the vehicle population to inspection with a corresponding temporary drop in the percentage of vehicles found to be in compliance. A similar temporary drop will occur in the budget year when the Conejo Grade facility in Ventura County will be completed and begin operation.

This new facility on U.S. Route 101 will have a platform scale and a two-bay inspection station northbound and a platform scale only for southbound traffic. To provide for two inspection teams on one shift with one on another shift five days per week, a staff of 18 is proposed. This staff is comprised of one traffic sergeant, six traffic officers, four brake inspection specialists, and seven commercial vehicle inspection specialists.

F. Platform Scale Operation

Need

To protect the highways from damage by overloaded vehicles, it is necessary to weigh those suspected of overloading. To eliminate the hazard and delay in weighing vehicles on the highway, it is necessary to construct and operate platform scales adjacent to the highway.

Objectives

To improve the degree of compliance with weight laws by commercial vehicles and to accomplish this with minimum delay of such vehicles.

Output

Attainment of the objective is measured by the percentage of vehicles weighed that are in compliance.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Percentage of vehicles in compliance	98	98.5	98.5

Authority

Sections 2802, 2803, 2804, and 2813 of the Vehicle Code.

General Description

To encourage compliance with weight laws, the department operates platform scales at selected locations in addition to scales at inspection facilities.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$1,329,748	$1,447,512	$1,460,505
Personnel man-years	76.4	78.3	80.2
Uniformed	*64.8*	*65.9*	*67*
Nonuniformed	*11.6*	*12.4*	*13.2*

G. Mobile Road Enforcement

Need

The department operates both fixed inspection facilities and platform scales to encourage compliance with equipment, registration, and weight laws. However, there are certain commercial vehicles that seldom, if ever, pass fixed facilities. Therefore, roving inspection teams are needed to extend enforcement to those vehicles.

Objectives

To improve the degree of compliance with equipment, registration, and weight laws by commercial vehicles not passing fixed inspection and weighing facilities.

Output

Attainment of the objective is indicated by the percentage of vehicles checked that are in compliance.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Percentage of vehicles in compliance	67.5	68	68.5

Authority

Sections 2802, 2803, 2804, and 2813 of the Vehicle Code.

General Description

To extend enforcement of equipment, registration, and weight laws to commercial vehicles which do not pass fixed inspection and weighing facilities, roving teams check commercial vehicles traveling highways along which scales and inspection facilities are not located.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

III. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

G. Mobile Road Enforcement—Continued

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$1,476,474	$1,612,941	$1,660,680
Personnel man-years	83.2	88.5	90.7
Uniformed	*70.1*	*75.2*	*76.4*
Nonuniformed	*13.1*	*13.3*	*14.3*

Workload Information

The workload in this program increases in direct proportion to the annual increase in truck traffic of approximately 5 percent each year.

The drop in output figures when they are compared with those in the 1970–71 Governor's Budget reflect a redirection of activities in the field, resulting in the inspection of vehicles not previously exposed to inspection, and a more accurate reporting of inspection activities.

H. Official Lamp and Brake Stations

Need

The hazards of misaligned headlamps and faulty brakes were recognized as early as 1929 when the Legislature directed the department, then a part of the Division of Motor Vehicles to designate, furnish instructions to, and to supervise official stations for adjusting lamps and brakes. Inspection of passenger vehicles has verified that a high percentage of headlamps and brakes require adjustment and has highlighted a need for continual upgrading of the knowledge, experience, and supervision of persons adjusting lamps and brakes.

Objectives

To provide the public the means of compliance with laws relating to the adjustment of lamps and brakes.

Output

Since the requirements of the public will vary with vehicle population, the number of stations licensed, when considered with vehicle population, will indicate the degree of attainment of the objective.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Number of stations	7,233	8,320	8,720

Authority

Sections 2501–2504, 2520–2523, 2540–2549, 12300, 12301, and 12304 of the Vehicle Code.

General Description

The department licenses, furnishes instructions to, and supervises lamp and brake adjusting stations. This includes the examining and licensing of lamp and brake adjusters.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$337,395	$352,448	$440,673
Personnel man-years	22.1	22.2	29.7
Uniformed	*3.4*	*5.7*	*5.9*
Nonuniformed	*18.7*	*16.5*	*23.8*

Workload Information

The average annual increase in the number of licensed lamp and brake stations over the three years ending in January 1971 has been 28 percent. Although the total number of licensed brake adjusting stations has increased rather slowly, licensed lamp adjusting stations continue to increase rapidly in numbers, reflecting the increased exposure of passenger vehicles to random inspection.

To meet this continuing increase in workoad, an increase of seven station and vehicle inspection specialists is proposed.

I. Motor Carrier Safety Operation

Need

To protect the public from injury and loss of life, it is necessary to insure that vehicles carrying persons and heavy loads are properly equipped, maintained, and safely operated. In recognition of this need the Legislature has directed the department to adopt regulations designed to promote the safe operation of such vehicles regarding, but not limited to, hours of service of drivers, equipment, fuel containers, fueling operations, inspection, maintenance, recordkeeping, hazardous materials, accident reports, and drawbridges. Inasmuch as many of the operations regulated are performed in terminals and maintenance facilities, the authority to inspect terminals and maintenance facilities has been specifically included in the law.

Objectives

To obtain compliance in the operation of vehicles used commercially for transportation of passengers and property with provisions of Article 2 of subchapter 6 of Title 13, California Administrative Code —Motor Carrier Safety Regulations—and applicable sections of the Vehicle Code through annual inspection of 25,000 terminals of private and common motor carriers.

Output

Since inspection of terminals involves inspection of vehicles and correction of violations, output is expressed in numbers of terminals inspected.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

III. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

I. Motor Carrier Safety Operation—Continued

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Terminals inspected	16,700	17,000	25,000
Terminals operated	25,000	25,150	25,200
Vehicles inspected	62,082	63,000	92,000
Vehicles operated	212,519	218,500	225,000
Violations corrected	102,323	112,200	168,500

Authority

Division 14.8 of the Vehicle Code.

General Description

Departmental inspection personnel review and evaluate carriers' records to determine whether preventive maintenance programs are in effect; further, they inspect vehicles at carrier's terminals to insure that safe operating conditions exist before vehicles are permitted to operate on the highway. Carriers are required to correct deficiencies or inadequate programs. Unsafe vehicles are placed "out of service". When necessary prosecution is initiated to obtain compliance.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$971,847	$870,765	$1,237,599
Personnel man-years	53.2	50	74.1
Uniformed	–	–	*0.1*
Nonuniformed	*53.2*	*50*	*74*

Workload Information

Of those carriers contacted and regulated under this element during the years of 1966 through 1969, a 35-percent decrease in unsafe vehicles and corresponding 28-percent decrease in violations has occurred. The anticipated number of private and common carrier terminals will remain about constant at 25,000. The increase is less than 1 percent annually. An annual increase of approximately 6,000 vehicles, subject to inspection and regulation in accordance with Division 14.8 of the Vehicle Code, is expected to continue.

The proposed increase of 23 assistant motor carrier operations specialists will provide the manpower necessary to inspect and regulate motor carriers' operations through annual inspections at each terminal.

J. Farm Labor Vehicle Inspection

Need

Because the need for vehicles to transport agricultural workers is seasonal and much of the transportation is off-highway, a variety of vehicles are pressed into use for this purpose, many of them old and worn and operated by nonprofessional drivers. To protect the agricultural worker and other citizens from injury and loss of life due to accidents involving such vehicles, it is necessary to insure that farm labor vehicles are properly equipped and maintained and that the drivers thereof are properly qualified through inspection of vehicles and drivers' licenses. Farm labor buses and trucks are subject to regulation on private property by the department's motor carrier safety operations inspection staff; any truck passing a commercial vehicle inspection facility is subject to inspection at that time; and mobile enforcement teams perform inspections of the vehicles on the highway. Inspection of the mass of farm labor vehicles requires a concentration of effort during the seasonal periods of their operation.

Objectives

To obtain compliance with provisions of Article 4 of Subchapter 6 of Title 13, California Administrative Code—Farm Labor Vehicles—and applicable sections of the Vehicle Code through annual inspection and regulation of approximately 2,000 trucks and buses used to transport farm laborers.

Output

Attainment of the objective is measured by the number of vehicles brought into compliance each year.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Vehicles brought into compliance	1,138	1,200	1,400
Violations corrected	3,980	4,000	4,700
Violations per vehicle	3.2	3	2.8
Buses and trucks in operation (estimated)	2,000	2,000	2,000

Authority

Section 31401 of the Vehicle Code.

General Description

In addition to inspection of farm labor vehicles at operators' terminals or on other private property by departmental personnel, the vehicles are inspected on the highway by traffic officers. Voluntary organized inspections off the highway are also carried out by motor carrier safety operations personnel and traffic officers.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$43,388	$53,677	$54,588
Personnel man-years	2.5	2.9	2.9
Uniformed	*1*	*1.2*	*1.2*
Nonuniformed	*1.5*	*1.7*	*1.7*

Workload Information

The estimated number of farm labor vehicles in operation is expected to remain at 2,000. Need for continued emphasis is indicated by the excessive violations encountered in 1970 when the average per vehicle violations exceeded three.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

III. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

K. Hazardous Materials Transportation

Need

The lethal characteristics of modern explosives, insecticides, poisonous gases, and other dangerous materials when concentrated in a load upon a vehicle requires that utmost caution be exercised in their transportation. To protect the citizens from the destruction inherent in such concentrations, the Legislature has enacted into law certain precautionary requirements and has directed the department to regulate their loading and transportation.

Objectives

To obtain compliance with laws and regulations pertaining to hazardous materials transportation by 25,000 carriers operating vehicles subject to Division 14.8 of the Vehicle Code.

Output

Attainment of the objective is measured by the number of annual off-highway hazardous materials inspections, with correction of violations discovered. A new system of data reporting on the number of inspections, established in the 1969–70 fiscal year, will provide a more meaningful output factor.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Hazardous materials inspections at motor carrier terminals	–	1,200	2,200
Violations corrected	186	255	470

Authority

Division 14, 14.5, 14.7, and 14.8 of the Vehicle Code.

General Description

The department evaluates the effect of new and revised laws and regulations pertaining to hazardous materials transportation and promulgates guides to all levels of enforcement. In the case of explosives, routes and lists of safe stopping places are furnished to carriers. Coordination is maintained with allied state and federal agencies and with carrier organizations.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$20,981	$20,812	$21,519
Personnel man-years	1.3	1.1	1.1
Nonuniformed	*1.3*	*1.1*	*1.1*

L. Approval of Devices

Need

With the high speeds of traffic on the highways, the lives of our citizens depend on the lamps and safety devices installed on their motor vehicles. Recognizing this dependence on devices, the Legislature has sought to protect the lives of our citizens by giving the department the responsibility of reviewing and analyzing laboratory test reports on lamps and devices which are to be installed on new vehicles and to issue certificates of approval on devices which meet current standards. To aid in accomplishing this task, it is necessary that manufacturers and dealers have a current maintained listing of the 6,000 or more approved devices.

Objectives

To insure that the 1,000,000 new vehicles sold annually in California meet current standards for lamps and safety devices and to update twice monthly the listing of 6,000 or more approved devices.

Output

Attainment of the objective will be indicated by the number of certificates of approval and device certifications issued each year and the maintenance and distribution of the Approved Devices Handbook.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Certificates of approval and device certifications	1,340	1,550	1,550

Authority

Article 16, Chapter 2, Division 12 of the Vehicle Code.

General Description

The department conducts tests and supervises contracted tests on devices requiring approval by legislative mandate. It conducts research, analysis, and tests to establish approval procedures for new types of devices, and revises test procedures to include technological advances in safety devices.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$142,593	$153,661	$168,158
Personnel man-years	7	7.4	8
Uniformed	–	–	–
Nonuniformed	7	7.4	8

Workload Information

Increased workload will result from 1970 legislation which requires the department to develop regulations for motorcycle safety helmets, emergency vehicle headlamp flashers, reflectors for bicycle pedals, vehicle tires and retreads not yet covered by federal standards, and vehicle fuel systems using compressed natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

III. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

M. Retail Outlet Inspection

Need

The department has by law been given the responsibility of approving lamps and devices installed on motor vehicles, but, to prevent the bilking of the public through sale of inferior devices, the Legislature has made it unlawful to sell or offer for sale lamps and devices not approved by the department. To make this law effective, a random inspection of inventories of lamps and devices at approximately 29,000 sales outlets with the removal from the for-sale inventory of approximately 15,000 unapproved lamps and devices annually is required.

Objectives

To inspect monthly 1,000 or more and reinspect 300 of the 29,000 sales outlets for lamps and devices in California, removing from the for-sale inventory 15,000 unapproved lamps and devices annually.

Output

Attainment of the objective is indicated by the combined numbers of retail outlets inspected.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Outlets inspected	5,446	5,500	5,600

Authority

Sections 24005 and 24006 of the Vehicle Code.

General Description

Inventories of automotive devices of a type requiring approval by the department are inspected at sales outlets and those not approved are removed from the market.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$123,437	$174,949	$181,052
Personnel man-years	7.6	9.9	10.3
Uniformed	*5.9*	*7.6*	*7.7*
Nonuniformed	*1.7*	*2.3*	*2.6*

N. Federal Standards—Conformity Control

Need

With the enactment of federal standards which preempt certain vehicle component testing by the department, a conformity control program is essential to insure that approximately 11 million vehicles operated in the state meet existing state and federal standards.

Objectives

To insure that vehicles or components of vehicles sold or offered for sale in California meet state requirements and the appropriate federal motor vehicle safety standards. To inspect approximately 650 models of vehicles annually for compliance and test approximately 500 devices to determine compliance.

Output

Attainment of the objective is indicated by the combined numbers of models inspected and devices tested.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Models inspected and devices tested	456	500	500

Authority

Section 2402.5 of the Vehicle Code.

General Description

The department uses teams of specially trained personnel to inspect representative models of vehicles being sold or offered for sale in the state to insure they are meeting current regulations or standards. Components of the vehicle are physically removed and inspected for compliance. In the event of noncompliance, the manufacturer and the U.S. Department of Transportation are so notified. The manufacturer is given a specified time to correct deficiencies and replace the component with a corrected device on all vehicles which have been sold or are being offered for sale in the state. In the event of noncompliance by the manufacturer, sale of the vehicle can be suspended until corrective action is taken.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$154,068	$162,483	$171,168
Personnel man-years	3.8	3.5	4.1
Uniformed	–	–	–
Nonuniformed	*3.8*	*3.5*	*4.1*

Workload Information

As a result of problems found in seat belts and sirens the purchasing and testing of retail samples of these devices will be emphasized. The tests and evaluations of these devices are more involved than with lighting equipment emphasized the previous year. The number of lamps, switches, flashers, etc., purchased last year will be considerably reduced so the other items can be included. The total number of devices will be less because of the increased complexity of tests on seat belts in particular. Also, considerable time has been spent on arranging the transfer of the laboratory equipment from the University of California to the Division of Highways at Sacramento.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

III. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

O. Vehicle Noise Control

Need

With the enactment of Sections 23130 and 27160 of the Vehicle Code, a vehicle noise measurement program is essential to insure that vehicles sold and operated in the state meet limits set forth in these sections. It is estimated that approximately 10 percent of the 11 million vehicles operated in the state do not meet these limits.

Objectives

To ensure that vehicles sold or operated in California comply with noise limits established by law.

Output

Attainment of the objective is indicated by the number of vehicle noise tests conducted.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Vehicle noise tests	606,000	610,000	615,000

Authority

Sections 23130 and 27160 of the Vehicle Code.

General Description

The department uses teams of specially trained personnel to conduct random samples, at selected sites, of vehicles which are being operated on the highways in implementation of Section 23130. In the event of noncompliance, the vehicle is stopped and a citation is written. Specially trained personnel from the engineering section conduct measurements on representative models of all those new vehicles which are reported by the noise teams or P.V.I. teams as being excessively noisy pursuant to Section 27160 of the Vehicle Code. In the event of noncompliance, the manufacturer is given a specified time to correct the deficiency on vehicles being built and replaced.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$289,042	$291,097	$336,781
Personnel man-years	17.4	17.3	17.8
Uniformed	*12.6*	*12.1*	*12.4*
Nonuniformed	*4.8*	*5.2*	*5.4*

P. Passenger Vehicle Inspection

Need

To reduce the magnitude of fatalities, injuries, and economic losses caused by them, it is necessary to inspect vehicles being driven and to prohibit the use of the highways to those which are unsafe. The department also must satisfy the federal requirement that every state establish a vehicle inspection and provide a periodic evaluation summary.

Objectives

To improve the degree of compliance with laws and regulations governing the mechanical condition of passenger vehicles, registration, and drivers' licenses. Determine whether the California system of random inspection can effectively reduce accidents caused by mechanical deficiencies.

Output

Attainment of the objective is indicated by the percentage of vehicles found to be in compliance each year.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Percentage of vehicles in compliance	39	40	41

Authority

Section 2814 of the Vehicle Code.

General Description

The department uses teams composed of specially trained officers and nonuniformed employees to inspect passenger vehicles on a random-lane-type operation.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$7,437,176	$8,362,845	$8,217,589
Personnel man-years	447.3	466.7	456.6
Uniformed	*391.7*	*381.3*	*337.3*
Nonuniformed	*55.6*	*85.4*	*119.3*

Workload Information

During 1969–70 over 1.5 million passenger vehicles were inspected under this program. This number represents approximately 14 percent of the total number of such vehicles registered. During 1970–71 and 1971–72 increasing experience and efficiency will permit the number of vehicles inspected to increase steadily to 1.6 million in 1971–72 despite a proposed reduction of 17 man-years assigned to this program. Because the vehicle population increases at the rate of approximately 4 percent annually, the 1.6 million inspected in 1971–72 will represent only 13.8 percent of the total.

It is proposed for 1971–72 that a reduction of 47 traffic officer positions will be made in the program. This will be partially offset by a proposed increase of 30 station and vehicle inspection specialists which is part of the department's program to substitute less costly nonuniformed personnel for traffic officers wherever possible. The 47 traffic officer positions are included in the proposed levels in Programs I and II for 1971–72.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

III. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

Q. Vehicle Identification Number

Need

As a protection to the individual's ownership in a motor vehicle it has been necessary to provide an effective system of vehicle identification, ownership identification, and transfer of ownership. These systems are part of the function and responsibility of the Department of Motor Vehicles.

To protect owners and to aid law enforcement agencies in the identification of motor vehicles, most domestic manufacturers mark each automobile with an identifying series of letters and numerals in two locations on the vehicle, one of which is prominent and the other concealed. The Department of Motor Vehicles operates a program of vehicle and owner registration, recording ownership, and issuing identifying license plates for prominent display on each vehicle.

Private applicants (as opposed to dealer applicants) for initial motor vehicle registration apply at an office of the Department of Motor Vehicles by submitting required documentation. Verification of the manufacturers serial number by a peace officer is then required.

If the number is not found, it is necessary to find the concealed number and to replace the identification number that is prominently displayed. Information on the location on the concealed number on all makes of vehicles is confidential but available to law enforcement personnel. Therefore, the function of finding the number and controlling and replacing the other number must be performed by the only statewide law enforcement agency, the California Highway Patrol.

Objectives

When the vehicle identification number cannot be found on first inspection, departmental personnel must locate the concealed number and replace the prominently displayed number so that the vehicle can be properly identified for the protection of ownership rights of the individual.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Vehicle numbers affixed (effective August 1, 1970)	–	6,325	6,900

Authority

Sections 2805 and 4150 of the Vehicle Code.

General Description

The applicant for the original registration of a vehicle not sold through a dealer must make arrangements with an area office or substation of this department to examine the vehicle for the concealed number. When the number is located by the California Highway Patrol officer, it is entered on a serially numbered anodized aluminum vehicle identification blank, which is then affixed to the vehicle by the officer.

In the event no manufacturer's identification number can be located, an aluminum plate preinscribed with a serial number issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles is affixed to the vehicle by the officer. All aluminum blanks bear a control number and their issue and receipt rigidly controlled by this department.

Although the department for some time has performed this function informally when requested, the formalization of this procedure with the Department of Motor Vehicles was effective August 1, 1970.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	–	–	$79,922
Personnel man-years	–	–	4.2
Uniformed	–	–	*4.1*
Nonuniformed	–	–	*0.1*

IV. RECORDS

Need

The department, under law, is the central repository for statewide information on traffic accidents and operationally must maintain information on all enforcement activities.

The information collected provides data for departmental management and operation and provides the only source for certain operational data for the Division of Highways and the Department of Motor Vehicles.

Traffic records which include accidents, enforcement, and other records will be a requirement under the Federal Highway Safety Act.

Information must be available on the magnitude and scope of the statewide traffic problem and must be able to serve those persons responsible for or interested in the solution of the problem. Persons involved in or connected with accident occurrences are also recipients of the information.

The traffic records system must of necessity be fairly complex because of the number and variety of activities involved, the number of officers generating data, and the geographic division of responsibility. For the same reasons the system must be responsive.

As the department, under law, is the central repository for stolen vehicle reports and reports of lost or stolen license plates, it has the responsibility of responding to requests for vehicle and license plate status for the information of all law enforcement agencies on a need-to-know basis.

Objectives

To provide data and information for general management purposes; for detecting, isolating and seeking solutions to problems relating to the operation of the highway system; for the use of persons or agencies involved in, or connected with traffic accidents, and for departmental and allied agencies' personnel on

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

IV. RECORDS—Continued

an immediate basis to identify status of vehicles, license plates, guns, identifiable property and persons through departmental and other law enforcement agency records.

Authority

Division 2, Chapter 2 of the California Vehicle Code, provides the authority for records.

Workload Information

Increasing workloads in the auto-statis system, accident data for the integrated traffic records system, enforcement data for field operations reports, and the management information reporting have taxed the capacity of existing data processing equipment. As a result of this, additional equipment capacity is necessary and the department is exploring alternatives for a system upgrade.

Four positions have been added to the data processing section because of the anticipated increase in workload. These positions have been assigned to elements A, B, and C in proportion to the expected workload increase in each element.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	169	173.8	175.5	$2,281,991	$2,537,689	$2,536,456
(Uniformed)	*2.9*	*3*	*3*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*166.1*	*170.8*	*172.5*	–	–	–
Workload adjustments	–	7	12	–	40,132	95,731
(Uniformed)	–	–	–	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	–	7	*12*	–	–	–
Totals, Program IV	169	180.8	187.5	$2,281,991	$2,577,821	$2,632,187
(Uniformed)	*2.9*	*3*	*3*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*166.1*	*177.8*	*184.5*	–	–	–
Reimbursements				*12,472*	*47,527*	*411*
Motor Vehicle Fund				*2,269,519*	*2,530,294*	*2,631,776*
Program Elements:						
A. Management Information	80.1	87.5	90.9	1,150,523	1,343,792	1,365,894
(Uniformed)	–	–	–	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*80.1*	*87.5*	*90.9*	–	–	–
B. Accident and Related Statistical Information	20.1	21.9	22.8	289,463	323,224	344,137
(Uniformed)	–	–	–	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*20.1*	*21.9*	*22.8*	–	–	–
C. Vehicle Status and Criminal Information	68.8	71.4	73.8	842,005	910,805	922,156
(Uniformed)	*2.9*	*3*	*3*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*65.9*	*68.4*	*70.8*	–	–	–

A. Management Information

Need

Data must be made available through an effective management information system in order to provide a basis for the planning, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling of departmental programs.

The State of California will commit over $123 million in resources to California Highway Patrol for its operation in 1970–71. This will mean stationing a large force of uniformed personnel statewide. To manage these resources effectively, a valid and reliable management information system must be operational.

Objectives

To have available data and information on a timely basis and in usable form for analysis and evaluation of departmental operations.

General Description

Documents representing all of the varied activities of field personnel are processed, and the information is made available for the administration of all phases of departmental operations.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$1,150,523	$1,343,792	$1,365,894
Personnel man-years	80.1	87.5	90.9
Uniformed	–	–	–
Nonuniformed	*80.1*	*87.5*	*90.9*

Workload Information

Additional positions allowed the data processing section have been assigned to the management information element in proportion to the expected increase in workload.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

IV. RECORDS—Continued

B. Accident and Related Statistical Information

Need

During the course of normal operations of the department certain services are expected to be provided to the motoring public. One of these services is accident investigation and reporting. The department provides accident information to persons involved in or connected with accident occurrences and to persons interested in combating the accident problem. Information gathering in the course of accident investigation is used as a basis for planning and directing the department programs.

Objectives

To have available data and information in usable form for the purposes of detecting, isolating, and seeking solutions to problems relating to the operation of the highway system.

To have available information for persons or agencies involved in or connected with traffic accidents prevention and analysis.

General Description

The processing of statewide traffic accident reports for the purpose of providing data for special studies and to serve as a base for furnishing information to persons involved in or concerned therewith.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$289,463	$323,224	$344,137
Personnel man-years	20.1	21.9	22.8
Uniformed	–	–	–
Nonuniformed	*20.1*	*21.9*	*22.8*

Workload Information

Additional positions allowed the data processing section have been assigned to the accident and related statistical information element in proportion to the expected increase in workload.

C. Vehicle Status and Criminal Information

Need

In 1969 approximately 130,000 vehicles were stolen in the State of California, an increase of 10 percent over 1968. To aid in the policing of this problem, the department has been given the duty to collect, process, store, and retrieve information relating to stolen vehicles and license plates. Such information is furnished to all interested law enforcement agencies.

As an additional benefit, we are able to interface with allied agencies and thus provide other information relating to guns, identifiable property, and wanted persons.

Objectives

To provide departmental and allied agencies' personnel with immediate information as to the status of vehicles, license plates, guns, identifiable property and persons through departmental, California Department of Justice, and Federal Bureau of Investigation records.

General Description

The department's staff and automated equipment stand ready on a 24-hour basis to provide departmental and other law enforcement personnel with immediate response to inquiries relating to vehicle and license plate status as well as access to files of the California Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation relating to out-of-state vehicles, guns, stolen identifiable property, and wanted persons.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$842,005	$910,805	$922,156
Personnel man-years	68.8	71.4	73.8
Uniformed	*2.9*	*3*	*3*
Nonuniformed	*65.9*	*68.4*	*70.8*

Workload Information

Additional positions allowed the data processing section have been assigned to the vehicle status and criminal information element in proportion to the expected increase in workload. The additional clerical position allowed the special services section has also been assigned to this element.

V. AUTO THEFT

Need

Approximately 130,000 vehicles were stolen in 1969 representing an increase of 10 percent over the number of vehicles stolen in 1968. In the past 14 years, vehicle thefts in California have increased 170.7 percent. Auto thefts result in the second largest monetary loss of all crimes against property, outranked only by the crime of burglary.

An average 85 percent of the stolen vehicles are recovered. Of these, approximately 25 percent are stripped or wrecked. The large number of unrecovered vehicles, at an average value of more than $1,000 each, increases the monetary loss to the public, particularly those not covered by insurance. Those having insurance are subjected to increased premium rates to compensate for the losses of others.

Auto theft is usually the first major crime committed by a juvenile and often leads the offender into other equally serious offenses. In the United States persons under 21 years of age account for 77 percent of the arrests for auto theft. During 1969, only 18 percent of the vehicle thefts were solved by arrest of

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

V. AUTO THEFT—Continued

the offender, even though 79 percent of the stolen vehicles were recovered.

A far higher number of stolen vehicles are involved in traffic accidents than in the normal vehicle population.

Although the recovery rate has remained fairly constant at about 85 percent of the number stolen, the alarming increase in the number stolen actually results in a larger number of vehicles which remain unrecovered at the end of each year.

Objectives

Because of jurisdiction limitations of local law enforcement agencies, the California Highway Patrol is the only law enforcement agency with a broad enough scope to attack the problem. By providing a broad scope of investigative activity coordinated on a regional as well as a statewide basis and rendering technical assistance to other law enforcement agencies, a planned statewide effort is possible.

Output

Attainment of the objective is measured by the ratio of the number of arrests for auto theft to the total number of vehicles stolen in California. Reduction in total thefts when compared to the base year of 1968 also is a measurement. As experience is developed these statistics will be provided.

Authority

Sections 2400 and 2805 of the Vehicle Code.

General Description

The department has men assigned full and part time to investigate vehicle thefts and theft rings, and also to provide special assistance to field offices on other felonies or related crimes which require extensive follow-up investigation. These investigators can provide only very limited training for field offices and allied agencies.

Auto Theft Study

Pursuant to Chapter 1015, Statutes of 1970, the department is currently conducting a study to determine the remedial action needed to reduce the incidence of motor vehicle thefts and to facilitate the recovery of stolen motor vehicles and their parts. The study will include a review of the stolen vehicle reporting procedures utilized by governmental agencies and the insurance industry; the problem of reconstructed salvage vehicles and its relationship to automobile thefts; and a review of the penalty provisions relating to antitheft laws.

A total of $180,000 was appropriated for this study.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	44	48.1	50.6	$751,675	$955,784	$982,780
(Uniformed)	*37.2*	*42.8*	*43.4*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*6.8*	*5.3*	*7.2*	–	–	–
Workload adjustments	–	–	0.5	–	–	3,519
(Uniformed)	–	–	*0.1*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	–	–	*0.4*	–	–	–
Totals, Program V	44	48.1	51.1	$751,675	$955,784	$986,299
(Uniformed)	*37.2*	*42.8*	*43.5*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*6.8*	*5.3*	*7.6*	–	–	–
Reimbursements				*313*	*132*	*205*
Motor Vehicle Fund				*751,362*	*955,652*	*986,094*
Program Elements:						
A. Auto theft	44	48.1	51.1	751,675	955,784	986,299
(Uniformed)	*37.2*	*42.8*	*43.5*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*6.8*	*5.3*	*7.6*	–	–	–

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

Need

Elements and activities contained in this program apply to all departmental operations and are the matrices which unify the department into a cohesive unit.

Objectives

The objective of this program is to provide services to assure the overall success of the constituent departmental programs.

Authority

Division 2, Chapter 2, Article 1, California Vehicle Code, establishes the Department of California Highway Patrol and authorizes the commissioner of the department to organize the department and classify the work.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	VI. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT—Continued						
	Continuing Program Costs	722.2	745.2	750.3	$11,144,831	$11,878,205	$12,265,444
	(Uniformed)	*252.1*	*243.2*	*245.6*	–	–	–
	(Nonuniformed)	*470.1*	*502*	*504.7*	–	–	–
	Workload Adjustments	–	–	5.6	–	2,424	48,264
	(Uniformed)	–	–	*0.8*	–	–	–
	(Nonuniformed)	–	–	*4.8*	–	–	–
	Totals, Program VI	722.2	745.2	755.9	$11,144,831	$11,880,629	$12,313,708
	(Uniformed)	*252.1*	*243.2*	*246.4*	–	–	–
	(Nonuniformed)	*470.1*	*502*	*509.5*	–	–	–
	Reimbursements				*74,176*	*95,684*	*55,600*
	Motor Vehicle Fund				*11,070,655*	*11,784,945*	*12,258,108*
	Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
	A. Management and Command	243.2	249.8	253.7	4,265,866	4,382,588	4,521,101
	(Uniformed)	*128*	*129.8*	*132*	–	–	–
	(Nonuniformed)	*115.2*	*120*	*121.7*	–	–	–
	B. Budget and Fiscal Management	48.8	52.4	52.6	428,563	487,100	504,928
	(Uniformed)	–	–	–	–	–	–
	(Nonuniformed)	*48.8*	*52.4*	*52.6*	–	–	–
	C. Operational Planning and Analysis	30.2	34	35	391,020	474,390	498,154
	(Uniformed)	*7.8*	*11*	*11*	–	–	–
	(Nonuniformed)	*22.4*	*23*	*24*	–	–	–
	D. Training	121.9	130.7	131.5	1,565,891	1,729,662	1,766,182
	(Uniformed)	*37.9*	*36.2*	*36*	–	–	–
	(Nonuniformed)	*84*	*94.5*	*95.5*	–	–	–
	E. Administrative Support	278.1	278.3	283.1	4,493,491	4,806,889	5,023,343
	(Uniformed)	*78.4*	*66.2*	*67.4*	–	–	–
	(Nonuniformed)	*199.7*	*212.1*	*215.7*	–	–	–
	Net Totals, Departmental Administration	–	–	–	–	–	–

A. Management and Command

Need

Policy formulation and direction are the primary administrative support functions of the department. Accomplishment of the departmental purpose requires a geographically oriented organization with personnel and equipment located at facilities throughout the state. Implementation of departmental policy must be carried out at all command levels through appropriate direction and control. The various programs must be coordinated with accomplishment of the departmental purpose for a primary goal.

Objectives

To establish and maintain an effective system of management command and control including effective, efficient, and economical administrative procedures.

General Description

This element contains those functions and activities directly concerned with determining the purpose, establishing the methods, and controlling the execution of the department's role in state government. These functions and activities are executive and managerial in nature with the common characteristic of requiring coordination of more than one defined program. The following organizational units, together with directly related staff services, are included:

1. Office of the Commissioner;
2. Office of the Deputy Commissioner;
3. Office of the Chief of Staff;
4. Offices of headquarters division commanders;
5. Offices of the zone commanders;
6. Offices of the area commanders.

The functions performed by this element are policy formulation, direction, and coordination.

Input	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Expenditures	$4,265,866	$4,382,588	$4,521,101
Personnel man-years	243.2	249.8	253.7
Uniformed	*128*	*129.8*	*132*
Nonuniformed	*115.2*	*120*	*121.7*

B. Budget and Fiscal Management

Need

The Governor and the Legislature, as well as each department of state government, require a plan for each program. This plan must tell what work will be done, what will be achieved by the work, and how much this level of achievement will cost.

Having these plans enables the Governor and the Legislature to determine where additional resources can best be used, where program reductions and savings can be made, and what level of taxation and other revenue resources are necessary to fund the activities of state government.

In order for the management of the California Highway Patrol to make these same kinds of decisions, they also must have a work plan stated in financial terms.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT—Continued

B. Budget and Fiscal Management—Continued

In addition, subsequent financial transactions must be classified in a manner consistent with the plan and accounted so that management can appraise operations in relation to the plan.

Objectives

To coordinate and participate in the development of the annual and multiyear operations plan in budgetary terms, as well as in terms of specific level of productivity to be achieved.

In addition, the following are significant objectives of the budget and fiscal management element:

1. To assist departmental managers in making the best possible use of budgeted resources towards achieving program objectives.
2. To maintain records of and provide a system of control over the assets and resources of the department.
3. To prepare accurate, timely, and useful reports for management.

General Description

The various operations involved in fiscal management are divided between two organizational units—the accounting section and the budget office.

The accounting section maintains the accounting records of the assets and resources of the department and prepares regular reports on the fiscal transactions in relation to the approved budget. These functions are broken down as follows: cashiering, bookkeeping, purchasing, paying of claims, issuing of licenses.

The budget office coordinates the determination of budget needs and prepares the budget document and supporting detail. This office evaluates budget requests, budget performance, and the need for and feasibility of budget changes.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$428,563	$487,100	$504,928
Personnel man-years	48.8	52.4	52.6
Uniformed	–	–	–
Nonuniformed	*48.8*	*52.4*	*52.6*

C. Operational Planning and Analysis

Need

The complexity of the California highway system and its constantly increasing traffic volume requires the department to obtain complete, current, and accurate data on the traffic environment. Analyses of the data make it possible for valid operational decisions to be made; decisions which increase the effectiveness of the field operation.

Current trends in highway transportation make it necessary to explore new concepts in traffic control and accident prevention by conducting appropriate research and analysis. As the leading authority in the field of traffic supervision and accident prevention, the department must keep abreast of the latest advances. The department has a responsibility to recommend appropriate legislation based upon research, analysis, and experience.

Objectives

To provide operational plans and analyses based upon advanced concepts of traffic supervision and accident prevention.

Output

Programs and reports are prepared for the effective use of department resources and the state highway transportation system. Data are provided through the application of applied research. Legal research and emergency plans are provided the department.

General Description

This element contains the necessary resources for analysis of the traffic environment and the preparation of operational plans for the use of uniformed personnel, equipment, and facilities. Traffic data is analyzed and operational plans are formulated. These plans consider such factors as traffic density, road characteristics, and accident cause and frequency.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$391,020	$474,390	$498,154
Personnel man-years	30.2	34	35
Uniformed	7.8	*11*	*11*
Nonuniformed	*22.4*	*23*	*24*

Workload Information

A statistical method analyst III position has been added to the staff of the operational analysis section.

D. Training

Need

The traffic control and law enforcement responsibilities of the department require a high degree of professional and specialized training.

Duties of the state traffic officer are often hazardous and complex, and it is mandatory that he receive orientation and training prior to assignment.

The only resource available for specialized cadet training is the California Highway Patrol Academy. Upon completion of this training, the officer is assigned to a field command for further orientation to become a qualified state traffic officer.

Sound traffic law enforcement requires that all agencies concerned follow uniform techniques and

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT—Continued

D. Training—Continued

procedures. The department must provide training for allied agencies in order that this uniformity be achieved. This is particularly important for those smaller law enforcement agencies which do not have the resources for this type of training. The new officer must receive thorough training in such subjects as the Vehicle Code, accident investigation, and other related subjects which cannot be provided by other agencies.

Improvement in work performance and quality is a continuing process. There are other state activities which complement the more advanced type of training such as management development training and basic traffic courses under the Peace Officer Standards and Training Program. There are classes conducted through the State Personnel Board, the various state colleges and other state departments.

The department must conduct the necessary in-service training in accordance with sound personnel practices leading to improved services to the public.

Objectives

To improve the quality of traffic law enforcement by the establishment and maintenance of effective training for personnel of the department and allied agencies.

Personnel will be provided training which will enable them to perform their duties in a manner acceptable to their supervisor in order that the state's traffic enforcement program may be effectively carried out.

General Description

The following types of training will be provided in order to prepare trainees to perform their respective duties:

1. *Cadet Training*—All uniformed personnel upon entry to the department attend a course of instruction at the California Highway Patrol Academy. The same course of instruction is provided to all cadets regardless of their background experience. The training provides the new officer with a fundamental knowledge skill, and understanding of the duties and responsibilities of a state traffic officer.

2. *Management Training*—Management training is conducted for present or potential command level personnel based upon the prevailing needs of the department. Such training is presented at the California Highway Patrol Academy, interagency schools such as courses sponsored by the State Personnel Board, state colleges, and universities and sources external to state government.

3. *In-Service Training*—Employees require in-service training in various fields. The purpose of this training is to assure standardization in uniformity of department operations, to keep current on laws, to improve work performance, and to prepare to assume new jobs such as the operation of two-wheel motorcycles. Much of the in-service training is conducted at the California Highway Patrol Academy; however, some technical and specialized training is conducted at field locations. This training also includes courses in supervisory principles conducted prior to promoting certain classes such as sergeants and lieutenants.

4. *Field Extension Training*—As a supplement to other types of training, uniformed personnel receive a monthly average of four hours training at their assigned field commands. Comparable training is provided for nonuniformed employees. Such training is based on material prepared by the training division or the local command.

5. *Mandatory Training*—Certain types of training are required by statute when officers of the California Highway Patrol perform required duties. Mandatory training courses consist of subjects for certification, such as, first aid and chemical agents (tear gas training). This type of training is usually accomplished at the California Highway Patrol Academy.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$1,565,891	$1,729,662	$1,766,182
Personnel man-years	121.9	130.7	131.5
Uniformed	*37.9*	*36.2*	*36*
Nonuniformed	*84*	*94.5*	*95.5*

E. Administrative Services

Need

The California Highway Patrol has a support budget of nearly $124 million in 1970–71. The majority of this amount goes for the salaries of approximately 8,000 employees. In addition, 1,869 vehicles will be purchased in 1970–71. These employees and vehicles are stationed in over 100 locations throughout the state. The Highway Patrol offices and vehicles are interconnected by a complex and comprehensive system of communications.

To serve the organization, the following administrative services common to most large organizations are required: personnel management; supply management; central files; duplicating, mail, and messenger services; and graphic arts and photographic services.

In addition, the unique characteristics of the department require the following specialized staff services: automotive management, facilities management, information and education, and electronic communications.

Objectives

To provide effective and efficient administrative services to the department.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT—Continued

E. Administrative Services—Continued

General Description

This element contains those auxiliary and specialized services essential to the administration and operation of the department. These include:

1. *Personnel Management*—The primary responsibility of this element is the administration of state laws and regulations. Due to the nature of the department's activities, there are some functions which must receive additional emphasis. These are:
   a. Recruitment;
   b. Industrial safety;
   c. Disability claims.
2. *Supply Management*—The department operates a centralized supply and warehousing system. Requisitions are filled and shipped to Calafornia Highway Patrol facilities throughout the state by state-owned vehicle or commercial carrier.
3. *Central Files*—The department has a centralized filing system for correspondence and reports.
4. *Duplicating, Mail, and Messenger Services*—These services are those normally provided by all state agencies.
5. *Graphic Arts and Photographic Services*—This activity provides still photographs, motion pictures and television recordings for information and education, training, and technical activities of the department. It also provides original graphic art work for departmental publications and other required visual aids.
6. *Automotive Management*—In addition to normal fleet management, the department must provide and maintain specially equipped vehicles capable of operation under the most rigorous conditions. This requires a high degree of technical and management competence and awareness of departmental operational requirements.

The department has found that in most instances, it is more efficient and economical to equip and strip vehicles through its own facilities. In those instances where the work can be more economically done, the department utilizes other sources. In addition, the specialized nature of California Highway Patrol equipment requires close and continuing coordination with field commands and vehicle vendors.

This activity develops recommended specifications and manages the procurement of departmental automotive equipment. Automobiles and motorcycles are equipped in departmental shops. Used vehicles are stripped of specialized equipment, and arrangements are made for their disposal.

7. *Facilities Management*—The specialized nature of departmental operations requires close and continuing coordination with field commands in the planning and location of facilities. Continual planning, development, acquisition and maintenance activities are essential to sound facilities management and can be most economically conducted within the department. It is vital that these facilities be located to achieve maximum responsiveness to the needs of the motoring public. Departmental facilities must be so managed that response to field requirements must have top priority.

This activity administers the acquisition, maintenance, alteration, and repair of all departmental physical plant facilities.

8. *Information and Education*—Full exercise of the patrol's responsibilities and accomplishment of its purpose requires the cooperation of an informed and responsive public. The department must utilize all available means to influence driver behavior toward the goal of establishing safe driving practices and minimizing traffic accidents. Information and education are the means by which the motoring public is made aware of the safe use of the state highway system.

This activity provides public information through communications media and by stimulating officer participation in traffic safety programs.

9. *Electronic Communications*—The reaction to emergency situations is a primary patrol responsibility and is exercised by the dispatch of mobile units. Response time is directly related to effective and efficient radio communications which will dispatch units immediately upon receipt of information.

Due to the emergency nature of the department's responsibilities and decentralized organization, a statewide system of wire and wireless communication is necessary. The patrol force must be coordinated on a statewide basis so that immediate reaction to natural or man-made emergencies can be achieved. This system must be connected with other law enforcement agencies as part of a nationwide system.

This element includes the development of electronic communications controlled or utilized by the department and includes:

a. Wire line;
b. Microwave;
c. Operational dial telephone system;
d. VHF mobile radio system;
e. Interoffice radio system;
f. Military affiliate radio system.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$4,493,491	$4,806,889	$5,023,343
Personnel man-years	278.1	278.3	283.1
Uniformed	*78.4*	*66.2*	*67.4*
Nonuniformed	*199.7*	*212.1*	*215.7*

Workload Information

One stock clerk has been added to the supply management function and a graphic artist position has been added to the graphic arts and photographic services function.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

LINE	SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	STATE OPERATIONS						
	PERSONAL SERVICES						
	Authorized positions	7,660.9	8,074.5	8,074.5	$72,726,773	$83,408,491	$84,632,927
	Uniformed positions	*5,607.2*	*5,872.8*	*5,872.8*	*59,782,194*	*68,863,992*	*69,821,198*
	Nonuniformed positions	*2,053.7*	*2,201.7*	*2,201.7*	*12,944,579*	*14,544,499*	*14,811,729*
	Workload and administrative adjustments	–	7	–	–	42,556	2,556
	Proposed new positions	–	–	184.8	–	–	1,435,285
	Totals, Adjustments	–	7	184.8	–	$42,556	$1,437,841
	Totals, Salaries and Wages	7,660.9	8,081.5	8,259.3	$72,726,773	$83,451,047	$86,070,768
	Estimated salary savings	–	*–207.4*	*–102.5*	–	*–2,831,726*	*–1,832,049*
	Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	7,660.9	7,874.1	8,156.8	$72,726,773	$80,619,321	$84,238,719
	Staff benefits	–	–	–	20,632,974	24,120,960	25,510,142
	Totals, Personal Services	7,660.9	7,874.1	8,156.8	$93,359,747	$104,740,281	$109,748,861
	Operating expenses and equipment				19,680,326	21,233,195	24,234,174
	Minor capital outlay				–	–	100,000
	Totals, Expenditures				$113,040,073	$125,973,476	$134,083,035
	Reimbursements:						
	Federal				*–559,243*	*–543,000*	*–154,000*
	Other				*–1,605,658*	*–1,658,000*	*–1,613,000*
	Net Expenditures *(Motor Vehicle Fund)*				$110,875,172	$123,772,476	$132,316,035

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
Motor Vehicle Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$113,512,309	$116,573,582	$132,236,035
Allocation from Salary Increase Fund	4,423,684	7,236,609	–
Chapter 1015, Statutes of 1970	–	180,000	–
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Chapter 1015, Statutes of 1970	–	–	80,000
Totals Available	$117,935,993	$123,990,191	$132,316,035
Balance available in subsequent year	–	–80,000	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–7,060,821	–137,715	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$110,875,172	$123,772,476	$132,316,035

LINE	STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72	PROJECTED 1972–73	PROJECTED 1973–74	PROJECTED 1974–75	PROJECTED 1975–76
	Department of the California Highway Patrol—Capital Outlay							
	SUMMARY							
6	Major projects	$1,036,373	$3,162,092	$9,336,802	$917,897	$1,223,192	$1,008,192	$1,138,192
7	Minor projects	49,863	100,000	–	–	–	–	–
9	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(Motor Vehicle Fund)*	$1,086,236	$3,262,092	$9,336,802	$917,897	$1,223,192	$1,008,192	$1,138,192
11	TOTAL, FIVE-YEAR BUILDING PROGRAM							$13,624,275

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The California Highway Patrol is a statewide law enforcement organization with the responsibility of providing adequate patrol of the highways at all times of the day and night to assure the safe, lawful, rapid and economical use of the highway system of the State of California. The department is headquartered in Sacramento and has field offices throughout the state. Its jurisdiction is principally limited to streets and highways outside of incorporated areas and all freeways.

The 1971–72 budget request includes funds for construction of the new Academy; for the acquisition of existing leased facilities at Westminster, Baldwin Park, Woodland and Grass Valley for construction of area office buildings at Redwood City and San Jose; for construction of resident post facilities at Baker, Mount Reba and Peddler Hill; for radio communications equipment and facilities; and for construction program planning.

MAJOR PROJECTS

Academy	$18,258	$3,330,405	$8,350,837	
Less federal reimbursement	–	*–1,645,141*	*–1,455,890*	*–$1,455,890*
State's share	–	*1,685,264*	*6,894,947*	

This program, based upon the "Master Plan Study" prepared by the Office of Architecture and Construction and the Department of General Services, will provide a new academy with complete training facilities for 360 resident trainees and 120 day trainees on an entirely new site. The program is divided into two phases of construction; the requested $6,894,947 is in support of Phase II:

Phase I: Site development, fencing, landscaping, utilities systems, access roads, parking, storm drainage, area lighting, etc.

Phase II: Construction of boiler plant, administration buildings, classrooms, dormitories, kitchen-dining facilities, gymnasium, general shop aud storage facilities, vehicle maintenance shops, obstacle courses, weapons training facilities, accident investigation area, vehicle operation area, etc.

Facility Acquisition—There are four projects for the purpose of providing funds for acquisition of facilities currently heing utilized as field operating facilities servicing various areas of the state. In each case the language of the lease permits acquisition on the second anniversary date of the lease. The Department of General Services has prepared an economic analysis which indicates that acquisition of each property on the second anniversary date of the lease is in the best interest of the state.

Westminster—Services West Orange County, I-405, SSR-22, and future freeway systems; lease second anniversary date: May 1, 1972	–	–	286,335
Baldwin Park—Services Los Angeles freeway system; second lease anniversary date: July 1, 1972	–	–	247,450
Woodland—Services Yolo County, I-5, and I-80; second anniversary date: May 1, 1972	–	–	146,450
Grass Valley—Services Nevada County; second lease anniversary date: August 1, 1972	–	–	141,400

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

Department of the California Highway Patrol—Capital Outlay—Continued

MAJOR PROJECTS—Continued

LINE	STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72	PROJECTED 1972–73	PROJECTED 1973–74	PROJECTED 1974–75	PROJECTED 1975–76
6	Development—Area Office Buildings							
7	This program is intended to provide funds necessary to develop substantially constructed state-owned operating facilities to replace existing leased facilities inadequate for continued operations. The amount requested will provide for site acquisition, working drawings, and construction.							
12	Redwood City—Site acquisition: $92,000							
13	Working drawings and construction: $358,000	–	–	450,000				
14	San Jose—Site acquisition: $106,000							
15	Working drawings and construction: $390,150	–	–	496,150				
16	Construction—Resident Post Facilities							
17	The purpose of this program is to construct residences to provide suitable accommodations for personnel of the California Highway Patrol who will service the needs of the motoring public in the general geographical area. Occupants will pay established rentals in accordance with State Board of Control rules.							
23	Baker—Five (5) residences	–	–	258,750				
24	Mt. Reba—Two (2) residences	–	–	103,500				
25	Peddler Hill—Two (2) residences	–	–	103,500				
26	Woodfords—Four (4) residences	–	–	–	207,000			
27	Communications Program							
28	This project will provide funds for the purchase of equipment required for replacement and for expansion of the radio and microwave systems operated by the department. Replacement: $46,800; additional: $136,520	614,900	622,271	183,320	648,192	$648,192	$648,192	$648,192
32	Construction program planning	–	40,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
33	Land acquisition—Oakland	393,783	16,217					
34	Bisbop	6,232	140					
35	Relocatable building purchase—Academy	–	80,000					
36	Oakland	–	–	–	33,595			
37	Alterations for headquarters office building—Sacramento	3,200						
38	Communication site acquisition—Jarbo Gap (Butte County)	–	2,000					
39	Butcher Hill (Siskiyou County)	–	3,200					
40	Purchase of leased facility—Los Banos	–	120,000					
41	Porterville	–	80,000					
42	Purchase office/warehouse building—San Diego	–	110,000					
43	Land acquisition for new academy	–	403,000					
44	Area office—land acquisition and building construction—							
45	Marin-Golden Gate Bridge (Corte Madera)	–	–	–	500,000			
46	San Juan Capistrano	–	–	–	455,000			
47	Kearney Mesa	–	–	–	–	550,000		
48	Madera	–	–	–	–	–	335,000	
49	Vallejo	–	–	–	505,000			
50	Modesto	–	–	–	–	–	–	465,000
51	Monterey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
52								
53	TOTALS, MAJOR PROJECTS	$1,036,373	$3,162,092	$9,336,802	$917,897	$1,223,192	$1,008,192	$1,138,192

MINOR PROJECTS

58	Resurface roadway network—academy	$13,305						
59	Extension of building and fence—Merced	7,836						
60	Miscellaneous	28,722						
61	Modify air conditioning—headquarters building A	–	$28,750					
62	Modify office building—Indio	–	18,250					
63	Modify cooling plant—beadquarters, Sacramento	–	18,500					
64	Modify heating and cooling plant, Zone V—Los Angeles	–	19,500					

Paving, landscaping, storm drainage—Fresno	–	15,000					
Totals, Minor Projects	$49,863	$100,000					
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY *(Motor Vehicle Fund)*	$1,086,236	$3,262,092	$9,336,802	$917,897	$1,223,192	$1,008,192	$1,138,192
TOTALS, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM							$13,624,275

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

Motor Vehicle Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget act appropriation	$1,239,595	$2,209,914	$9,336,802
Budget Act appropriation (Minor Projects)	51,500	100,000	–
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Budget Act of 1967, Item 319	247,984	–	–
Budget Act of 1968, Item 346	534,310	238,280	–
Budget Act of 1969, Item 400	–	713,898	–
Totals Available	$2,073,389	$3,262,092	$9,336,802
Available in subsequent year	–952,178	–	–
Unexpended Balance, Estimated Savings:			
Budget Act of 1967, Item 319	–33,338	–	–
Budget Act of 1969, Item 401	–1,637	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY *(Motor Vehicle Fund)*	$1,086,236	$3,262,092	$9,336,802

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**ADMINISTRATION**						
3							
4	Commissioner:				SALARY RANGE		
5	Commissioner	1	1	1	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000
6	Supvng traffic inspector	1	1	1	1,717–2,087	24,442	25,041
7	Traffic inspector	1.7	1	1	1,482–1,803	17,786	18,688
8	Traffic capt	2.4	3	3	1,280–1,557	50,997	52,604
9	Information officer II	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	17,700	17,700
10	Examiner III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	14,324	15,036
11	Traffic lieutenant	3.6	4	4	1,054–1,280	60,249	61,083
12	Information officer I	3	3	3	998–1,213	42,312	42,972
13	Examiner II	1	1	1	863–1,048	11,085	11,640
14	Secretary I	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
15	Sr steno	2	2	2	562–717	15,796	16,162
16	Steno II	3	3	3	492–628	21,284	21,564
17	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
18	Deputy Commissioner:						
19	Deputy commissioner	1	1	1	1,803–2,191	26,809	26,809
20	Supvng traffic inspector	0.8	1	1	1,717–2,087	24,442	25,041
21	Traffic inspector	0.5	1	1	1,492–1,803	21,630	21,630
22	Secretary I	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
23	Chief of Staff:						
24	Supvng traffic inspector	1	1	1	1,717–2,087	25,041	25,041
25	Traffic inspector	1	1	1	1,482–1,803	21,630	21,630
26	Traffic sergeant	1	1	1	911–1,311	12,749	13,275
27	Traffic lieutenant	2	2	2	1,054–1,280	30,603	30,727
28	Traffic officer	1	1	1	834–1,133	11,581	11,581
29	Secretary I	1	1	1	651–791	9,074	9,492
30	Steno II	1.5	3	3	492–628	20,430	20,736
31	General Administration:						
32	Adm service officer III	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
33	Adm service officer II	–	1	1	1,337–1,626	16,044	16,860
34	Fiscal officer II	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	17,992	18,576
35	Staff management analyst	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
36	Assoc management analyst	0.7	1	1	1,048–1,273	13,044	13,695
37	Assoc budget analyst	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
38	Asst management analyst	1.2	1	1	863–1,048	11,130	11,688
39	Asst budget analyst	0.7	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
40	Administrative asst I	0.8	1	1	863–1,048	11,448	12,026
41	Jr staff analyst	1	2	2	710–863	18,280	19,184
42	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
43	Auto equipt operator I	1	1	1	651–717	8,604	8,604
44	Varitypist	0.7	1	1	548–666	7,806	7,992
45	Steno II	1	2	2	492–628	13,242	13,548
46	Clerk-typist II	1.7	2	2	457–614	12,582	12,882
47	Accounting:						
48	Accounting officer III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
49	General accountant II	0.6	1	1	863–1,048	10,650	11,175
50	Accounting officer II	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
51	Accountant I	1.6	2	2	644–783	17,811	18,276
52	Supvng account clerk I	0.8	1	1	635–772	7,620	7,992
53	Supvng clerk I	0.4	1	1	635–772	7,620	7,992
54	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
55	Sr clerk-typist	2	2	2	548–700	15,798	15,984
56	Sr account clerk	2	2	2	548–666	15,984	15,984
57	Accounting technician	4	5	5	548–666	36,859	38,681
58	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
59	Clerk-typist II	10.7	13	13	457–614	82,793	83,963
60	Clerk II	2.4	5	5	457–556	29,920	31,112
61	Account clerk II	10.1	10	10	457–556	64,438	65,892
62	Clerk-typist I	3.4	1	1	415–505	5,160	5,418
63	Clerk I	2.1	1	1	395–480	5,553	5,760
64	Personnel:						
65	Personnel officer II	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	17,700	17,700
66	Personnel officer I	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
67	Assoc personnel analyst	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	13,976	14,676
68	Safety coordinator	1	1	1	998–1,213	14,556	14,556
69	Coordinator	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
70	Asst personnel analyst	2.5	2	2	863–1,048	25,152	25,152
71	Asst coordinator	1	1	1	821–998	11,448	11,976
72	Personnel asst III	0.6	1	1	734–893	9,993	10,496
73	Jr staff analyst	0.3	1	1	710–863	9,510	9,978
74	Personnel asst II	1.4	1	1	635–772	9,074	9,264
75	Supvng file clerk I	1	1	1	635–772	8,604	9,036
76	Sr steno	2	2	2	562–717	15,848	16,232
77	Sr clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
78	Personnel asst I	5	6	6	548–666	45,313	47,115
79	Steno II	4.4	5	5	492–628	32,792	34,080
80	Clerk-typist II	17.7	22	22	457–614	137,902	141,317
81	Clerk II	2	2	2	457–556	13,266	13,344
82	Clerk-typist I	3.1	2	2	415–505	10,340	10,858
83							
84							
85							
86							

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**ADMINISTRATION—Continued**						
3							
4	Office Services:				SALARY RANGE		
5	Records mgt analyst II	0.3	–	–	950–1,155	–	–
6	Supvng clerk I	1	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
7	Duplicating mach supvr I	1	1	1	584–710	8,520	8,520
8	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
9	Sr clerk	3	3	3	548–666	23,064	23,514
10	Varitypist	0.2	–	–	548–666	–	–
11	Stock clerk	0.8	1	1	530–644	7,638	7,728
12	Steno II	0.6	1	1	492–628	6,054	6,360
13	Clerk-typist II	8.5	9	9	457–614	58,884	59,892
14	Duplicating mach operator II	3	3	3	505–614	22,014	22,104
15	Clerk II	6	11	11	457–556	66,851	69,041
16	Clerk I	2.7	–	–	395–480	–	–
17	Stores and Equipment:						
18	Business service officer I	1	1	1	863–1,048	10,356	10,860
19	Storekeeper II	1	1	1	676–863	9,700	9,852
20	Mill and cabinet worker	2	2	2	772–849	20,376	20,376
21	Storekeeper I	3	3	3	584–746	25,560	25,560
22	Skilled laborer	4.2	5	5	651–717	42,416	42,884
23	Auto equipt operator I	1	1	1	651–717	8,604	8,604
24	Property clerk I	1	1	1	584–710	8,520	8,520
25	Stock clerk	9	9	9	530–644	68,892	69,432
26	Laborer	1.6	1	1	562–619	7,428	7,428
27	Clerk-typist II	3	3	3	457–614	20,016	20,016
28	Clerk-typist I	1	1	1	415–505	5,308	5,576
29	Motor Transport:						
30	Section chief	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
31	Asst equipt engineer	2	2	2	905–1,155	26,244	26,400
32	Supvng auto equipt installer	2	2	2	783–863	20,712	20,712
33	Automobile electrician	2	2	2	746–821	19,704	19,704
34	Sr auto equipt installer	3	3	3	676–746	26,856	26,856
35	Auto equipt operator I	1	1	1	651–717	8,604	8,604
36	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
37	Auto equipt installer	16.4	18	18	614–676	143,176	144,864
38	Steno II	2	2	2	492–628	13,418	13,732
39	Clerk-typist II	5	5	5	457–614	33,360	33,360
40	Communications:						
41	Communications officer	1	1	1	1,128–1,371	16,254	16,452
42	Assoc communications engineer	–	1	1	1,100–1,337	13,200	13,860
43	Communications analyst	1	1	1	927–1,128	13,050	13,536
44	Sr clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,744	7,992
45	Stock clerk	1	1	1	530–644	7,728	7,728
46	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,104	7,188
47	Clerk-typist II	2	2	2	457–614	13,188	13,344
48	Facilities:						
49	Business service officer IV	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
50	Business service officer I	3	4	4	863–1,048	48,426	49,754
51	Maint mechanic	3.9	4	4	810–893	42,556	42,864
52	Drafting aid II	1	1	1	614–746	8,952	8,952
53	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
54	Skilled laborer	3.9	4	4	651–717	34,246	34,416
55	Clerk-typist II	2	2	2	457–614	13,006	13,512
56	Clerk-typist I	0.9	1	1	415–505	5,160	5,418
57	Temporary help	6.6	9.9	9.9	(39,832)	59,659	59,659
58							
59	Totals, Authorized Positions	261	285.9	285.9	2,206,651	2,552,688	2,597,014
60	*Uniformed*	*18*	*19*	*19*	*302,311*	*357,959*	*363,150*
61	*Nonuniformed*	*243*	*266.9*	*266.9*	*1,904,340*	*2,194,729*	*2,233,864*
62							
63							
64	**FIELD OPERATIONS**						
65							
66	Zone I:						
67	Supvng traffic inspector	1	1	1	$1,717–2,087	$25,041	$25,041
68	Traffic inspector	1.9	2	2	1,482–1,803	41,410	42,405
69	Traffic capt	5.7	6	6	1,280–1,557	106,383	107,969
70	Assoc motor carrier specialist	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
71	Traffic sergeant	34	36	36	911–1,311	475,060	477,362
72	Traffic lieutenant	12.9	13	13	1,054–1,280	196,954	199,602
73	Traffic officer	264.5	278	278	834–1,133	3,202,440	3,207,642
74	Asst motor carrier specialist	5	5	5	863–1,048	62,880	62,880
75	Inspection specialist	2	2	2	783–863	20,712	20,712
76	Inspection specialist	–	4	4	710–863	34,080	35,808
77	Sr steno	3.1	4	4	562–717	32,624	32,784
78	Sr clerk-typist	2.2	4	4	548–700	29,088	30,129
79	Radio dispatcher	20.6	20	20	576–700	163,858	165,593
80	Inspection specialist	–	5	5	556–676	33,360	35,040
81	Auto serviceman	6	6	6	614–676	48,608	48,672
82	Sr clerk	1.4	1	1	548–666	7,260	7,620
83	Steno II	7.4	9	9	492–628	62,174	63,475
84	Clerk-typist II	16.2	14.5	14.5	457–614	91,902	93,828
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DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**FIELD OPERATIONS—Continued**						
3							
4	Zone I—Continued				SALARY RANGE		
5	Maint man	6.8	8	8	505–614	56,446	57,584
6	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
7	Janitor	9.5	9.8	9.8	457–556	62,682	63,809
8	Steno I	1	1	1	446–543	5,812	6,104
9	Clerk-typist I	1	1	1	415–505	5,264	5,530
10	Zone II:						
11	Supvng traffic inspector	1	1	1	1,717–2,087	25,041	25,041
12	Traffic inspector	2	2	2	1,482–1,803	42,747	43,260
13	Traffic capt	8	8	8	1,280–1,557	146,410	148,604
14	Assoc motor carrier specialist	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
15	Traffic sergeant	63.6	65	65	911–1,311	859,146	863,229
16	Traffic lieutenant	19.1	19	19	1,054–1,280	285,355	289,076
17	Traffic officer	562.4	568	568	834–1,133	6,604,335	6,609,279
18	Asst motor carrier specialist	5	5	5	863–1,048	62,880	62,880
19	Sr inspection specialist	1	1	1	863–950	11,400	11,400
20	Inspection specialist	2	2	2	783–863	20,712	20,712
21	Sr automotive serviceman	0.3	1	1	676–746	8,664	8,952
22	Sr steno	4.5	5	5	562–717	40,128	40,842
23	Sr clerk-typist	4.1	5	5	548–700	37,900	38,599
24	Radio dispatcher	18.9	19	19	576–700	155,365	158,360
25	Auto serviceman	10.4	10.5	10.5	614–676	84,894	85,080
26	Steno II	19.6	18.5	18.5	492–628	129,821	131,104
27	Clerk-typist II	28	28	28	457–614	183,383	184,849
28	Maint man	8.6	9	9	505–614	62,560	64,188
29	Clerk II	0.5	–	–	457–556	–	–
30	Janitor	11.1	11.8	11.8	457–556	74,029	75,756
31	Steno I	0.5	–	–	446–543	–	–
32	Clerk-typist I	3	3	3	415–505	16,500	17,335
33	Zone III:						
34	Supvng traffic inspector	1	1	1	1,717–2,087	24,442	25,041
35	Traffic inspector	2.3	2	2	1,482–1,803	42,747	43,260
36	Traffic capt	11.6	12	12	1,280–1,557	212,598	217,632
37	Assoc motor carrier specialist	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
38	Traffic sgt	90	95	95	911–1,311	1,235,900	1,256,664
39	Traffic lieutenant	25.2	26	26	1,054–1,280	392,770	398,771
40	Traffic officer	1,003.1	1,064	1,064	834–1,133	12,265,340	12,384,217
41	Asst motor carrier specialist	8.5	9	9	863–1,048	113,034	113,184
42	Sr inspection specialist	0.7	1	1	863–950	11,265	11,400
43	Inspection specialist	7.2	8	8	783–863	80,598	82,344
44	Inspection specialist	6	6	6	710–863	61,434	62,010
45	Sr auto serviceman	0.7	3	3	676–746	25,476	26,424
46	Sr steno	5	5	5	562–717	40,980	40,980
47	Sr clerk-typist	6	6	6	548–700	47,921	47,952
48	Radio dispatcher	53.6	60	60	576–700	478,372	488,729
49	Inspection specialist	7	7	7	556–676	55,968	56,528
50	Auto serviceman	16.2	18.5	18.5	614–676	148,368	149,688
51	Sr clerk	0.5	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
52	Steno II	19.8	21.8	21.8	492–628	151,512	153,461
53	Clerk-typist II	63.6	71	71	457–614	456,943	464,329
54	Platform scales opr	2	2	2	505–614	14,736	14,736
55	Janitor	19.1	21.6	21.6	457–556	135,420	138,361
56	Steno I	0.8	–	–	446–543	–	–
57	Clerk-typist I	1.3	1.5	1.5	415–505	7,774	8,162
58	Zone IV:						
59	Supvng traffic inspector	1	1	1	1,717–2,087	23,842	25,041
60	Traffic inspector	1.9	2	2	1,482–1,803	40,897	42,405
61	Traffic capt	8.8	7	7	1,280–1,557	126,939	130,367
62	Assoc motor carrier specialist	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
63	Traffic sgt	71.2	65	65	911–1,311	858,294	862,586
64	Traffic lieutenant	22.9	21	21	1,054–1,280	318,492	321,891
65	Traffic officer	622.2	559	559	834–1,133	6,452,999	6,472,837
66	Asst motor carrier specialist	7.5	7	7	863–1,048	88,032	88,032
67	Sr inspection specialist	1	1	1	863–950	11,400	11,400
68	Inspection specialist	3	3	3	783–863	31,068	31,068
69	Inspection specialist	6	6	6	710–863	61,176	61,632
70	Sr steno	4.1	5	5	562–717	39,884	40,589
71	Sr clerk-typist	3.5	6	6	548–700	43,888	45,281
72	Radio dispatcher	30.7	26	26	576–700	215,516	217,262
73	Inspection specialist	9.4	10	10	556–676	75,470	77,630
74	Auto serviceman	14.6	13	13	614–676	105,424	105,456
75	Sr clerk	2.3	2	2	548–666	15,252	15,612
76	Steno II	15.3	12	12	492–628	83,257	84,542
77	Clerk-typist II	33.1	26.3	26.3	457–614	170,453	172,679
78	Maint man	6.9	8	8	505–614	53,839	55,790
79	Platform scales operator	1	1	1	505–614	7,368	7,368
80	Janitor	12.8	10.8	10.8	457–556	69,362	70,615
81	Steno I	1.1	1	1	446–543	5,582	5,858
82	Clerk-typist I	6.6	8	8	415–505	42,818	44,977
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DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	FIELD OPERATIONS—Continued						
	Zone V:				SALARY RANGE		
	Supvng traffic inspector	2	1	1	1,717–2,087	25,041	25,041
	Traffic inspector	3	3	3	1,482–1,803	62,857	64,377
	Traffic capt	15.1	19	19	1,280–1,557	328,303	339,061
	Assoc motor carrier specialist	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
	Traffic sergeant	118.9	137	137	911–1,311	1,748,468	1,790,975
	Traffic lieutenant	32	38	38	1,054–1,280	553,618	569,351
	Traffic officer	1,513	1,714	1,714	834–1,133	19,079,049	19,568,978
	Asst motor carrier specialist	13	13	13	863–1,048	163,488	163,488
	Sr inspection specialist	1	1	1	863–950	11,400	11,400
	Inspection specialist	11.5	24	24	783–863	237,936	243,504
	Inspection specialist	5.7	6	6	710–863	57,472	58,964
	Supvng clerk I	0.6	1	1	635–772	8,856	9,169
	Sr automotive serviceman	1.8	3	3	676–746	26,388	26,856
	Sr steno	11.3	12	12	562–717	96,648	97,370
	Sr clerk-typist	1.8	2	2	548–700	14,127	14,838
	Radio dispatcher	65	82	82	576–700	631,713	652,771
	Inspection specialist	6.6	8	8	556–676	59,388	61,158
	Auto serviceman	23	25	25	614–676	200,978	202,768
	Sr clerk	0.9	–	–	548–666	–	–
	Steno II	22.6	27	27	492–628	185,527	188,856
	Clerk-typist II	88.4	100.5	100.5	457–614	631,480	647,098
	TWX operator	0.9	1	1	505–614	7,368	7,368
	Maint man	0.4	2	2	505–614	12,495	13,110
	Platform scales operator	2	2	2	505–614	14,736	14,736
	Clerk II	1	2	2	457–556	12,507	12,807
	Telephone operator	3.1	3	3	457–556	19,012	19,304
	Janitor	21.7	29.7	29.7	457–556	181,832	186,742
	Steno I	0.6	–	–	446–543	–	–
	Clerk-typist I	11.3	7	7	415–505	37,226	39,103
	Zone VI:						
	Supvng traffic inspector	1	1	1	1,717–2,087	25,041	25,041
	Traffic inspector	2.3	2	2	1,482–1,803	42,405	43,260
	Traffic capt	9.7	9	9	1,280–1,557	154,661	159,585
	Assoc motor carrier specialist	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
	Traffic sergeant	64.4	67	67	911–1,311	876,207	887,824
	Traffic lieutenant	15.7	16	16	1,054–1,280	241,083	245,506
	Traffic officer	716.3	726	726	834–1,133	8,275,055	8,415,924
	Asst motor carrier specialist	4	4	4	863–1,048	50,104	50,304
	Sr inspection specialist	0.9	1	1	863–950	11,130	11,400
	Inspection specialist	4.9	7	7	783–863	70,876	71,820
	Inspection specialist	10	11	11	710–863	105,591	108,257
	Sr automotive serviceman	1.3	2	2	676–746	17,580	17,904
	Sr steno	4.5	6	6	562–717	47,420	48,155
	Sr clerk-typist	3	3	3	548–700	23,759	23,976
	Radio dispatcher	38.3	39	39	576–700	313,818	319,885
	Inspection specialist	19.2	19	19	556–676	146,222	149,638
	Auto serviceman	13.1	13	13	614–676	105,187	105,408
	Sr clerk	1.4	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
	Steno II	11.2	11	11	492–628	75,021	76,910
	Clerk-typist II	31.5	30.5	30.5	457–614	195,283	199,427
	TWX operator	1	1	1	505–614	7,368	7,368
	Maint man	0.3	1	1	505–614	6,285	6,594
	Telephone operator	1	1	1	457–556	6,010	6,310
	Janitor	11.2	11	11	457–556	71,051	71,949
	Steno I	3.6	4	4	446–543	23,467	24,647
	Clerk-typist I	7.3	9	9	415–505	47,686	50,081
	Overtime	193.7	198.8	198.8	(2,116,904)	2,172,846	2,172,846
	Temporary help	22.8	33	33	(130,620)	189,193	189,193
	Pedestrian crossing guards	400	400	400	(639,424)	688,005	688,005
	Totals, Authorized Positions	6,991.7	7,353.1	7,353.1	$67,178,679	$77,070,737	$78,163,648
	Uniformed	*5,523.4*	*5,785.8*	*5,785.8*	*58,714,165*	*67,590,216*	*68,526,991*
	Nonuniformed	*1,468.3*	*1,567.3*	*1,567.3*	*8,464,514*	*9,480,521*	*9,636,657*
	OPERATIONAL PLANNING AND ANALYSIS						
	Division Chief Office:						
	Traffic inspector	1	1	1	$1,482–1,803	$20,110	$21,117
	Traffic sergeant	0.1	1	1	911–1,311	13,222	13,275
	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
	Operational Planning:						
	Traffic captain	1	1	1	1,280–1,557	16,741	17,576
	Traffic sergeant	2.7	4	4	911–1,311	52,521	53,099
	Traffic lieutenant	3	3	3	1,054–1,280	45,225	46,090
	Traffic officer	1	2	2	834–1,133	21,593	22,075
	Sr steno	0.7	1	1	562–717	6,744	7,068
	Steno II	1.2	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**OPERATIONAL PLANNING AND ANALYSIS—Continued**						
3							
4							
5	Operational Analysis:				SALARY RANGE		
6	Sr research analyst	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
7	Assoc research analyst	4	4	4	1,048–1,273	60,924	61,104
8	Asst statistician	0.8	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
9	Asst econ analyst	4.2	5	5	863–1,048	59,592	61,638
10	Jr research analyst	1	1	1	746–863	10,356	10,356
11	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
12	Supvng calculating mach opr	0.8	1	1	562–683	7,908	8,196
13	Statistical clerk	0.3	–	–	548–666	–	–
14	Steno II	2	2	2	492–628	13,470	13,788
15	Clerk-typist II	0.5	1	1	457–614	5,645	5,935
16	Calculating mach operator	3.9	4	4	484–589	27,416	27,732
17	Electronic Data Processing:						
18	DP manager II	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
19	DP manager I	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
20	Assoc DP systems analyst	2	2	2	1,048–1,273	28,416	29,832
21	Computer operations supvr II	2	2	2	1,048–1,273	28,916	29,600
22	Supvr, EDP	3	3	3	1,048–1,273	44,156	45,588
23	Asst DP systems analyst	2	2	2	863–1,048	23,040	24,202
24	Computer operations supvr I	0.4	1	1	863–1,048	11,085	11,640
25	Programmer II	4.2	6	6	863–1,048	64,767	67,977
26	Key data supvr III	1	1	1	734–893	10,584	10,716
27	Sr computer operator	3.8	4	4	710–863	36,962	38,287
28	Programmer I	3.8	4	4	746–863	37,590	39,432
29	Programmer trainee	1.7	–	–	676–783	–	–
30	Supvng clerk I	1	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
31	Computer operator	7.8	8	8	614–746	64,792	67,586
32	Sr tab mach operator	0.3	–	–	584–710	–	–
33	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,899	7,992
34	Sr clerk	2	2	2	548–666	14,824	15,522
35	Key punch supvr I	4	4	4	548–666	31,102	31,906
36	Tab mach operator	1	1	1	530–644	7,728	7,728
37	Steno II	1.7	1	1	492–628	6,628	6,964
38	Clerk-typist II	6.8	8	8	457–614	51,154	52,002
39	Computer operator trainee	1.9	3	3	556–614	20,828	21,894
40	Key punch operator	42.3	43	43	473–576	276,190	286,605
41	Clerk II	26.8	32	32	457–556	198,827	204,772
42	Clerk-typist I	0.6	1	1	415–505	5,330	5,599
43	Clerk I	7.8	4	4	395–480	19,860	20,828
44	Key data operator trainee	–	1	1	415–547	5,100	5,352
45	Special Services:						
46	Traffic capt	0.9	1	1	1,280–1,557	16,538	17,365
47	Traffic sergeant	2	2	2	911–1,311	26,549	26,549
48	Traffic lieutenant	0.9	1	1	1,054–1,280	14,509	15,240
49	Traffic officer	6.3	6	6	834–1,133	69,488	69,488
50	Administrative asst I	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,326	12,576
51	Supvng clerk I	1	1	1	635–772	8,922	9,264
52	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
53	Radio dispatcher	15.1	17	17	576–700	134,863	138,761
54	Sr clerk	2.9	3	3	548–666	23,022	23,382
55	Steno II	4	3	3	492–628	20,430	20,736
56	Clerk-typist II	19.3	18	18	457–614	111,660	115,378
57	TWX operator	8	9	9	505–614	65,256	65,952
58	Clerk II	4.1	6	6	457–556	36,142	37,384
59	Clerk-typist I	2.8	4	4	415–505	22,056	23,175
60	Temporary help	2.6	5	5	(13,826)	26,117	26,117
61							
62	Totals, Authorized Positions	235	251	251	$1,786,100	$2,046,847	$2,104,164
63	*Uniformed*	*18.9*	*22*	*22*	*247,375*	*296,496*	*301,874*
64	*Nonuniformed*	*216.1*	*229*	*229*	*1,538,725*	*1,750,351*	*1,802,290*
65							
66							
67	**SAFETY SERVICES**						
68							
69	Division Chief Office:						
70	Traffic inspector	1	1	1	$1,482–1,803	$20,604	$21,630
71	Administrative asst I	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
72	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
73	Steno II	0.6	1	1	492–628	6,908	7,188
74	Clerk-typist II	0.4	–	–	457–614	–	–
75	Engineering Section:						
76	Section chief	0.3	1	1	1,475–1,793	19,840	20,836
77	Sr auto equipt stds engineer	0.7	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
78	Assoc auto equipt stds engr	2	2	2	1,100–1,337	30,252	30,960
79	Asst auto equipt stds engineer	4.1	4	4	905–1,100	47,714	49,766
80	Sr steno	1.1	1	1	562–717	6,744	7,068
81	Steno II	4.7	5	5	492–628	34,786	35,296
82	Clerk-typist II	2	2	2	457–614	13,344	13,344
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DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	SAFETY SERVICES—Continued						
	Commercial Procedures:				SALARY RANGE		
	Traffic capt	1	1	1	1,280–1,557	16,538	17,366
	Assoc motor carrier specialist	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	14,150	14,856
	Traffic sergeant	2	2	2	911–1,311	26,024	26,549
	Traffic lieutenant	2	2	2	1,054–1,280	29,738	30,727
	Asst auto equipt stds engineer	1.9	2	2	905–1,100	26,400	26,400
	Administrative asst I	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,276	12,576
	Sr steno	0.9	1	1	562–717	7,812	8,196
	Steno II	3	3	3	492–628	21,564	21,564
	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
	Administrative Regulation:						
	Traffic capt	1	1	1	1,280–1,557	17,716	18,613
	Traffic sergeant	1	1	1	911–1,311	13,222	13,275
	Research writer	1	1	1	998–1,213	14,556	14,556
	Administrative asst I	0.9	1	1	863–1,048	10,950	11,496
	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
	Motor Carrier Safety:						
	Motor carrier supvr	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	17,700	17,700
	Research writer	1	1	1	998–1,213	14,150	14,556
	Asst motor carrier specialist	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,476	12,576
	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,036	8,196
	Steno II	0.9	1	1	492–628	7,068	7,188
	Totals, Authorized Positions	43.5	44	44	$451,854	$491,872	$503,782
	Uniformed	*8*	*8*	*8*	*111,156*	*123,842*	*128,160*
	Nonuniformed	*35.5*	*36*	*36*	*340,698*	*368,030*	*375,622*
	TRAINING						
	Administration:						
	Traffic inspector	1	1	1	$1,482–1,803	$21,630	$21,630
	Training officer I	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	14,616	15,276
	Traffic officer	1	1	1	834–1,133	11,581	11,581
	Training asst	0.1	1	1	863–1,048	10,398	10,905
	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
	Academy:						
	Traffic captain	1	1	1	1,280–1,557	17,366	18,237
	Traffic sergeant	17.1	17	17	911–1,311	221,992	224,389
	Traffic lieutenant	5.2	4	4	1,054–1,280	57,447	59,241
	Traffic officer	12.6	13	13	834–1,133	150,100	150,582
	Audio-visual asst	0.2	1	1	830–1,007	12,084	12,084
	Auto mechanic	2	2	2	746–905	19,362	19,704
	Supvng cook II	1	1	1	734–893	10,716	10,716
	Building service supvr	1	1	1	734–893	10,716	10,716
	Supvng cook I	1.3	2	2	635–849	18,186	18,528
	Motorcycle mechanic	1	1	1	746–821	9,852	9,852
	Storekeeper I	0.1	1	1	584–746	8,146	8,520
	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
	Skilled laborer	0.9	–	–	651–717	–	–
	Building maint man	3.1	5	5	651–717	42,216	42,816
	Janitor foreman II	1	1	1	584–710	8,520	8,520
	Sr clerk-typist	0.8	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
	Cook II	6.4	7	7	576–700	55,566	56,652
	Baker I	1	1	1	576–700	8,400	8,400
	Butcher-meat cutter I	1	1	1	576–700	8,400	8,400
	Auto serviceman	1.9	2	2	614–676	16,096	16,224
	Groundsman	2	3	3	562–651	22,530	22,872
	Stock clerk	2.1	1	1	530–644	7,248	7,608
	Steno II	1.3	3	3	492–628	20,505	20,814
	Laborer	4	4	4	562–619	29,712	29,712
	Clerk-typist II	6.1	6	6	457–614	40,032	40,032
	Janitor foreman I	1	1	1	505–614	7,368	7,368
	Clerk II	0.9	1	1	457–556	6,285	6,594
	Account clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
	Janitor	12.4	14	14	457–556	89,784	90,960
	Steno I	0.8	–	–	446–543	–	–
	Food service asst I	24.4	25	25	429–522	148,045	152,320

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	TRAINING—Continued						
	Field Extension:				SALARY RANGE		
	Traffic lieutenant	1	1	1	1,054–1,280	15,363	15,363
	Steno II	0.9	–	–	492–628	–	–
	Clerk-typist I	0.1	1	1	415–505	5,120	5,374
	Audio-Visual Section:						
	Audio-visual specialist	1	1	1	998–1,213	14,556	14,556
	Audio-visual asst	0.8	–	–	830–1,007	–	–
	Sr graphic artist	0.3	1	1	746–905	9,936	10,440
	Photographer	2	2	2	666–810	17,174	18,034
	Graphic artist	0.7	–	–	644–783	–	–
	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
	Temporary help	1.2	5.5	5.5	(7,416)	34,383	34,383
	Totals, Authorized Positions	129.7	140.5	140.5	$1,103,489	$1,246,347	$1,264,319
	Uniformed	*37.9*	*38*	*38*	*407,187*	*495,479*	*501,023*
	Nonuniformed	*91.8*	*102.5*	*102.5*	*696,302*	*750,868*	*763,296*
	GRAND TOTALS, AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	7,660.9	8,074.5	8,074.5	$72,726,773	$83,408,491	$84,632,927
	Uniformed	*5,606.2*	*5,872.8*	*5,872.8*	*59,782,194*	*68,863,992*	*69,821,198*
	Nonuniformed	*2,054.7*	*2,201.7*	*2,201.7*	*12,944,579*	*14,544,499*	*14,811,729*

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Totals, Authorized Positions	7,660.9	8,074.5	8,074.5	$72,726,773	$83,408,491	$84,632,927
Administration						
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Stock clerk	–	–	1	$530–644	–	$6,516
Field Operations						
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Reclassified:						
State traffic inspector	–	1	1	1,482–1,803	$17,784	18,684
State traffic captain	–	–1	–1	1,280–1,557	–15,360	–16,128
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–	–	–	$2,424	$2,556
Proposed New Positions:						
State traffic sergeant	–	–	1	911–1,311	–	10,932
State traffic officer	–	–	24	834–1,133	–	240,192
Overtime	–	–	18	–	–	180,000
Overtime—lieutenant	–	–	1.5	–	–	20,000
Reclassification of 50 traffic officers to sergeants and 15 sergeants to lieutenants	–	–	–	–	–	61,380
Brake inspection specialist	–	–	4	710–863	–	34,080
Commercial vehicle inspection specialist	–	–	7	556–676	–	46,704
Asst motor carrier operations specialist (12 effective July 1, 1971; 11 effective Jan. 1, 1972)	–	–	23	863–1,048	–	181,230
Station and vehicle inspection specialist (22 effective July 1, 1971; 22 effective Jan. 1, 1972)	–	–	44	783–863	–	310,068
Radio dispatcher	–	–	11	576–700	–	77,946
Clerk I (6.5 effective July 1, 1971; 6 effective Jan. 1, 1972)	–	–	12.5	395–480	–	45,810
Janitor (4 effective July 1, 1971; 4 effective Jan. 1, 1972; 3.3 effective April 1, 1972)	–	–	15.3	457–556	–	54,640
Automotive serviceman (3.5 effective July 1, 1971; 3 effective Jan. 1, 1972)	–	–	6.5	614–676	–	37,470
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	167.8	–	–	$1,300,452

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**Operational Planning Analysis**						
3							
4	Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
5							
6	Positions Established:						
7	Clerk I-II	–	2	–	–	$10,427	–
8	Keypunch operator	–	5	–	–	29,705	–
9							
10	Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	7	–	–	$40,132	–
11							
12	Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
13	Statistical method, analyst III	–	–	1	$1,100–1,337	–	$13,200
14	Clerk-typist	–	–	1	457–556	–	5,622
15	Associate data processing systems						
16	analyst	–	–	1	1,048–1,273	–	12,576
17	Computer operations supervisor	–	–	1	863–1,048	–	10,356
18	Programmer II, EDP	–	–	1	863–1,048	–	10,356
19	Programmer II, applied science	–	–	1	863–1,048	–	10,356
20	Clerk I-II	–	–	2	–	–	10,945
21	Keypunch operator	–	–	5	–	–	31,200
22							
23	Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	13	–	–	$104,611
24							
25	**Safety Services**						
26							
27	Proposed New Positions:						
28	Administrative asst I	–	–	1	$863–1,048	–	$10,356
29	Clerk-typist II	–	–	1	457–556	–	5,622
30							
31	Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	2	–	–	$15,978
32							
33	**Training**						
34							
35	Proposed New Positions:						
36	Graphic artist	–	–	1	$644–783	–	$7,728
37							
38	Grand Totals, Workload and						
39	Administrative Adjustments	–	7	–	–	$42,556	$2,556
40							
41	Grand Totals, Proposed New						
42	Positions	–	–	184.8	–	–	$1,435,285
43							
44	Grand Totals, Adjustments	–	7	184.8	–	$42,556	$1,437,841
45							
46	TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	7,660.9	8,081.5	8,259.3	$72,726,773	$83,451,047	$86,070,768
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DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission—*(Motar Vehicle Transportatian Tax Fund)*	$8,585	$8,835	$10,107

Need

Because of the great difference in regulation and standards for vehicle equipment between the various states, there is a need for the development of greater interjurisdictional cooperation to achieve the necessary uniformity. With the development of stronger federal controls over vehicle equipment there is a need for the commission to act in an advisory capacity to the federal government.

Objectives

To promote uniformity in regulation of any standards for equipment of motor vehicles and to achieve desirable changes in equipment in the interest of traffic safety. To advise the federal government in matters pertaining to vehicle equipment standards and regulation.

Authority

Section 28100 of the Vehicle Code.

General Descriptian

The Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission is an interstate agency composed of one representative from each state that has enacted the Vehicle Equipment Safety Compact. The compact was adopted in California through Chapter 238, Statutes of 1963. The Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol is the designated representative for California. Funds are provided for travel of state representatives to commission meetings and for the state's share for the support of the commission and staff.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Totals, Expenditures—*(Matar Vehicle Transpartation Tax Fund)*	$8,585	$8,835	$10,107

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
Operating expenses and equipment—*(Matar Vehicle Transpartation Tax Fund)*	$8,585	$8,835	$10,107

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriations	$8,835	$8,835	$10,107
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	-250	-	-
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$8,585	$8,835	$10,107

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Headquarters Office at Sacramento

Program Objectives

The Department of Motor Vehicles' objectives are:

a. To protect public interest by identifying ownership through the process of vehicle registration.

b. To promote safety on highways by licensing and controlling drivers.

c. To provide public protection by licensing and regulating occupations and business related to the manufacture, transporting, sale, and disposal of vehicles and to the instruction of drivers in safe operation on the highways.

d. To promote security following accidents.

e. To provide services, not directly related to motor vehicles or drivers' licensing, to the public and to other state agencies as required by statute.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72
I. Vehicle Licensing and Titling	$29,438,752	$34,122,298	$36,047,059
II. Driver Licensing and Control	30,221,136	31,913,588	31,517,115
III. Occupational Licensing and Regulation	2,713,909	3,064,759	3,248,643
IV. Security Following Accident Law	2,154,435	2,252,333	2,350,845
V. Department of Motor Vehicles Associated Services	300,803	597,809	777,309
VI. Administration—undistributed [a]	191,446	201,482	202,015
Administration—distributed to programs	(3,629,978)	(3,894,618)	(3,994,810)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$65,020,481	$72,152,269	$74,142,986
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*–218,516*	*–318,567*	–
Other	*–4,112,364*	*–4,671,233*	*–4,833,783*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$60,689,601	$67,162,469	$69,309,203
Motor Vehicle Fund	*52,749,923*	*57,934,785*	*59,674,539*
Motor Vehicle License Fee Fund	*7,851,745*	*8,363,030*	*8,762,963*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	–	*395,690*	*594,569*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund	–	*342,300*	*225,600*
Driver Training Penalty Assessment Fund	*87,933*	*126,664*	*51,532*
Personnel man-years	6,401.9	6,543.9	6,662.2

I. VEHICLE LICENSING AND TITLING

Need

Identify more than 14,000,000 vehicles, determine individual ownership, and provide a system to produce revenue in excess of $500,000,000.

Objectives

To economically and conveniently serve the public needs to register, pay fees and record vehicle transactions.

The elements of this progress encompass: (a) vehicle registration and ownership documentation and certificate issuance; (b) produce and account revenue by fee computation, collection and distribution; (c) provide vehicle records and files; (d) provide vehicle information, statistical data and records; and (e) secure administrative enforcement and collection of other state and local revenue.

Authority

The Vehicle Code, Division 2, Chapter 1, Articles 1, 2 and 3; the Revenue and Taaxtion Code, Division 2, Part 5; and the Streets and Highways Code, Division 3, Chapter 3.

General Description

Through people trained and responsive to the public needs and to the legal requirements of the Vehicle Code, in a headquarters mail operation and 146 field offices, the department determines ownership of vehicles; collects documents and data to support its judgments and fee computations; collects, receipts and accounts its collections; codes, proofreads and refines data for entry into its high-speed computer operations; produces documents evidencing official compliance with vehicle registration requirements; prepares appropriate cross indices for filing; and makes legally required statistical reports.

This authorized and continuing program is, in its entirety, founded on legislative enactments. None of its elements or components is administratively optional in nature.

The operations for carrying out this program have been studied and modified extensively and continuously since 1947 when automated systemization was first introduced to speed processes, reduce costs, allow for keeping pace with the growing vehicle population demands and, in general, provide a modern and efficient vehicle identification, registration and revenue producing system.

These efforts have subjected the system and production methods to critical review from within and without the department. Work simplification projects, staff analysis, Legislative Budget Committee review, Finance Department audits, Legislative Interim Committees, consultant firms assistance in data processing, guidance and control of General Services Systems Analysis Office personnel are among the contributions to the critical review approach taken.

The process and procedures have been tailored and modified from installation of two punchcard comput-

[a] Undistributed consists of director, his deputies, division chiefs and related expenses.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

I. VEHICLE LICENSING AND TITLING—Continued

ers (1958–60) through tape computer status (1963) to implementation of a random access "automated management information system" with remote access inquiry facilities (1968). The new system now is operational and its use is being maximized. Interfaced with the California law enforcement telecommunications system, virtually all enforcement agencies in the state are making inquiry directly to the department's data bank 24 hours daily, seven days a week.

Workload Information

The man-year adjustments for the current year reflect 40.2 additional positions required to administer new legislation which includes: (a) 9.7 man-years for Chapter 766/70 which requires a certificate of compliance for a proper motor vehicle pollution control device upon initial registration or transfer of ownership and registration; (b) 2.5 man-years to provide vehicle registration service for the new legislatively authorized field office in the Simi Valley-Thousand Oaks area in Ventura County; and (c) 28 man-years for Chapter 1252/70 to administer the statute section requiring that application of ownership from other than vehicle manufacturers or dealers be accompanied by a certified statement of the name and address of the seller. These increases are partially offset by a 24 man-year reduction as a result of revised workload estimates for 1970–71.

The man-year adjustments for 1971–72 include 132.3 positions to meet ongoing workload in vehicle licensing and registration plus 34.9 man-years related to that new legislation which was inplemented in the current year.

The workload adjustment includes operating expense of $342,300 in 1970–71 and $225,600 in 1971–72 for issuance of personalized license plates, which is the source of funds for the California Environmental Protection Program. This program is authorized under Chapter 779, Statutes of 1970.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	2,703.4	2,925.5	2,925.5	$29,438,752	$33,636,355	$34,420,645
Workload adjustments	–	16.2	167.2	–	485,943	1,626,414
Totals, Vehicle Licensing and Titling	2,703.4	2,941.7	3,092.7	$29,438,752	$34,122,298	$36,047,059
Motor Vehicle Fund				*20,246,309*	*23,707,688*	*25,254,213*
Motor Vehicle License Fee Fund				*7,851,745*	*8,363,030*	*8,762,963*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund				–	*342,300*	*225,600*
Reimbursements				*1,340,698*	*1,709,280*	*1,804,283*
Program Elements:						
a. Vehicle ownership, registration documentation and certificate issuance	1,516.6	1,640.1	1,723.4	$16,555,208	$19,107,997	$20,062,281
b. Vehicle fee collection and accounting	643.2	742.7	782.3	7,968,757	9,515,836	10,165,522
c. Vehicle records and file maintenance	288.4	305.2	324.6	2,783,904	3,219,006	3,452,709
d. Vehicle information and sale of records	129.6	121.4	124.8	1,182,798	1,198,429	1,228,564
e. Use tax computation and collection	125.6	132.3	137.6	948,085	1,081,030	1,137,983

A. Vehicle Ownership, Registration Documentation and Certificate Issuance

Need

Vehicle ownership, registration and certificate issuance is the foundation of the Vehicle Licensing and Titling Program. All other elements of the program are dependent upon its successful and considered execution. It is the successful satisfaction of each requirement relating to vehicle ownership and proper documentation of required facts which provides the basis for providing maximum public benefits through:

1. Protecting and facilitating the financing of vehicle purchases, loans and property rights.
2. Identifying vehicles and providing a record system to supply needed information to the public and enforcement groups.
3. Providing a system for collecting revenue for support of city and county road funds.
4. Providing a system for collecting revenue to support the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Department of California Highway Patrol, the Office of Business and Transportation Ageney, California Environmental Protection Program, and contribute to the support of the state highway system.
5. Implementing revenue collection by the department in support of the General Fund through use tax payments on vehicle sales between individuals.
6. Providing administrative enforcement in the collection of Transportation Tax and Use Fuel Tax.
7. Administratively enforcing installation of air pollution control devices.
8. Producing reports for the distribution of gasoline and fuel taxes to local governments.
9. Reporting to cities and counties in-lieu taxes paid for mobile home registrations.

Vehicle ownership documentation and certificate issuance is essential to fulfill legislative requirements.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

I. VEHICLE LICENSING AND TITLING—Continued

A. Vehicle Ownership, Registration Documentation and Certificate Issuance—Continued

Objectives

Acquire applications and supporting documents to:
1. Register and identify vehicles,
2. Document rights, interests and liabilities of the owners,
3. Establish and maintain a system to record data about vehicles and their owners, and
4. Document the issuance of registration cards and ownership certificates for vehicle owners indicating statutory conformity.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Vehicle Registration Processed:			
New vehicles	1,351,000	1,369,000	1,479,000
Nonresidents	462,000	460,000	479,000
Renewals	11,796,000	12,385,000	12,933,000
Subtotal	13,609,000	14,214,000	14,891,000
Other transactions	3,083,000	3,109,000	3,161,000
Subtotal	16,692,000	17,323,000	18,052,000
Exempt registration	195,776	203,200	211,800
TOTAL	16,887,776	17,526,200	18,263,800

General Description

Documentation is the act of gathering together a group of forms and legal documents which (1) prove degrees of ownership, determining the rights of owners to record their interests in vehicles; (2) implement the collection and evaluation of data to insure that vehicles are lawfully entitled to be registered; (3) provide a basis for fee computations, statistical reports, and reconciliation of bank deposits; and (4) provide the basis for assignment of license plates and validation devices.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$16,555,208	$19,107,997	$20,062,281
Personnel man-years	1,516.6	1,640.1	1,723.4

B. Vehicle Fee Collection and Accounting

Need

The vehicle fee collection and accounting element provides the system for collecting, reporting and remitting revenues to the Motor Vehicle Fund, the Motor Vehicle License Fee Fund, and the California Environmental Protection Program Fund.

It is these revenues that:
1. Provide support to the Department of California Highway Patrol, the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Office of Business and Transportation Agency, the Air Resources Board, and contribute to the support of Highway Users Tax Fund and the State Highway Fund.
2. Provide funds for transfer to, and use by the several cities, counties and school districts.
3. Provide funds for the California Environmental Protection Program.

Objectives

To calculate, collect, record, receipt and account the several types of fees assessed vehicle owners; to report and remit the collections to the State Treasurer for deposit in the Motor Vehicle Fund and for credit to the Vehicle License Fee Fund; and to collect revenue for the California Environmental Protection Program Fund.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Vehicle registrations computed and collected	13,609,000	14,214,000	14,891,000
Registration, weight and related fees [a]	$268,209,789	$282,600,000	$282,200,000
Motor vehicle license fees	$230,644,503	$247,500,000	$262,400,000

General Description

When a vehicle has been evaluated and documented to determine its fee and ownership status, the data is entered into a high-speed tape-oriented computer system whence it becomes available to produce annual billings for mailing to vehicle owners telling them the amount to pay to renew registration of each vehicle for the ensuing calendar year.

Supplementing the regularly established field offices, the field office division activates a large number of temporary offices in rent-free bank locations, convenient to concentrated or isolated population cen-

[a] Excludes driving schools and instructor fees, investigation fees, drivers license fees, special plate fees, misuse and investigative service fees, new car dealer license fees, identification card fees, and salesmen license fees. These revenue items are shown under the appropriate program.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

I. VEHICLE LICENSING AND TITLING—Continued

B. Vehicle Fee Collection and Accounting—Continued

ters, to augment collection and renewal services for the public. Certain automobile clubs which qualify to handle registration services for their members pursuant to Part 5, Division 2 of the Insurance Code augment the department offices on a year-around basis.

A very complex but highly comprehensive set of laws has been enacted to produce revenue requiring substantial departmental effort. The interrelationship of fee computation and collection to "documentation and issuance" is vital to the success of both.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$7,968,757	$9,515,836	$10,165,522
Personnel man-years	643.2	742.7	782.3

C. Vehicle Record and File Maintenance

Need

To maintain public records of vehicles and their owners by license number, alphabetically by names of registered owners and by manufacturer's identifying numbers.

Objectives

Provide a convenient and comprehensive system of recording information on ownership of vehicles, civil responsibility for vehicle operation upon the highway, identification of vehicles and owners, and a basis for fee computations.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Files Pulled and Filed:			
Correspondence files	641,562	869,000	1,179,800
Alpbabetical files	10,929,206	11,415,600	11,959,400
Numerical files	22,605,643	23,611,600	24,735,500
Prior year license files	517,455	540,700	566,400

General Description

At headquarters in Sacramento, the department files all applications for registration and/or title to vehicles with all supporting documents and certificates in alphabetic and numeric sequence of the license number.

The source documents file reflects each and every registration transaction, processed or otherwise officially directed to the department during a calendar. The transactions accumulate in chronological "date of transaction" sequence and are retained for a period of four years.

Computer-produced cross reference card files to the source documents license number file are maintained alphabetically by the last name of the registered owner and by the manufacturer's vehicle identification number assigned to each vehicle.

The department's registration automated management information system (AMIS) provides real time savings to law enforcement agencies and other users with fast access to the data processing files via remote terminals throughout the state.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$2,783,904	$3,219,006	$3,452,709
Personnel man-years	288.4	305.2	324.6

D. Vehicle Information and Sale of Records

Need

Reliable records of vehicles and their owners are a requisite to enforcement of the provisions of the Vehicle Code.

Information requests generally fall into two categories: (a) those of the state and its political subdivisions and (b) those of private citizens and business users.

Objectives

To provide information on vehicles and their owners when requested.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Information Requests:			
Fee requests	274,000	299,000	326,000
No fee requests	5,790,500	7,528,000	8,281,000
Total	6,064,500	7,827,000	8,607,000
Records produced for private companies (ADP)	38,958,000	14,951,000	15,662,000

General Description

The department supplies information or copies of its records concerning vehicles and their owners on 2 bases: (a) to governmental agencies without charge and (b) to private citizens and companies or corporations for a minimum charge of 75 cents per individual search or for a cost equivalent to at least the cost of producing the information.

Information is given to governmental agencies from headquarters files without charge. There is no volume limit to this category of service and costs are generally absorbed by the department when service contracts are not provided for reimbursement.

The Divisions of Registration and Field Office Operation provide information service 24 hours daily, seven days a week, to law enforcement agencies. Vehicle identification summaries are secured directly by remote inquiry through the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) to the de-

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

I. VEHICLE LICENSING AND TITLING—Continued

D. Vehicle Information and Sale of Records—Continued

partment's data bank. Additional detailed information and/or documents are secured from the master document file through California Highway Patrol teletype system, point-to-point radio, telephone, and mail.

During regular office hours any person may obtain vehicle registration information at Sacramento and Los Angeles upon payment of appropriate fees.

Copies of records which are actually extracts of certain data from the files are sold under contract to private businesses at actual cost of production plus administrative overhead charges.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$1,182,798	$1,198,429	$1,228,564
Personnel man-years	129.6	121.4	124.8

E. Use Tax Computation and Collection

Need

To provide revenue for the General Fund and to tax equitably all sales of vehicles purchased for use, storage or other consumption in this state, regardless of seller, whether he be an individual or an out-of-state dealer or manufacturer.

Objectives

Assess and collect from individuals a tax on sales or use transactions involving motor vehicles which are not taxed by the State Board of Equalization.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Use tax collected for Board of Equalization [a]	$32,189,202	$40,379,000	$38,245,000

General Description

This program element provides for administrative enforcement and collection of the equivalent to the state-city-county 5 percent sales tax on certain private sales of vehicles. It is a buyer's rather than a seller's tax, and is based on sales price. It was legislated for enforcement, administration, computation and collection by the Department of Motor Vehicles in 1963 and substantially amended in 1965.

The 1969 legislative enactments provide for an additional ½ percent use tax to be collected in specified rapid transit districts.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$948,085	$1,081,030	$1,137,983
Personnel man-years	125.6	132.3	137.6

II. DRIVER LICENSING AND CONTROL

Need

Approximately 12,000,000 persons drive motor vehicles on the streets and highways of California for pleasure and business. Identification and control of these drivers are necessary to insure that all persons can make maximum use of highways with safety and without interfering with the rights of other users.

Objectives

The objectives of licensing and control of drivers is to promote highway safety by insuring that all drivers: (1) are identified, (2) have demonstrated that they have the physical and mental ability to drive safely, (3) have adequate knowledge of laws relating to safe driving, (4) have adequate skill and the proper control of a motor vehicle, and (5) have maintained physical and mental capabilities and have accepted their responsibilities in properly and safely using the highways.

Authority

Vehicle Code—Division 6 and Division 7, Chapters 2, 3 and 4.

General Description

Application for a drivers license must be made at a Department of Motor Vehicles office or travel service location. Applicants must demonstrate their fitness to drive by taking a series of tests. Completed license applications are forwarded to Sacramento headquarters for processing, verification, and issuance.

The Vehicle Code provides for mandated actions against drivers convicted of certain major violations, such as hit and run, drunk driving, narcotic offenses, and manslaughter. The same provisions apply to drivers who fail to satisfy judgments rendered against them as a result of traffic accidents.

The Vehicle Code provides for the administrative withdrawal of the driving privilege, as necessary, for the safety of the person or others.

Those drivers who, after licensing, are identified by their traffic conviction and/or collision record or by information relating to their physical or mental condition as being unwilling or unable to comply with safe driving rules and practices, are brought into a driver improvement and control activity where an effort is made to assist them to compensate for their disabilities or to change their driving habits.

Workload Information

The 1971–72 workload reductions in the Driver Licensing and Control Program are mainly the result of a decrease in the number of drivers license renewals as compared to 1969–70 and 1970–71. The unusually high number of drivers licenses issued in

[a] Includes projected use tax revenue for the Bay Area Rapid Transit System and Southern California Area Rapid Transit as authorized by Chapters 24/69 and 1567/69, respectively, effective with the 1970–71 fiscal year. Use tax for Southern California Area Rapid Transit is levied for a six-month period only.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

II. DRIVER LICENSING AND CONTROL—Continued

1969–70 and 1970–71 resulted from the simultaneous expiration of the last of the 5-year renewal licenses and the first of the regular 4-year renewal licenses. The regular renewal period was changed from 5 to 4 years by legislation in 1965.

This workload decrease is partially offset by additional personnel required to implement legislation enacted in 1970.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	2,911.1	2,774.6	2,774.6	$30,221,136	$31,686,244	$31,901,555
Workload adjustments	–	-2.9	-60.9	–	227,344	-384,440
Totals, Driver Licensing and Control	2,911.1	2,771.7	2,713.7	$30,221,136	$31,913,588	$31,517,115
Motor Vehicle Fund				*27,333,042*	*28,577,204*	*28,513,033*
Driver Training Penalty Assessment Fund				*87,933*	*126,664*	*51,532*
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*218,516*	*318,567*	–
Other				*2,581,645*	*2,891,153*	*2,952,550*
Program Elements:						
a. Driver license issuance	1,374.5	1,452.8	1,416.9	$14,914,062	$16,771,709	$16,508,100
b. Post licensing control	952.1	1,005.7	982.8	9,749,616	11,727,559	11,536,518
c. Certificate issuance	5	5	3.7	55,886	60,163	52,323
d. Information services	579.5	308.2	310.3	5,501,572	3,354,157	3,420,174

A. Drivers License Issuance

Need

Increasing volume of traffic and the increasing complexity of the driving task requires that all drivers be identified so that those not meeting the qualifications or who abuse the driving privilege and fail to accept their responsibilities may be removed from the highway.

Objectives

To promote highway traffic safety by identifying all drivers who have met the requirements for exercising the driving privilege and by refusing the privilege to unqualified drivers.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Drivers' licenses issued	4,471,000	4,527,000	4,151,000
Drivers' license fees	$12,747,752	$12,907,000	$11,835,000

General Description

Applications for driver's licenses originate from the Department of Motor Vehicles' field offices and travel service locations throughout the state. Each case entails the preparation of an application, a written test and a vision test. A photograph is taken of each applicant. When required, an oral and/or driving test must be taken. Medical reports are required of some applicants.

Nonresident minors require special processing as do members of the armed forces who are minors.

At the end of each working day, all processed applications with necessary documents attached are forwarded to Sacramento headquarters.

In headquarters, the applications are screened for completeness, verified for eligibility to issue, assigned a term of issuance depending upon the status of the driving record, reviewed for the imposition of appropriate restrictions and conditions, entered into the computer, processed and mailed.

The home state driver record of all out-of-state cases is requested, and this record is incorporated in the California record of each driver.

Study of Driver Training

This program element includes an expenditure of funds from the Driver Training Penalty Assessment Fund for the purpose of conducting a comparative analysis of secondary school driver training with commercial school driver training. This study, which is authorized by Chapter 1454, Statutes of 1969, will be completed by January 1974.

Effect of AMIS

As of July 1970, all of the driver record file has been converted to data processing. This has affected the license issuance element as follows:

1. Record verification is done by machine printout.
2. Terming of license is done by machine processing.
3. Compiling of statistical data is done by machine processing.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$14,914,062	$16,771,709	$16,508,100
Personnel man-years	1,374.5	1,452.8	1,416.9

B. Post Licensing Control

Need

The loss of life and bodily injuries and the tremendous damage done on the highways of this state make it necessary to exercise control over drivers who are convicted of serious offenses, who are repeatedly involved in collisions and/or traffic violations, or who have physical or mental disorders which would jeopardize their lives and the lives of others. Unless some

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

II. DRIVER LICENSING AND CONTROL—Continued

B. Post Licensing Control—Continued

control is exercised and some attempt is made to improve the driving habits of these people, there is no doubt that there would be a severe increase in fatalities, injuries, and property damage in this state.

Objectives

To promote highway safety by identifying and controlling drivers who do not maintain the standards and capabilities for safe driving demonstrated at the time they were issued a license.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Hearings, interviews and reexaminations	131,112	136,000	141,000
Warning letters sent (negligent operator)	121,264	125,800	130,400
Warning letters sent (failure to appear)	312,763	348,000	365,400
Licenses suspended, revoked, canceled or driver placed on probation	176,126	182,700	189,400
Reinstatement of driving privilege	140,731	146,000	151,400

General Description

Information is received from various sources in the form of abstracts of convictions, collision reports, medical reports, and referrals from enforcement agencies, courts, the medical profession, and interested citizens indicating that persons may have a driving problem. When this information is received by the personnel of the department, the driving records are pulled or an EDP printout is generated and reviewed by the personnel of the Division of Drivers Licenses.

The Vehicle Code provides for statutory mandated actions against those drivers who are convicted of major violations. These actions are taken for a period prescribed by statute and usually require the filing of proof of ability to respond in future damages prior to reinstatement.

The department has statutory authority to take admiuistrative actions against those drivers who are unwilling or unable, as shown by their driving record or by reports regarding their physical or mental condition, to maintain safe standards of driving.

Through the department's driver improvement function, an effort is made to assist the involved driver who has a poor driviug record, in retaining his driving privilege by accepting his responsibilities as a driver and by changing his adverse driving habits. In physical and mental cases, the emphasis is on assisting the driver to secure medical help to correct his condition or to drive within his limitations.

Effect of AMIS

As of July 1970, all of the driver record file has been converted to data processing. The complete file is controlled by data processing. This has affected the post licensing control element as follows:

1. Driver record and legal file information is stored in the computer.
2. Negligent operator and warning letter case selection is done by machine.
3. Record analysis will be done from machine printout.
4. Scheduling notices and orders will be machine produced.
5. Statutory mandated actions will be machine selected and the orders written by machine.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$9,749,616	$11,727,559	$11,536,518
Personnel man-years	952.1	1,005.7	982.8

C. Certificate Issuance

Need

Persons who drive while transporting special groups of people, schoolchildren, farm laborers, and the ill or disabled, should be identified and more closely controlled than the general driving public.

Persons who operate heavy equipment should possess additional skills required for safe operation of these vehicles.

Objectives

To insure that all persons who are charged with the responsibility of transporting schoolchildren, farm laborers, and the ill or disabled, are of good moral character and possess the knowledge and skills to provide safe transportation for these persons.

To insure that the drivers of heavy equipment have the additional skills necessary to operate this type of vehicle.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Certificates Issued:			
Ambulance certificates	2,300	2,700	2,400
Schoolbus certificates	9,800	11,000	10,000
Construction equipment certificates	1,600	1,600	1,700
Farm labor certificates	880	890	900
Totals	14,580	16,190	15,000

General Description

Drivers of schoolbuses, farm labor vehicles, ambulances, and heavy equipment are required to take special written and/or driving tests in addition to the test required for their regular driver's licenses. All drivers of these vehicles must submit a report of medical examination.

Schoolbus and ambulance drivers must qualify in first aid practices.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

II. DRIVER LICENSING AND CONTROL—Continued

C. Certificate Issuance—Continued

The certificate issued after qualifying tests is in addition to the regular license of the class required for the vehicle to be driven.

Drivers of ambulances and schoolbuses must submit fingerprints for the purpose of checking prior criminal records.

The department handles the entire procedure for issuance of certificates for ambulance drivers, construction equipment drivers, and farm labor drivers. This includes examination by field office and processing and issuance by headquarters.

The schoolbus certificate examination is handled by the California Highway Patrol. Processing and issuance is handled by the department.

Effect of AMIS

As of July 1970, all of the driver record file has been converted to data processing. The complete file is controlled by data processing. This has affected the certificate issuance as follows:

1. Record analysis will be from machine printout.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$55,886	$60,163	$52,323
Personnel man-years	5	5	3.7

D. Information Services

Need

Accurate and prompt information from the department's records is needed by courts, police departments, sheriffs' departments, district attorneys and other enforcement agencies to assist them in identifying, prosecuting, and sentencing in cases of traffic violators, forgers, etc.

Driver record information is used as a preemployment screening device by various governmental agencies and private industry and, also, for setting insurance rates. Lawyers need this information to assist clients in civil suits.

Driver record information is needed by the operating units of the department for implementation of the department's function of controlling drivers.

Objectives

To furnish, upon request, information (except restricted information) from all of the department's records to the divisions within the department, all law enforcement agencies, all governmental agencies, commercial requesters, and the general public as economically and rapidly as possible.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Drivers License Information Services:			
Commercial	5,912,000	5,853,000	5,970,000
Noncommercial	1,563,000	2,019,000	2,131,000
Totals	7,475,000	7,872,000	8,101,000
Sale of Accounting Copies of Drivers License Applications:			
Accounting copies	1,442,523	–	–
Photo copies	675,000	–	–

General Description

Requests for driver record information are received in the department via California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS), teletype, Western Union, microwave radio, telephone, remote inquiry devices, letters and standard forms. These requests are separated into urgent and nonurgent categories and fee required and no fee required.

The department's records are then analyzed, and the answer is provided to the requester via the most appropriate communication channel. This service is provided for governmental agencies from 6 a.m. until 2 a.m. Monday through Friday and from 8 a.m. until midnight on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. CLETS inquiries are received and processed 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The general public is serviced at the department's various public counters between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Driver record information is provided without fee to governmental agencies. A fee is required on all commercial requests. The majority of commercial requests are processed under bonded agreement and are received on a standard form provided by the requester. Normally, these requests are processed within 48 hours after receipt.

All requests for driver's license information via teletype, Western Union, and shortwave radio are received in departmental headquarters. Service is provided to law enforcement agencies on a 16- to 20-hour per day 7 day-per-week basis.

CLETS inquiries go directly to the department's computer.

The Division of Administration provides bonding information, billing service, and acts as liaison between the department and commercial requesters.

Effect of AMIS

As of July 1970, all of the driver record file has been converted to data processing. The complete file is controlled by data processing. This has affected the information services element as follows:

1. Record analysis will be from a machine printout.
2. Real-time remote inquiry is available for department use and the use of some out-of-house requesters.
3. Record printout on pull notices is automatically done by machine.
4. Agencies having CLETS terminals have access to the department records via these terminals.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$5,501,572	$3,354,157	$3,420,174
Personnel man-years	579.5	308.2	310.3

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

III. OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING AND REGULATION

Need

Because of the overall significance and size of, and the total dollar amount represented in the automotive industry's contribution to the total economy, and its actual and potential impact on the individual consumer-citizen, this segment of the business requires close, constant, and vigorous scrutiny and regulation in order to insure adequate protection to the public from those persons who, through unscrupulous, deceptive and fraudulent practices, would otherwise cause monetary, personal property, and in many cases, unrecoverable losses to innocent victims. The public is also subjected to severe physical and property injury as a result of unqualified and unskilled persons and firms in the business of conducting driver training.

Objectives

To minimize and, where possible, prevent public injury through maximum enforcement, education, and preventative efforts; to provide methods of remedial or recovery action for persons suffering financial loss; and, to initiate appropriate action against the responsible persons engaged in the business of buying, selling, manufacturing, transporting, dismantling, repairing, or servicing of vehicles, parts, or accessories through fraudulent, deceptive, or otherwise unlawful means. This is accomplished primarily by (1) conducting investigations on each applicant for vehicle dealer's, salesman's, manufacturer's, transporter's, dismantler's, driving school, and driver instructor's license; (2) denying those who are deemed unqualified because of unacceptable personal history or financial responsibility; (3) initiating appropriate disciplinary action against licensees who violate the law subsequent to licensing; (4) effecting compliance from persons who engage in such business activity without having procured the necessary license. Further, it is incumbent upon the department to determine that vehicle dealers and dealer license applicants establish and thereafter maintain proof of financial responsibility in the form of a surety or cash bond.

The objectives of the New Car Dealers Policy and Appeals Board is to prescribe rules and regulations relating to licensing of new car dealers; to hear and consider appeals presented by applicants for, or holder of, new car dealer's license from action arising out of decision of department; and, to consider any matter concerning the activities or practices of any person applying for or holding a license as a new car dealer pursuant to specified laws, and after such consideration, authorizes board to take any one or any combination or various specified actions to resolve the matter submitted. Either party may seek judicial reviews of final orders of the board.

The law requires that the department provide the board with the services of a qualified secretary subject to civil service requirements to devote as much time as necessary to discharge the functions of the board. In addition, the department is required to provide the board additional personnel, equipment and supplies as in the opinion of the board may be necessary to administer this chapter. Further, the statute mandates the department to conduct investigations referred by the board within a 30-day period.

In legislative year 1970, SB 394, Chapter 1300/70, was enacted which, in effect, provides for the permanent existence of the board.

Also enacted during 1970, was SB 417, Chapter 819/70, which provides that fraudulent practices in the repair or services of any vehicle, part or accessory is an unlawful act under Section 11713.1, Vehicle Code. An appropriation of $75,000 was authorized for the enforcement of the new statute.

Authority

California Government Code, California Vehicle Code, California Revenue and Taxation Code, California Administrative Code, California Penal Code, California Civil Code, California Business and Professions Code.

General Description

The administration of this program includes:

1. Investigating, processing and renewal of licenses for all occupational groups identified within Division 5 of the Vehicle Code (vehicle dealers, salesmen, transporters, manufacturers, dismantlers, and driving school operators and instructors); and, in the case of driving school operators and instructors, a comprehensive knowledge and skill test is utilized,
2. Development and presentation of evidence through legal process to deny licenses to unqualified applicants,
3. Initiating appropriate action to suppress illegal operation by unlicensed parties,
4. Investigate the business practices of licensees for the purpose of preventing monetary loss to the motoring public by determining whether the licensee is complying with laws, rules, and regulations peculiar to the occupational license; and, by initiating appropriate action against licensees not in compliance with such laws, rules and regulations,
5. Immediate response to, and disposition of valid consumer complaints against licensees to either prevent or recover loss of title to, or financial investment in automotive products, repairs, or service thereto,
6. Providing maximum assistance to state and local consumer fraud units, including active field investigation, developing and presenting physical evidence and providing records, information, and expert witnesses in the process of legal actions, both civil and criminal.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

III. OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING AND REGULATION—Continued

Workload Information

The current year workload adjustment is related to legislation enacted in 1970. Provisions for new legislation include 2 man-years to administer Chapter 1290/70 which requires all dealers, manufacturers and transporters of snowmobiles to obtain an occupational license, 1 man-year to administer Chapter 1381/70 which extends investigations on vehicle dismantler license applications to contacting local authorities to ascertain compliance with zoning ordinances, and 10 man-years to administer Chapter 819/70 which provides that it is unlawful for a licensed motor vehicle dealer, manufacturer or transporter to commit a fraudulent act in repairing or servicing a motor vehicle or parts or accessories thereof.

There is a 20 man-year workload increase anticipated in the 1971–72 fiscal year consisting of 13 man-years required to continue administration of 1970 legislation plus 7 man-years for increase in workload over the revised current year.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	226.9	235.4	235.4	$2,713,909	$2,970,230	$3,041,823
Workload adjustments	–	15.6	20	–	94,529	206,820
Totals, Occupational Licensing and Regulation *(Motor Vehicle Fund)*	226.9	251	255.4	$2,713,909	$3,064,759	$3,248,643
Program Elements:						
a. Occupational licensing	105.3	113.4	115.4	$1,155,960	$1,253,780	$1,307,717
b. Occupational regulation	121.6	137.6	140	1,557,949	1,810,979	1,940,926

A. Occupational Licensing (Licensing of Vehicle Dealers, Manufacturers, Transporters, Salesmen, Dismantlers, and Driving Schools and Instructors)

Need

Only through stringent evaluation, investigation and screening processes associated with the licensing features related to the automotive industry can adequate identification of applicants, legality of business structure, and qualifications of owners and employees be determined; through these processes and the appropriate administrative system, the public has the benefit of safeguards which serve to protect the interests of those who would otherwise suffer harm, and experience unrecoverable losses without recourse from, or punishment to responsible persons and entities.

Objectives

To provide a means for the motoring public to identify those persons and firms engaged in the business of buying, selling, manufacturing, transporting, dismantling, repairing or servicing vehicles, or offering driving instructions that have met prescribed standards, by issuing a distinct occupational license for each type of business; and to deny or condition the applications of persons and firms lacking the necessary qualifications, moral character, or responsible practices in dealing with the public.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Dealer, dismantler, manufacturer, transporter, licenses processed	17,600	18,000	18,400
Salesman licenses processed	58,100	59,300	60,600
Driving school licenses issued	50	60	50
Driving instructor licenses issued	860	1,000	1,200
Transfer of instructor license	250	260	280
Salesman license fees	$501,005	$511,000	$522,000
Driving school and instructors license fees	$18,196	$20,300	$21,800
Investigation fees	$108,550	$111,000	$113,400
Special plate fees	$880,130	$900,000	$920,000

General Description

Upon receipt of application, statutory fees, proof of financial responsibility, demonstration or required knowledge and skill (when required), the department investigates the applicant's background as to criminal record and moral character, and physical business facilities; applications are processed and, if acceptable, appropriate occupational license, permits, books, special license plates and certificates are issued; all license renewals are processed annually, or as otherwise required by statute. Applications which are unacceptable are either denied or conditioned through administrative process when issuance is deemed adverse to public interest.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$1,155,960	$1,253,780	$1,307,717
Personnel man-years	105.3	113.4	115.4

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

III. OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING AND REGULATION—Continued

B. Occupational Regulation (Regulation of Vehicle Dealers, Manufacturers, Transporters, Salesmen, Dismantlers, and Driving Schools and Instructors)

Need

The actual and potential impact in terms of monetary and property loss, and physical harm to the citizen-motorist requires constant, vigorous and increased regulatory activities in those functions related to the automotive industry, including the buying, selling, manufacturing, transporting, dismantling, repairing and servicing of vehicles, parts and accessories, and in the field of driver instruction. Failure to adequately control this vast segment would both subject the consumer-motorist to severe and unrecoverable damages, and allow those responsible to evade detection and escape appropriate action, neither of which is acceptable, conscionable, nor defensible.

Objectives

Prevent, or minimize loss and harm to the consumer-motorist public as a result of unethical, deceptive, and fraudulent business practices by: (1) locating and identifying persons and firms illegally engaged in those activities which require occupational licensing, and securing compliance from or initiate appropriate action against violators; (2) regulating through periodic reviews, responding to reported, observed or suspected violations by means of administrative action against the occupational license or in the securing of compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations; (3) investigating and resolving valid complaints against licensees; (4) assisting other state and local agencies which are active in consumer fraud enforcement by either assuming jurisdiction, or rendering maximum direct assistance in investigation, records, and information resources, and presenting evidence in criminal or civil actions; and (5) by providing essential education to both the consumer and licensees.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Complaints against licensees	9,464	13,680	17,870
Dealer and dismantler reviews	1,808	1,800	1,800
Administrative action against licensees (deny, restrict, revoke, or suspend application or privilege of occupational licenses)	2,395	2,450	2,500
Misuse and investigative service fees	$1,319,594	$1,348,700	$1,378,600
Field review of driving school operation	1,000	600	1,000
New car dealer license fees	$87,975	$88,000	$88,000

General Description

Evidence is developed to identify unlicensed persons and firms and if such unlicensed activity is not terminated, criminal action is initiated to achieve compliance; complete background, character and qualification investigations are conducted to develop evidence to support denial of a license to unfit or unqualified persons and firms; investigations of licensed persons and firms are conducted to determine the extent of compliance with laws rules and regulations peculiar to the occupational license with appropriate administrative or criminal action taken against persons and firms violating such laws, rules and regulations.

During the 1967 legislative session, a new law (Chapter 1397, Statutes of 1967) was enacted establishing in the Department of Motor Vehicles a New Car Dealers Policy and Appeals Board consisting of nine members.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$1,557,949	$1,810,979	$1,940,926
Personnel man-years	121.6	137.6	140

IV. SECURITY FOLLOWING ACCIDENT LAW

Need

Thousands of Californians each year suffer injuries and/or damages in automobile accidents. Since compensation for such injury and/or damage rests upon culpability, the determination of which frequently is long and costly, it is necessary that the financial ability to satisfy a judgment for damages be quickly established, if there appears to be a reasonable possibility of a judgment being rendered against an uninsured motorist. The Security Following Accident Law is designed to do this, pending final determination of the culpability issue.

Objectives

To determine that each driver and/or owner of a motor vehicle involved in a reportable accident demonstrates that he was not at fault, or has ability to satisfy any reasonable judgment for damages against him that may arise from the accident, and to withdraw driving and/or registration privileges if he fails to comply.

Authority

California Vehicle Code, Division 7, Chapter 1, Division 2, Article 3.

General Description

Each driver and/or owner of a vehicle involved in a reportable accident is required to file a report with the department. Unless his report evidences the existence of liability insurance, or establishes that he was not at fault, the department evaluates the injuries and damages for which he might eventually be held liable and requires the deposit of sufficient cash security to

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

IV. SECURITY FOLLOWING ACCIDENT LAW—Continued

create a fund from which the judgment could be paid. Unless he deposits security or establishes an exemption to its requirement within 76 days following the department's first receipt of a report of the accident, his driving privilege, and the registration of the involved vehicle, must be suspended.

If still suspended for noncompliance a year from date of accident, reinstatement is in order provided: (1) no suit for damages is pending and (2) the suspended person provides the department with proof of ability to respond in damages in the event of future accident.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	228.3	216.8	216.8	$2,154,435	$2,252,333	$2,319,683
Workload adjustments	–	–	7	–	–	31,162
Totals, Security Following Accident Law	228.3	216.8	223.8	$2,154,435	$2,252,333	$2,350,845
Motor Vehicle Fund				*2,133,811*	*2,206,533*	*2,298,895*
Reimbursements				*20,624*	*45,800*	*51,950*
Program Elements:						
a. Registration and driving privilege control	197.1	193.3	199.9	$1,873,963	$2,016,790	$2,107,065
b. Iuformation service	31.2	23.5	23.9	280,472	235,543	243,780

A. Registration and Driving Privilege Control (Financial Responsibility)

Need

The Security Following Accident Law was enacted because of the continuing loss of life, bodily injury, and heavy property damages resulting from traffic accidents on the highways of California and other states.

It is therefore the duty of the department to identify the drivers and/or vehicles involved in accidents and to require evidence of financial responsibility, or evidence that there is no reasonable possibility of a judgment being rendered against the uninsured. Failure to meet these requirements results in the suspension of the driving privilege and storage of the involved vehicle.

Objectives

To identify drivers and/or owners of vehicles involved in reportable automobile accidents. To establish whether or not the subject driver or owner was insured or whether or not there is a reasonable possibility of a judgment being rendered against the uninsured. To require of such uninsured driver and/or owner cash security equal to any and all damages for which he may ultimately be held liable.

To remove from the highways those drivers, and/or their involved vehicles who have not complied with the Security Following Accident Law.

Output	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Registration and Driving Privilege Control (Financial Responsibility):			
Accident reports processed	634,000	599,000	600,000
Drivers' licenses suspended	86,518	90,300	94,400
Reinstatements of driving privilege	52,921	55,250	57,800

General Description

The reporting form is designed to identify the driver, the owner, and the damage to each involved vehicle, together with facts relative to the accident. It requires the identification of such other persons or property that were injured or damaged. It also requires the date and location of the accident. Provision is made for the inclusion of sufficient insurance information to enable the department to request confirmation of the coverage listed.

When there is a reasonable possibility of a judgment being rendered against an uninsured driver or owner, the individuals are notified as to the amount of security required and for whom it is required.

Failure to comply with the request results in a suspension order which states the reason, authority, effective date, and license media to be surrendered.

If the subject does not respond to the mailed order, the file is briefed to enforce surrender of driver's license and/or registration plates and media.

Cash deposits, received in lieu of insurance, are deposited in a special trust fund. Authorization for disbursements is controlled by the financial responsibility analysts.

Effect of AMIS

As of July 1970, all of the driver record file has been converted to data processing. The financial responsibility information has been input to the system to record the proper status of the driving privilege as follows:

1. When status is determined, file information is stored in EDP.
2. Suspense interval for service of order will be calculated and, where required, an order will be prepared.
3. Suspense for end of proof requirement period will be calculated and, when appropriate, a reinstatement order will be prepared.

Input	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Expenditures	$1,873,963	$2,016,790	$2,107,065
Personnel man-years	197.1	193.3	199.9

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

IV. SECURITY FOLLOWING ACCIDENT LAW—Continued

B. Information Services

Need

Other units of the department, and numerous other governmental agencies, have need of information from the security following accident records. In addition, information requests are received from private sources.

Objectives

To disseminate accurate information to governmental agencies and to other persons having a proper interest concerning compliance with the Security Following Accident Law of persons involved in reportable accidents.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Information Services (Financial Responsibility):			
Commercial	52,500	54,400	56,300
Noncommercial	38,400	35,200	36,200

General Description

Requests for information may originate by letter, information request form, teletype, telegram, or by appearance at the division's reception desk. The most involved cases are handled by the unit's most experienced analysts. This group also handles long distance telephone calls, which number in excess of 65 on an average working day.

Historically, the unit has not imposed a fee for information. Effective January 1, 1967, however, the director imposed a fee. The fee applies to requests other than those emanating from government agencies.

Most information requests from private sources now are handled through a standard request form. Others are handled by letter or form letter as occasion requires.

File information is available for all law enforcement agencies on a daily basis, including Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, from 7 a.m. until 5 p.m.

Effect of AMIS

As of July 1970, all of the driver record file has been converted to data processing. The complete file is controlled by data processing. This has affected the information services element as follows:

1. Record analysis is from a machine printout.
2. Real-time remote inquiry is available for department use and possibly the use of some out-of-house requesters.
3. Record printout on pull notices is automatically done by machine.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$280,472	$235,543	$243,780
Personnel man-years	31.2	23.5	23.9

V. DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES ASSOCIATED SERVICES

Need

There are services that the general public needs or desires which, in order to be provided economically and effectively, must be administered by an agency having facilities convenient to the public.

Objectives

As directed by the Legislature, to economically provide services not directly related to motor vehicles or driver licensing, to the general public and to other state agencies through the Department of Motor Vehicles headquarters operation or network of field offices.

Authority

The Vehicle Code, Sections 13000–13007, 14902 and 14903; the Harbors and Navigation Code, Sections 5681.9 and 682.8.

General Description

The Department of Motor Vehicles, upon application, issues photo identification cards to qualified California residents.

The department accepts applications for original, renewal or transfer of boat registrations, collects the necessary fees and transmits the application and fees to the Department of Navigation and Ocean Development.

Additionally, the department may perform such services as statutes require.

Workload Information

The current year increase of 41.1 man-years reflects the implementation of the Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 2 which directs the transfer of vessel registration and title function from the Department of Navigation and Ocean Development to Department of Motor Vehicles.

The budget year in addition to providing for the continuation of those man-year adjustments reflected in the current year also provides for 10.5 man-years increase in the vessel registration program for workload increase due to the vessel registration renewal. A nominal adjustment of 2.1 man-years decrease is reflected for the California Identification Card Issuance Program based on revised engineered time standards.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	V. DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES ASSOCIATED SERVICES—Continued						
	Continuing program costs	30.7	20.1	20.1	$300,803	$275,280	$402,574
	Workload adjustments	–	41.1	49.5	–	322,529	374,735
	Totals, Department of Motor Vehicles Associated Services	30.7	61.2	69.6	$300,803	$597,809	$777,309
	Motor Vehicle Fund				*131,406*	*177,119*	*157,740*
	Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund				–	*395,690*	*594,569*
	Reimbursements				*169,397*	*25,000*	*25,000*
	Program Elements:						
	a. California identification card issuance	10.7	13.5	11.4	$131,405	$177,119	$157,740
	b. Undocumented vessel registration and fee collection	20	47.7	58.2	169,398	420,690	619,569

A. California Identification Card Issuance

Need

The commercial and retail industries of California have adopted the driver's license as official identification. There are some 2,220,000 people in this state who are 18 years of age or over who do not possess a California driver's license to present when the business they are transacting requires identification.

Objectives

To provide official identification for California residents who are 18 years of age and who do not possess a California driver's license.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Identification cards issued	40,000	42,000	44,000
Identification card fees	$160,946	$168,800	$176,900

General Description

Applications for identification cards are presented to the Department of Motor Vehicles field offices and travel service locations throughout the state. Each case entails the payment of a fee and the preparation of an application and verification of proof of birthdate document.

A photograph is taken of each applicant.

At the end of each working day, the applications along with any necessary documents are forwarded to Sacramento headquarters and necessary reports and statistics are recorded.

In headquarters, the applications are screened for completeness, verified for eligibility to issue, assigned expiration dates and numbers, processed and the photo identification card mailed. The applications are filed in numerical sequence so that requests for information concerning identification card holders can be rapidly processed.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$131,405	$177,119	$157,740
Personnel man-years	10.7	13.5	11.4

B. Undocumented Vessel Registration and Fee Collection

Need

With the advent of large numbers of trailerable undocumented vessels throughout the state, vessels registration became a necessity. In accordance with the Federal Boating Act of 1958, the State of California Numbering Act of 1959, was approved by the federal government effective April 1, 1969.

Objectives

Identifies vessels for search and rescue and enforcement; it also provides data for county assessors; information on the sale price to the Board of Equalization; statistics for planning purposes; and financing institutions with a control document for making loans on vessels.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Registered vessels	483,000	509,000	536,000
Original registrations	42,000	45,600	49,300
Transfers	70,700	78,100	86,300
Duplicate certificates	25,600	27,800	30,200
Renewal registrations	17,700	7,100	388,000
Search and rescue calls	1,300	1,800	2,400

General Description

Applications for original registration, transfer of registration, renewal of registration and duplicate certificates or stickers on undocumented vessels are presented in person or mailed to the Department of Motor Vehicles.

The applications are reviewed for completeness and any necessary support documents to prove ownership. Fees are calculated, collected and recorded. Either Forms No. Boat 102 or 103 vessel permanent number and temporary certificate of number or miscellaneous receipt temporary certificate of number are issued to applicant. These applications are rated and coded and forwarded to EDP where the permanent vessel certificates are issued and mailed to the applicants.

Fees collected are deposited in the State Treasury and credited to the Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$169,398	$420,690	$619,569
Personnel man-years	20	47.7	58.2

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

VI. DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

Need

Provide executive direction, policy determination and management required for all departmental programs.

Objectives

The executive officer of the department is the Director of Motor Vehicles who by statute is responsible for administering and enforcing the provisions of the Vehicle Code relating to the department.

Authority

Vehicle Code—Sections 1504 through 1507, 1650.

General Description

The scope of departmental administration and supervision encompasses the director, his staff, the division chiefs, assistant division chiefs and district supervisors. The director's immediate executive staff includes a deputy director for operations, a deputy director for plans, programs and research, an assistant to the director for electronic data processing, legislative liaison office, legal counsel, internal audit staff, research and statistics, information office and secretarial-stenographic staff. The division chiefs are responsible for carrying out the department's policy. The Division of Administration provides the instruments for effecting the director's administrative programs.

The Division of Administration makes available to the director and other administrators of the director, the range of management services required in all executive functions. These services are: fiscal and business management, personnel and training and operations and management analysis.

Workload Information

The current year adjustment consists of the addition of 2.4 man-years to provide for revised workload estimates in the personnel and training section (1.6 man-years) and in the operations and management analysis section (0.8 man-year).

The workload adjustments for 1971–72 include the continuation of the 2.4 man-years established in the current year plus an additional 5.5 man-years consisting of the following:

(a) 1.6 man-years in the personnel and training section, (b) 2.4 in the operations and management analysis section, (c) 0.6 in compliance services, and (d) 0.9 in the fiscal and business management section.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	301.5	299.1	299.1	$3,629,978	$3,879,753	$3,941,002
Workload adjustments	–	2.4	7.9	–	14,865	53,808
Totals, Departmental Administration	301.5	301.5	307	$3,629,978	$3,894,618	$3,994,810
Program Elements:						
Executive	(14.8)	(15)	(15)	($229,706)	($246,642)	($249,726)
Program administration	(81)	(81.5)	(82.1)	(1,204,561)	(1,358,912)	(1,282,772)
Legal	(11.5)	(13)	(13)	(152,407)	(184,802)	(190,157)
Fiscal and business management	(80.2)	(81.5)	(82.4)	(681,131)	(732,440)	(824,440)
Personnel and training	(30.8)	(33.7)	(35.3)	(284,285)	(327,342)	(353,376)
Operations and management analysis	(36.5)	(28.8)	(31.2)	(469,167)	(377,172)	(409,873)
Research and statistics	(13.4)	(13.4)	(13.4)	(163,018)	(171,224)	(172,739)
Public information	(2)	(2)	(2)	(26,573)	(27,230)	(28,200)
AMIS coordination	(31.3)	(32.6)	(32.6)	(419,130)	(468,854)	(483,527)
Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
I. Vehicle Licensing and Titling				–1,579,001	–1,903,538	–1,970,759
II. Driver Licensing and Control				–1,626,519	–1,539,829	–1,557,771
III. Occupational Licensing and Regulation				–107,178	–120,424	–127,800
IV. Security Following Accident Law				–119,560	–122,402	–129,429
V. Department of Motor Vehicles Associated Services				–6,274	–6,943	–7,036
Net Totals, Departmental Administration Undistributed *(Motor Vehicle Fund)*				$191,446	$201,482	$202,015

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	6,401.9	6,827.4	6,827.4	$45,981,366	$52,235,495	$52,773,178
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–283.5	–448.8	–	–1,640,032	–2,656,171
Proposed new positions	–	–	283.6	–	–	1,792,538
Totals, Adjustments	–	–283.5	–165.2	–	–$1,640,032	–$863,633
Totals, Salaries and Wages	6,401.9	6,543.9	6,662.2	$45,981,366	$50,595,463	$51,909,545

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

LINE	SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	VI. DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
	STATE OPERATIONS—Continued						
	PERSONAL SERVICES—Continued						
	Estimated salary savings	–	–	–	–	*–505,000*	*–519,000*
	Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	6,401.9	6,543.9	6,662.2	$45,981,366	$50,090,463	$51,390,545
	Staff benefits	–	–	–	5,179,270	5,852,700	6,171,197
	Totals, Personal Services	6,401.9	6,543.9	6,662.2	$51,160,636	$55,943,163	$57,561,742
	Operating expenses and equipment				13,859,845	16,209,106	16,516,244
	Minor capital outlay				–	–	65,000
	Totals, Expenditures				$65,020,481	$72,152,269	$74,142,986
	Reimbursements:						
	Federal				*–$218,516*	*–$318,567*	–
	Other				*–4,112,364*	*–4,671,233*	*–$4,833,783*
	Net Expenditures				$60,689,601	$67,162,469	$69,309,203
	Motor Vehicle Fund				*52,749,923*	*57,934,785*	*59,674,539*
	Motor Vehicle License Fee Fund				*7,851,745*	*8,363,030*	*8,762,963*
	Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund				–	*395,690*	*594,569*
	California Environmental Protection Program Fund				–	*342,300*	*225,600*
	Driver Training Penalty Assessment Fund				*87,933*	*126,664*	*51,532*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
MOTOR VEHICLE FUND			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation (support)	$57,064,336	$54,089,954	$59,674,539
Budget Act appropriation (program augmentation)	–	1,367,503	–
Salary increase authorizations	2,485,409	2,335,320	–
Chapter 813, Statutes of 1970 (Motorcycle registration)	–	67,153	–
Chapter 819, Statutes of 1970 (Fraudulent practices)	–	75,000	–
Chapter 1352, Statutes of 1970 (Simi Valley-Thousand Oaks office)	–	75,000	–
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Chapter 950, Statutes of 1968 (Newhall-Saugus office)	29,660	29,660	–
Totals Available	$59,579,405	$58,039,590	$59,674,539
Balance available in subsequent year	–29,660	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–6,799,822	–104,805	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$52,749,923	$57,934,785	$59,674,539
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE FEE FUND			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$7,543,156	$8,039,614	$8,762,963
Salary increase authorizations	308,589	323,416	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$7,851,745	$8,363,030	$8,762,963
HARBORS AND WATERCRAFT REVOLVING FUND			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	–	$377,532	$594,569
Salary increase authorizations	–	18,158	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	$395,690	$594,569
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROGRAM FUND			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	–	–	$225,600
Continuing appropriation, Section 39071 of Health and Safety Code *(expenditures)*	–	$342,300	–

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

LINE	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	DRIVER TRAINING PENALTY ASSESSMENT FUND			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Chapter 1454, Statutes of 1969 (study of commercial driving school training)	$375,000	–	–
	Prior Year Balance Available:			
	Chapter 1454, Statutes of 1969 (study of commercial driving school training)	–	$263,387	$136,723
	Totals Available	$375,000	$263,387	$136,723
	Balance available in subsequent year	–263,387	–136,723	–85,191
	Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–23,680	–	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$87,933	$126,664	$51,532
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$60,689,601	$67,162,469	$69,309,203

FUND CONDITION	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	ESTIMATED 1971-72
MOTOR VEHICLE FUND			
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$58,039,992	$53,892,222	$55,558,504
Prior year adjustments	494,220	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$58,534,212	$53,892,222	$55,558,504
Revenues:			
Motor vehicle registration and other fees	268,209,789	282,600,000	298,200,000
Income from surplus money investments	4,976,962	5,095,646	5,265,536
Miscellaneous revenue	1,450,704	1,300,000	1,300,000
Totals, Revenue	$274,637,455	$288,995,646	$304,765,536
Totals, Resources	$333,171,667	$342,887,868	$360,324,040
Less Expenditures:			
Secretary of Business and Transportation:			
Support	107,146	112,200	114,100
Business and Transportation Agency:			
Special services and studies	83,009	53,426	–
Office of Transportation Planning and Research (support)	–	–	220,497
Department of Motor Vehicles:			
Support	52,749,923	57,934,785	59,674,539
Capital outlay	4,724,435	7,806,424	3,750,800
Department of California Highway Patrol:			
Support	110,875,172	123,772,476	132,316,035
Capital outlay	1,086,236	3,262,092	9,336,802
Air Resources Board:			
Support	1,175,479	5,836,795	6,089,601
Capital outlay	182,639	1,592,419	–
University of California air pollution research (Ch. 1599/70)	–	750,000	–
Department of Justice:			
Support	982,682	1,952,925	2,049,263
Judicial Council (support)	10,145	11,856	13,702
Department of Public Health (support)	64,795	54,800	71,913
Claims of secretary, State Board of Control	2,755	3,954	3,886
Tort liability claims	60,739	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$172,105,155	$203,144,152	$213,641,138
Less Transfers To:			
Highway Users Tax Fund	107,174,290	84,185,212	88,460,502
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$53,892,222	$55,558,504	$58,222,400
Unencumbered balances of continuing appropriation	*6,369,471*	–	–
Reserved per Section 42273 of the Motor Vehicle Code	*47,522,751*	*55,558,504*	*58,222,400*

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

LINE	FUND CONDITION	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	ESTIMATED 1971-72
1				
2	**MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE FEE FUND**			
3				
4	Accumulated surplus, July 1	$18,397,402	$23,446,675	$27,255,873
5	Prior year adjustments	126,961	–	–
6				
7	Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$18,524,363	$23,446,675	$27,255,873
8	Revenues:			
9	Motor vehicle license fees	230,644,503	247,500,000	262,400,000
10	Income from surplus money investments	3,652,759	3,803,000	3,946,000
11				
12	Totals, Revenues	$234,297,262	$251,303,000	$266,346,000
13				
14	Totals, Resources	$252,821,625	$274,749,675	$293,601,873
15	Less Expenditures:			
16	Department of Motor Vehicles	7,851,745	8,363,030	8,762,963
17	Claim of secretary, Board of Control	31	772	–
18				
19	Totals, Expenditures, State Operations	$7,851,776	$8,363,802	$8,762,963
20	Apportionments:			
21	To cities	105,728,927	113,850,000	120,400,000
22	To counties	105,728,927	113,850,000	120,400,000
23	To counties, trailer coach fees	10,065,320	11,430,000	12,840,000
24				
25	Totals, Apportionments	$221,523,174	$239,130,000	$253,640,000
26				
27	Totals, Expenditures	$229,374,950	$247,493,802	$262,402,963
28	Accumulated Surplus, June 30	23,446,675	27,255,873	31,198,910
29	*Surplus available for appropriation*	*23,446,675*	*27,255,873*	*31,198,910*
30				
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LINE	STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72	PROJECTED 1972–73	PROJECTED 1973–74	PROJECTED 1974–75	PROJECTED 1975–76
	Department of Motor Vehicles—Capital Outlay							
	SUMMARY							
	Major projects	$4,605,130	$7,806,424	$3,750,800	$3,446,000	$1,580,500	$2,002,000	$1,402,000
	Minor projects	119,305	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(Motor Vehicle Fund)*	$4,724,435	$7,806,424	$3,750,800	$3,446,000	$1,580,500	$2,002,000	$1,402,000
	TOTALS, FIVE-YEAR BUILDING PROGRAM							$12,181,300

GENERAL ANALYSIS

This service and tax collection agency, headquartered in Sacramento, functions through a network of field offices located in population centers throughout the state. The department will register and collect taxes and fees on 14,891,000 vehicles and issue approximately 4,151,000 drivers' licenses during the budget year. The 1971–72 fiscal year budget provides for construction of field offices in or near Hawthorne and Anaheim and expansion of the planned San Leandro office to include service to Alameda. Acquisitions of land for new office buildings and parking facilities for the Bell, Redwood City, Santa Cruz, Modesto, and Santa Rosa areas are proposed. Land acquisition is also provided in the budget year for additional parking facilities at the San Francisco office and for the Inglewood wellsite. The budget includes funds for construction program planning. The last four years of the five-year building program are the agency's current estimate of need and do not represent a program approved by the administration.

MAJOR PROJECTS

Office building and parking facilities—Bell	–	–	$390,000 [L]	$351,500 [W C]
The present building and parking facilities are inadequate. Surveys in the area indicate rental properties would be more costly, and it would be to the best interest of the state to purchase property and construct a building of adequate size for the workload of this area.				
Office building and land acquisition—Redwood City	–	–	423,500 [L]	272,500 [W C]
The present building and parking facilities are inadequate. Surveys in the area indicate rental properties would be more costly, and it would be to the best interest of the state to purchase property and construct a building of adequate size for the workload of this area.				
Parking facilities—San Francisco	–	–	270,000 [L]	
In order to obtain optimum use of the San Francisco building, it is necessary to obtain additional parking facilities. Two of the four corners of the land occupied by the field office are private property, precluding the proper use of the present facility to provide a stackup lane and skill test for driver examinations.				
Office building—Santa Cruz	–	–	390,000 [L]	385,000 [C]
The present building and parking facilities are inadequate. Surveys in the area indicate rental properties would be more costly, and it would be to the best interest of the state to purchase property and construct a building of adequate size for the workload of this area.				
Office building—Modesto	–	–	360,000 [L]	455,000 [C]
The present building and parking facilities are inadequate. Surveys in the area indicate rental properties would be more costly. and it would be to the best interest of the state to purchase property and construct a building of adequate size for the workload of this area.				
Office building—Santa Rosa	–	–	400,000 [L]	525,000 [C]
The present building and parking facilities are inadequate. Surveys in the area indicate rental properties would be more costly, and it would be to the best interest of the state to purchase property and construct a building of adequate size for the workload of this area.				

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

LINE	STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72	PROJECTED 1972–73	PROJECTED 1973–74	PROJECTED 1974–75	PROJECTED 1975–76
1								
2	**Department of Motor Vehicles—Capital Outlay—Continued**							
3								
4	MAJOR PROJECTS—Continued							
5								
6	Office building and parking facilities—Hawthorne	–	$580,000 L	575,000 W C				
7	The present building and parking facilities are inadequate.							
8	Surveys in the area indicate rental properties would be							
9	more costly, and it would be to the best interest of the							
10	state to purchase property and construct a building of							
11	adequate size for the workload of this area.							
12	Office building and parking facilities—Anaheim	7,135 L	389,615 L	665,000 C				
13	The present building and parking facilities are inadequate.		35,000 W					
14	Surveys in the area indicate rental properties would he							
15	more costly, and it would be to the best interest of the							
16	state to purchase property and construct a building of							
17	adequate size for the workload of this area.							
18	Office building and land acquisition for well site—Inglewood	27,800 C	20,500 W	10,000 L				
19	The city wellsite currently located on the corner of the In-	17,400 W C	374,858 C					
20	glewood office limits access to the parking facilities;		246,600 W C					
21	therefore, acquisition of this land parcel is required.							
22	The well is surplus to the City of Inglewood's needs.							
23	Office building and parking facilities—San Leandro	23,990 L	392,229 L	227,300 C				
24	No suitable site is available in San Leandro. A joint facility,		439,300 W C					
25	which will serve both San Leandro and Alameda is							
26	planned in southern Oakland.							
27	Office building—Merced	–	–	–	388,000 L	$450,000 C		
28	Office building and land acquisition—Costa Mesa	–	–	–	344,000 L	274,000 W C		
29	Office building and land acquisition—Santa Clara	–	–	–	480,000 L	388,500 C		
30	Remodeling—Fresno	–	–	–	225,000 W C			
31	Office building and land acquisition—Oxnard	–	–	–	–	460,000 L	$384,000 W C	
32	Office building—Pomona	–	–	–	–	–	418,000 L	$400,000 WC
33	Office huilding—Walnut Creek	–	–	–	–	–	465,500 L	440,000 WC
34	Office building—Torrance	–	–	–	–	–	709,500 L	560,000 WC
35	Construction program planning	60,000	10,000	40,000	20,000	8,000	25,000	2,000
36	Funds are provided for preparation of preliminary plans for							
37	the 1972–72 capital outlay hudget.							
38	Office building and parking facilities—Whittier	14,841 L	332,074 L					
39			534,500 W C					
40	Office building and parking facilities—Salinas	10,452 L	227,048 L					
41			377,200 W C					
42	Grade, pave, and landscape additional parking—Sacramento							
43	headquarters	3,000 C	48,500 C					
44			157,000 C					
45	Office building and parking facilities—Westminster (Midway							
46	City)	14,533 L	205,138 L					
47			560,700 W C					
48	Office huilding and parking facilities—Sacramento northeast	14,742 L	237,014 L					
49			573,200 W C					
50	Office building—San Mateo	16,000 W	316,300 C					
51		10,600 C						
52	Realignment of 26th Street—Sacramento	82,300 W C						
53	Office building—Hayward	16,550 W						
54		336,850 C						
55	Office huilding and parking facilities—Bellflower	120,941 L	183,024 L					
56		527,000 W C						
57	Office huilding and parking facilities—Los Gatos	204,182 L	342,900 W C					
58		22,000 W C	128,498 L					
59	Office building and parking facilities—Culver City	550,345 L	307 L					
60		517,126 W C						
61	Land acquisition and construct additional parking facilities—							
62	Oakland	–	400,000 C L					
63	Office huilding—El Cerrito	369 L						
64		364,000 W C						
65	Office building—Santa Monica	63,500 C						

Office building—Seaside (Monterey)	61,498 L						
	410,575 W C						
Office building and parking facilities—Daly City	51,943 W C	204 L					
	454,040 W C						
Office building and parking facilities—Santa Maria	–	66,600 C					
Office building and parking facilities—Winnetka	123,259 L	222,725 L					
	34,850 W C	405,390 W C					
Office building and parking facilities—San Jose	399,865 C						
	27 L						
Additional office building and parking—Santa Ana	59,775 L C						
Alteration for registration ADP site—Sacramento	–16,358						
Totals, Major Projects	$4,605,130	$7,806,424	$3,750,800	$3,446,000	$1,580,500	$2,002,000	$1,402,000
MINOR PROJECTS							
Remodel Yuba City office	$30,300						
Oakland	63,635						
Painting, exterior, interior and sealing cracks, remodel conference room, metal roof, tiles, etc.							
Replace elevator control system—Los Angeles	450						
Upgrading lights—San Francisco	24,920						
Totals, Minor Projects	$119,305						
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY *(Motor Vehicle Fund)*	$4,724,435	$7,806,424	$3,750,800	$3,446,000	$1,580,500	$2,002,000	$1,402,000
TOTALS, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM							$12,181,300

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

Motor Vehicle Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$3,678,050	$3,165,600	$3,750,800
Budget Act appropriation (minor projects)	125,200	–	–
Transfer from Section 16352, Government Code	236,926	–	–
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Budget Act of 1965, Item 333	62,421	48,500	–
Budget Act of 1966, Item 389	51,312	–	–
Budget Act of 1967, Item 321	503,010	282,475	–
Budget Act appropriation, Chapter 9, 1968	1,999	–	–
Budget Act of 1968, Item 348	5,454,014	2,541,751	–
Budget Act of 1969, Item 402	–	2,435,622	396,085
Totals Available	$10,112,932	$8,473,948	$4,146,885
Available in subsequent year	–5,308,348	–396,085	–
Transfer to Section 16352, Government Code:			
Budget Act of 1967, Item 321	–545	–	–
Chapter 9, Budget Act of 1968	–1,630	–	–
Budget Act of 1968, Item 348	–9,950	–	–
Unexpended Balances, Estimated Savings:			
Budget Act of 1965, Item 333	–15,272	–	–
Budget Act of 1966, Item 389	–35,017	–	–
Budget Act of 1967, Item 321	–11,840	–39,046	–
Budget Act of 1968, Item 348	–	–232,393	–
Budget Act of 1969, Item 402	–	–	–396,085
Budget Act of 1969, Item 403	–5,895	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY *(Motor Vehicle Fund)*	$4,724,435	$7,806,424	$3,750,800

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**NEW CAR DEALERS POLICY AND APPEALS BOARD**						
3							
4					SALARY RANGE		
5	Board member (9) per diem	–	–	–	$25 a day	$10,800	$10,800
6	Assoc counsel	1	1	1	1,337–1,626	19,122	19,512
7	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
8							
9	Totals, Authorized Positions	2	2	2	$27,437	$38,118	$38,508
10							
11							
12	**DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION**						
13							
14	Executive:						
15	Director	1.1	1	1	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000
16	Deputy director	1.9	2	2	1,976–2,266	54,384	54,384
17	Asst division chief, program mgr	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,496	20,496
18	Examiner III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
19	Examiner II	2.6	3	3	863–1,048	33,882	34,932
20	Secretary II	1	1	1	717–870	10,440	10,440
21	Auditor I	1.2	1	1	710–821	9,624	9,852
22	Secretary I	2	2	2	651–791	17,790	18,204
23	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	7,844	8,196
24	Sr clerk-typist	1	–	–	548–700	–	–
25	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
26	Clerk-typist II	–	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
27	AMIS Coordination:						
28	Asst to director EDP	1	1	1	1,626–1,976	22,050	23,148
29	DP manager I	2	2	2	1,155–1,405	33,720	33,720
30	Assoc DP systems analyst	7.3	10	10	1,048–1,273	140,000	146,208
31	Supvr, EDP	1.9	1	1	1,048–1,273	14,440	15,156
32	Asst DP systems analyst	2	2	2	863–1,048	22,932	23,436
33	Programmer II	10.9	10	10	863–1,048	118,311	121,078
34	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
35	Steno II	2	2	2	492–628	14,068	14,376
36	Clerk-typist II	2	2	2	457–614	12,932	13,240
37	Computer operator trainee	0.5	–	–	556–614	–	–
38	Overtime	–	1.8	1.8	–	18,392	18,392
39	Compliance Services:						
40	Asst division chief—program mgr	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,496	20,496
41	Supvng special investigator II	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
42	Supvng special investigator I	2.6	3	3	950–1,155	41,580	41,580
43	Sr special investigator	2.9	3	3	870–1,058	33,576	34,656
44	Special investigator	1	1	1	791–959	11,508	11,508
45	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
46	Sr clerk	0.1	1	1	548–666	6,576	6,912
47	Steno II	1.1	2	2	492–628	13,242	13,548
48	Clerk-typist II	3.7	4	4	457–614	25,638	25,926
49	Clerk II	3.4	3	3	457–556	20,131	20,141
50	Clerk-typist I	1.5	2	2	415–505	10,624	11,156
51	Clerk I	1.6	1	1	395–480	5,100	5,352
52	Occupational Licensing:						
53	Supvng clerk II	0.7	1	1	734–893	10,496	10,716
54	Supvng clerk I	1.6	2	2	635–772	18,528	18,528
55	Sr clerk	5	5	5	548–666	39,960	39,960
56	Steno II	3.2	5	5	492–628	32,974	33,920
57	Clerk-typist II	5.9	5	5	457–614	32,598	32,898
58	Clerk II	25.9	26	26	457–556	169,326	170,724
59	Clerk-typist I	1.2	3	3	415–505	15,300	16,056
60	Clerk I	4.2	8	8	395–480	41,086	42,841
61	Temporary help	3.5	4.4	4.4	(19,345)	24,290	24,290
62	Overtime	–	–	–	(367)	–	–
63	Investigation Section:						
64	Manager	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	17,700	17,700
65	Supvng special investigator II	4	4	4	1,100–1,337	64,176	64,176
66	Supvng special investigator I	12	12	12	950–1,155	166,320	166,320
67	Sr special investigator	23.9	24	24	870–1,058	304,653	304,704
68	Special investigator	126	118	118	791–959	1,345,608	1,352,166
69	Motor Vehicles Investigator I	1.7	1	1	717–870	10,440	10,440
70	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
71	Sr clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
72	Steno II	8.3	9	9	492–628	62,824	63,860
73	Clerk-typist II	14	16	16	457–614	103,338	104,655
74	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
75	Janitor	0.2	0.3	0.3	457–556	1,668	1,668
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86							

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION—**						
3	**Continued**						
4							
5	Division of Administration:						
6	General Administration:				SALARY RANGE		
7	Division chief	1	1	1	1,626–1,976	22,866	23,712
8	Secretary I	1	1	1	651–791	9,340	9,492
9	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
10	Clerk II	0.3	–	–	457–556	–	–
11	Fiscal and Business Management:						
12	Fiscal officer II	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
13	Fiscal officer I	1.8	2	2	1,155–1,405	33,516	33,720
14	Accounting officer III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
15	Assoc budget analyst	0.3	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
16	Manager III	1	1	1	998–1,213	14,556	14,556
17	Business service officer II	1	1	1	950–1,155	13,860	13,860
18	Chief engineer II	0.4	0.4	0.4	884–1,074	3,978	4,172
19	Accounting officer II	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
20	Asst budget analyst	1.1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
21	Storekeeper III	1	1	1	746–905	10,860	10,860
22	Sr graphic artist	1	1	1	746–905	9,738	10,230
23	Supvng clerk II	1	1	1	734–893	10,716	10,716
24	Storekeeper II	1.6	2	2	676–863	18,804	19,248
25	Property inspector	0.1	–	–	710–863	–	–
26	Business service asst	0.9	1	1	710–863	10,356	10,356
27	Jr staff analyst	0.3	–	–	710–863	–	–
28	Duplicating mach supvr II	1	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
29	Accountant I	3.8	4	4	644–783	35,256	36,078
30	Adm trainee	0.6	1	1	676–783	8,520	8,952
31	Storekeeper I	5.4	5	5	584–746	42,600	42,600
32	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
33	Skilled laborer	1	1	1	651–717	8,604	8,604
34	Auto equipt opr I	6.9	7	7	651–717	59,820	60,228
35	Duplicating mach supvr I	1	1	1	584–710	8,520	8,520
36	Sr clerk	5.3	7	7	548–666	52,345	53,536
37	Sr account clerk	4.3	5	5	548–666	38,203	38,880
38	Accounting techn	3.5	5	5	548–666	36,942	37,800
39	Stock clerk	10.1	11	11	530–644	82,074	83,370
40	Steno II	2.2	3	3	492–628	19,842	20,484
41	Laborer	1.4	2	2	562–619	14,172	14,496
42	Clerk-typist II	7.8	11	11	457–614	67,968	69,722
43	Duplicating mach opr II	4	4	4	505–614	29,472	29,472
44	Photocopyist	1.6	2	2	505–614	13,428	13,728
45	Clerk II	32.6	33	33	457–556	211,964	215,089
46	Account clerk II	35.3	44	44	457–556	280,911	285,940
47	Rest room attendant	0.7	1	1	457–556	5,622	5,910
48	Duplicating mach opr I	1	1	1	435–530	6,360	6,360
49	Clerk-typist I	4	3	3	415–505	16,962	17,511
50	Clerk I	6.5	6	6	395–480	31,744	33,038
51	Temporary help	12.3	22.4	22.4	(64,299)	135,310	135,310
52	Overtime	0.4	–	–	(3,378)	–	–
53	Personnel and Training:						
54	Personnel officer III	1.8	1	1	1,337–1,626	19,512	19,512
55	Personnel officer I	0.1	1	1	1,100–1,337	13,918	14,616
56	Assoc personnel analyst	0.9	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
57	Asst personnel analyst	–	1	1	863–1,048	9,852	10,356
58	Training officer I	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
59	Personnel asst III	1	1	1	734–893	10,149	10,672
60	Jr staff analyst	0.7	1	1	710–863	9,174	9,624
61	Administrative trainee	0.5	1	1	676–783	8,316	8,736
62	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
63	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
64	Personnel asst I	5.8	6	6	548–666	47,244	47,797
65	Steno II	1	–	–	492–628	–	–
66	Clerk-typist II	9.4	11	11	457–614	70,056	71,244
67	Clerk II	2.5	3	3	457–556	20,016	20,016
68	Clerk-typist I	1.3	1	1	415–505	5,352	5,622
69	Clerk I	1	1	1	395–480	5,200	5,462
70	Temporary help	1.1	0.3	0.3	(6,271)	1,672	1,672
71	Overtime	–	–	–	(35)	–	–
72	Research and Statistics:						
73	Chief	1	1	1	1,337–1,626	19,512	19,512
74	Staff research analyst	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
75	Assoc statistician	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,216	15,276
76	Assoc research analyst	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	14,382	15,096
77	Supvng clerk I	1	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
78	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
79	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
80	Temporary help	7.1	11	11	(59,513)	96,958	96,958
81	Overtime	–	–	–	(409)	–	–
82							
83							
84							
85							
86							

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION—**						
3	**Continued**						
4							
5	Division of Administration—Continued						
6	Information Section:				SALARY RANGE		
7	Information officer II	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	16,860	17,700
8	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
9	Legal Office: [a]						
10	Administrative adviser II	1	1	1	1,626–1,976	23,712	23,712
11	Assoc counsel	4	5	5	1,337–1,626	88,244	90,724
12	Sr legal steno	1.4	1	1	599–728	7,888	8,272
13	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
14	Sr clerk-typist	0.4	–	–	548–700	–	–
15	Steno II	1.5	2	2	492–628	13,168	13,704
16	Clerk-typist II	2.2	3	3	457–614	18,089	18,867
17	Operations and Management Analysis:						
18	Asst division chief, program mgr	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	18,810	19,758
19	Sr management analyst	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
20	Staff management analyst	0.2	1	1	1,155–1,405	13,860	14,556
21	Assoc management analyst	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
22	Manager III	1.1	1	1	998–1,213	11,976	12,576
23	Asst management analyst	7.1	14	14	863–1,048	156,510	163,369
24	Jr staff analyst	3	3	3	710–863	27,902	29,292
25	Sr steno	2	2	2	562–717	16,392	16,392
26	Sr clerk-typist	0.8	1	1	548–700	7,380	7,744
27	Sr clerk	0.3	–	–	548–666	–	–
28	Varitypist	–	1	1	548–666	7,098	7,458
29	Clerk-typist II	2.9	2	2	457–614	13,344	13,344
30	Temporary help	16.1	–	–	(140,239)	–	–
31	Overtime	–	–	–	(419)	–	–
32							
33	Totals, Authorized Positions	577.3	609.6	609.6	$5,205,603	$5,696,024	$5,770,316
34							
35							
36	**DIVISION OF REGISTRATION**						
37							
38	General Administration:						
39	Division chief	1	1	1	$1,626–1,976	$23,712	$23,712
40	Asst division chief, program mgr	2	2	2	1,405–1,708	40,992	40,992
41	Manager IV	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
42	Manager III	2	2	2	998–1,213	29,112	29,112
43	Manager II	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
44	Manager I	1	1	1	783–950	11,400	11,400
45	Secretary I	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
46	Sr steno	3	3	3	562–717	24,588	24,588
47	Sr Clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
48	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
49	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
50	Vehicle License and Title Section:						
51	Manager V	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	17,700	17,700
52	Manager III	2	2	2	998–1,213	29,112	29,112
53	Supvng clerk II	13	13	13	734–893	137,966	138,741
54	Supvng TWX operator II	1	1	1	666–810	9,720	9,720
55	Supvng clerk I	14	14	14	635–772	129,392	129,696
56	Supvng file clk I	1	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
57	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
58	Supvng TWX operator I	2	2	2	576–700	16,299	16,698
59	Sr clerk	63.8	65	65	548–666	505,774	513,003
60	Sr file clerk	3.6	3	3	548–666	23,976	23,976
61	Steno II	28	37	37	492–628	242,545	251,118
62	Clerk-typist II	73.5	91	91	457–614	576,008	589,301
63	TWX operator	14.4	16	16	505–614	113,016	114,480
64	Motor vehicle asst	67.8	78	78	505–614	548,172	559,620
65	Clerk II	343.2	380	380	457–556	2,454,914	2,485,702
66	Cashier-clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
67	Account clerk II	0.7	1	1	457–556	5,622	5,910
68	Steno I	2.7	–	–	446–543	–	–
69	Clerk-typist I	28.1	27	27	415–505	144,834	152,058
70	Clerk I	110.5	108	108	395–480	568,540	592,781
71	Temporary help	96.4	122.9	122.9	(463,269)	707,855	707,855
72	Overtime	6.1	5.9	5.9	(36,278)	31,219	31,219
73	Vessel Registration Section:						
74	Manager III	0.3	–	–	–	–	–
75	Manager I	0.7	–	–	–	–	–
76	Supvng clerk II	0.3	–	–	–	–	–
77	Sr clerk	0.7	–	–	–	–	–
78	Sr cashier-clerk	0.3	–	–	–	–	–
79	Steno II	0.3	–	–	–	–	–
80	Clerk-typist II	1.6	–	–	–	–	–
81	Clerk II	2.7	–	–	–	–	–
82	Clerk-typist I	0.2	–	–	–	–	–
83	Clerk I	0.8	–	–	–	–	–
84	Temporary help	0.2	–	–	(1,371)	–	–
85	Overtime	0.3	–	–	(1,504)	–	–

86 For footnotes see the end of this agency presentation.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**DIVISION OF REGISTRATION—Continued**						
3							
4							
5	Data Processing Section:				SALARY RANGE		
6	DP manager III	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,496	20,496
7	DP manager I	2	2	2	1,155–1,405	33,720	33,720
8	Computer operations supvr II	4	4	4	1,048–1,273	58,823	59,978
9	Supvr, EDP	7	7	7	1,048–1,273	103,438	105,552
10	Computer operations supvr I	3.8	4	4	863–1,048	47,334	48,588
11	Programmer II	9.2	10	10	863–1,048	117,624	120,349
12	Key data supvr IV	1	1	1	849–1,031	12,372	12,372
13	Tab operations supvr II	6.8	7	7	821–998	80,836	83,046
14	Supvng clerk II	2.7	2	2	734–893	21,212	21,432
15	Key data supvr III	2	2	2	734–893	20,865	21,388
16	Sr computer operator	11.5	13	13	710–863	126,671	130,384
17	Programmer I	2.2	1	1	746–863	9,472	9,936
18	Tab operations supvr I	1	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
19	Programmer trainee	0.3	1	1	676–783	8,112	8,520
20	Supvng clerk I	3.9	4	4	635–772	35,244	36,228
21	Key data supvr II	4	4	4	635–772	36,600	37,056
22	Computer operator	18.1	21	21	614–746	167,822	175,072
23	Sr steno	0.5	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
24	Sr tab mach operator	2.5	3	3	584–710	25,560	25,560
25	Sr clerk	13.6	17	17	548–666	131,160	132,952
26	Keypunch supvr I	–	3	3	548–666	19,728	20,736
27	Key entry supvr I	10.7	11	11	548–666	85,385	86,100
28	Tab mach operator	3.4	7	7	530–644	51,312	52,320
29	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	6,628	6,964
30	Clerk-typist II	6.1	8	8	457–614	52,326	52,614
31	DP student trainee	1.7	2	2	480–614	11,520	12,120
32	Computer operator trainee	5.4	6	6	556–614	42,334	43,968
33	Key entry operator	109.7	112	112	473–576	744,471	757,375
34	Keypunch operator	14.8	15	15	473–576	101,594	102,532
35	Clerk II	78.6	78	78	457–556	511,234	515,035
36	Clerk I	39	55	55	395–480	280,563	293,908
37	Key data operator trainee	4.6	15	15	415–457	75,900	79,620
38	Mech and tech occupational trainee	–	1	1	415–457	5,160	5,418
39	Temporary help	78.4	121.5	121.5	(407,222)	701,868	701,868
40	Overtime	5.4	–	–	(41,730)	–	–
41	Vessel Registration Section—						
42	Data Processing:						
43	Programmer II	0.3	–	–	–	–	–
44	Sr tab mach operator	0.3	–	–	–	–	–
45	Keypunch supvr I	0.3	–	–	–	–	–
46	Tab mach operator	0.9	–	–	–	–	–
47	Keypunch operator	1.7	–	–	–	–	–
48	Clerk II	0.2	–	–	–	–	–
49	Clerk I	0.3	–	–	–	–	–
50							
51	Totals, Authorized Positions	1,358.1	1,527.3	1,527.3	$8,663,720	$10,241,792	$10,413,641
52							
53							
54	**DIVISION OF DRIVERS LICENSES**						
55							
56	General Administration: [a]						
57	Division chief	1	1	1	$1,626–1,976	$23,712	$23,712
58	Asst division chief, program mgr	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,496	20,496
59	Manager IV	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
60	Driver improvement analyst IV	1	1	1	998–1,213	14,556	14,556
61	Manager III	3	3	3	998–1,213	43,204	43,668
62	Driver improvement analyst III	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
63	Manager I	1	1	1	783–950	11,400	11,400
64	Secretary I	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
65	Sr steno	1.1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
66	Sr clerk-typist	2	2	2	548–700	15,984	15,984
67	Steno II	3.3	4	4	492–628	27,618	27,924
68	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
69	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
70	Drivers License Operations:						
71	Manager IV	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
72	Driver improvement analyst IV	3.6	4	4	998–1,213	57,818	58,224
73	Office supvr I	–	1	1	863–1,048	10,356	10,860
74	Driver improvement analyst III	4.5	6	6	863–1,048	75,456	75,456
75	Driver improvement analyst II	3.2	6	6	783–950	67,545	68,400
76	Manager I	1	1	1	783–950	11,400	11,400
77	Supvng clerk II	4.7	5	5	734–893	51,672	52,128
78	Driver improvement analyst I	0.8	1	1	710–863	10,356	10,356
79	Supvng clerk I	19.2	22	22	635–772	198,686	199,992
80	Sr clerk-typist	3.3	3	3	548–700	23,945	23,976
81	Sr clerk	76.4	86.4	86.4	548–666	664,606	674,812
82							

83 For footnotes see the end of this agency presentation.
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DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**DIVISION OF DRIVERS LICENSES—**						
3	**Continued**						
4							
5	Drivers License Operations—Continued				SALARY RANGE		
6	Steno II	6	6.6	6.6	492–628	45,013	45,981
7	Clerk-typist II	109.6	152.4	152.4	457–614	962,689	985,203
8	TWX operator	9.5	10	10	505–614	66,144	69,008
9	Clerk II	524.7	447.5	447.5	457–556	3,311,882	3,355,945
10	File clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
11	Steno I	2.5	3	3	446–543	17,365	18,245
12	Clerk-typist I	49.4	34	34	415–505	187,073	195,622
13	Clerk I	219.2	195.3	195.3	395–480	1,111,665	1,083,916
14	Clerk	0.1	1	1	395–480	4,524	4,740
15	Government interne	0.2	–	–	–	–	–
16	Youth aid	0.6	–	–	–	–	–
17	Temporary help	23.9	45.6	45.6	(134,446)	267,304	267,304
18	Overtime	9.5	2	2	(59,112)	13,350	13,350
19	Driver Improvement:						
20	Driver improvement analyst V	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	17,700	17,700
21	Driver improvement analyst IV	4.4	4	4	998–1,213	56,160	57,760
22	Driver improvement analyst III	47.7	44	44	863–1,048	552,494	553,344
23	Driver improvement analyst II	98.1	95	95	783–950	1,080,255	1,083,000
24	Supvng clerk II	1	1	1	734–893	10,716	10,716
25	Driver improvement analyst I	15.5	13	13	710–863	140,182	140,076
26	Supvng steno I	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
27	Supvng clerk I	3	3	3	635–772	27,792	27,792
28	Sr steno	11.3	12	12	562–717	96,900	97,224
29	Sr clerk-typist	2	2	2	548–700	15,984	15,984
30	Sr clerk	8.7	9	9	548–666	67,640	69,096
31	Hearing transcriber-typist	12	15	15	548–666	111,555	116,028
32	Steno II	22.4	22	22	492–628	151,860	154,296
33	Clerk-typist II	71.8	89.5	89.5	457–614	573,190	586,610
34	Clerk II	20.4	25	25	457–556	156,562	160,242
35	Clerk-typist I	18.6	12	12	415–505	66,849	69,867
36	Clerk I	7.8	6	6	395–480	31,144	32,708
37	Temporary help	–	2.1	2.1	–	14,309	14,309
38	Financial Responsibility:						
39	Driver improvement analyst IV	–	1	1	998–1,213	11,976	12,576
40	Office supvr I	0.9	1	1	863–1,048	10,356	10,860
41	Driver improvement analyst III	2	2	2	863–1,048	25,152	25,152
42	Driver improvement analyst II	13.2	10	10	783–950	114,000	114,000
43	Supvng clerk II	1.8	1	1	734–893	10,672	10,716
44	Driver improvement analyst I	8.9	7	7	710–863	72,282	72,492
45	Supvng clerk I	2.2	3	3	635–772	27,678	27,792
46	Sr clerk-typist	2.8	3	3	548–700	20,986	22,038
47	Sr clerk	9.4	10	10	548–666	75,723	77,118
48	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
49	Clerk-typist II	49.2	59	59	457–614	373,370	382,735
50	Clerk II	65.9	87	87	457–556	546,849	558,868
51	Clerk-typist I	12.7	9	9	415–505	51,310	52,858
52	Clerk I	18.4	13	13	395–480	68,491	71,908
53	Temporary help	3.8	6.8	6.8	(19,289)	42,917	42,917
54	Overtime	–	0.8	0.8	(347)	3,997	3,997
55	Data Processing Section:						
56	DP manager III	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	17,280	18,138
57	DP manager I	0.8	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,316	16,860
58	DP manager I	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
59	Computer operations supvr II	4.9	5	5	1,048–1,273	68,048	70,685
60	Supvr, EDP	5	5	5	1,048–1,273	76,320	76,380
61	Computer operations supvr I	4	4	4	863–1,048	44,502	46,730
62	Programmer II	11.1	14	14	863–1,048	155,127	162,863
63	Supvng clerk II	2	2	2	734–893	21,432	21,432
64	Key data supvr III	2	2	2	734–893	21,388	21,432
65	Sr computer operator	7.5	8	8	710–863	76,865	79,312
66	Programmer I	2.9	–	–	746–863	–	–
67	Supvng clerk I	3.6	4	4	635–772	35,184	35,784
68	Key data supvr II	4.7	5	5	635–772	44,932	45,788
69	Computer operator	14.2	19	19	614–746	149,662	156,780
70	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
71	Sr clerk	15	17	17	548–666	130,723	132,627
72	Key entry supvr I	13.3	13	13	548–666	104,003	103,001
73	Keypunch supvr I	1	–	–	548–666	4,487	–
74	Steno II	0.9	1	1	492–628	9,879	7,188
75	Clerk-typist II	3.9	4	4	457–614	25,773	26,151
76	Computer operator trainee	5.7	4	4	556–614	28,147	29,232
77	Key entry operator	142.6	145	145	473–576	967,992	973,214
78	Key punch operator	7.9	4	4	473–576	38,566	29,594
79	Clerk II	88.3	88	88	457–556	624,172	581,869
80	Clerk I	41.3	33	33	395–480	178,012	185,345
81	Key data operator trainee	13.6	–	–	415–457	18,650	–
82	Temporary help	57.5	45.1	45.1	(325,075)	294,368	294,368
83	Overtime	3.2	3	3	(19,116)	26,670	26,670
84							
85	Totals, Authorized Positions	2,091.1	2,054.1	2,054.1	$13,889,438	$15,245,472	$15,340,984
86							

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**DIVISION OF FIELD OFFICE OPERATION**						
3							
4							
5	General Administration:				SALARY RANGE		
6	Division chief	1	1	1	$1,626–1,976	$23,712	$23,712
7	Asst division chief, program mgr	3	3	3	1,405–1,708	61,488	61,488
8	Manager V	10	10	10	1,213–1,475	177,000	177,000
9	Manager IV	4	4	4	1,100–1,337	64,176	64,176
10	Manager III	3	3	3	998–1,213	42,276	43,668
11	Manager II	3	3	3	863–1,048	37,728	37,728
12	Manager I	4.2	4	4	783–950	43,930	44,052
13	Secretary I	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
14	Sr steno	3	3	3	562–717	24,588	24,588
15	Steno II	2.5	2	2	492–628	14,376	14,376
16	Clerk-typist II	2.5	3	3	457–614	19,490	19,790
17	Central Control:						
18	Manager II	0.9	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
19	Manager I	–	1	1	783–950	10,905	11,400
20	Sr clerk	2.4	3	3	548–666	21,918	22,617
21	Clerk-typist II	4.7	5	5	457–614	32,310	32,598
22	Clerk II	18.9	22	22	457–556	139,736	142,088
23	Temporary help	10.6	13.3	13.3	(57,238)	81,556	81,556
24	General Services:						
25	Los Angeles Inquiry Center:						
26	Supvng clerk I	–	1	1	635–772	7,620	7,992
27	Sr clerk	2	2	2	548–666	15,984	15,984
28	TWX operator	1	1	1	505–614	7,368	7,368
29	Clerk II	14.2	18	18	457–556	114,440	116,382
30	Temporary help	–	0.5	0.5	–	3,066	3,066
31	Janitor	74.4	88.4	88.4	457–556	547,317	557,077
32	General Operations:						
33	Manager V	1.1	2	2	1,213–1,475	34,700	35,400
34	Manager IV	17.3	20	20	1,100–1,337	318,320	320,880
35	Manager III	49.7	44	44	998–1,213	638,840	640,464
36	Manager II	60.9	62	62	863–1,048	776,714	779,662
37	Manager I	138.3	142.6	142.6	783–950	1,607,357	1,614,243
38	Motor vehicle rep II	158.3	172	172	710–863	1,725,966	1,748,160
39	Sr drivers license examiner	1	1	1	710–863	10,356	10,356
40	Drivers license examiner	479.2	517	517	644–783	4,669,847	4,736,423
41	Motor vehicle rep I	2.3	2	2	584–710	17,040	17,040
42	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
43	Sr clerk	1.3	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
44	Sr cashier-clerk	45	48	48	548–666	377,488	380,537
45	Stock clerk	1	1	1	530–644	7,728	7,728
46	Steno II	3	3	3	492–628	21,564	21,564
47	Laborer	2	2	2	562–619	14,856	14,856
48	Clerk-typist II	150.3	176.5	176.5	457–614	1,103,901	1,132,847
49	TWX operator	1.8	2	2	505–614	14,736	14,736
50	Motor vehicle asst	416.1	430.5	430.5	505–614	3,114,816	3,140,028
51	Watchman	2.8	3	3	480–584	20,688	21,024
52	Clerk II	96.1	107	107	457–556	680,648	696,334
53	Telephone operator	0.6	1	1	457–556	5,622	5,910
54	Telephone operator	1.8	3	3	457–556	18,966	19,254
55	Cashier clerk II	35.6	33	33	457–556	218,763	219,388
56	Clerk-typist I	1.5	–	–	415–505	–	–
57	Clerk I	1	1	1	395–480	5,760	5,760
58	Temporary help	528.6	649.7	649.7	(2,955,723)	3,987,469	3,987,469
59	Overtime	9.5	16.9	16.9	(75,985)	105,484	105,484
60							
61	Totals, Authorized Positions	2,373.4	2,634.4	2,634.4	$18,195,168	$21,014,089	$21,209,729
62							
63	GRAND TOTALS, AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	6,401.9	6,827.4	6,827.4	$45,981,366	$52,235,495	$52,773,178

[a] Reflects transfer of manager V position from General Administration, Division of Drivers Licenses, to Legal Section, Departmental Administration and reclassified to associate counsel.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**New Car Dealers Policy and Appeals Board**						
3							
4	Totals, Authorized Positions	2	2	2	$27,437	$38,118	$38,508
5	Proposed New Positions:						
6	Steno II	–	–	0.5	492–628	–	3,027
7							
8	Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	0.5	–	–	$3,027
9							
10	Totals, New Car Dealers Policy and						
11	Appeals Board	2	2	2.5	$27,437	$38,118	$41,535
12							
13	**Departmental Administration**						
14							
15	Totals, Authorized Positions	577.3	609.6	609.6	$5,205,603	$5,696,024	$5,770,316
16	Workload and Administrative						
17	Adjustments:						
18	Positions Established:						
19	Compliance Services:						
20	Sr special investigator				SALARY RANGE		
21	(effective 1–1–71)	–	12	–	870–1,058	61,692	–
22	Special investigator	–	4	–	791–959	37,968	–
23	Clerk I-II (effective 1–1–71)	–	1	–	395–480	2,370	–
24	Temporary help	–	0.1	–	–	552	–
25	Fiscal and Business Management:						
26	Account clerk II	–	1	–	457–556	5,885	–
27	Clerk II (effective 12–1–70)	–	1	–	457–556	3,222	–
28	Temporary help	–	0.5	–	–	6,500	–
29	Personnel and Training:						
30	Temporary help	–	1.6	–	–	8,918	–
31	Research and Statistics:						
32	Temporary help	–	5.6	–	–	48,548	–
33	Operations and Management						
34	Analysis:						
35	Temporary help	–	0.8	–	–	4,498	–
36	Reduction in Authorized						
37	Positions:						
38	AMIS Coordination Unit:						
39	Asst DP systems analyst	–	–1	–1	863–1,048	–10,356	–10,860
40	Fiscal and Business Management:						
41	Sr clerk	–	–2	–2	548–666	–13,152	–13,824
42	Accounting technician	–	–1	–1	548–666	–6,576	–6,912
43	Stock clerk	–	–1	–1	530–644	–6,516	–6,840
44	Steno II	–	–1	–1	492–628	–6,054	–6,360
45	Laborer	–	–1	–1	562–619	–6,744	–7,068
46	Clerk-typist II	–	–1	–1	457–614	–5,622	–5,910
47	Photocopyist	–	–1	–1	505–614	–6,060	–6,360
48	Clerk II	–	–4	–4	457–556	–22,488	–23,640
49	Account clerk II	–	–5	–5	457–556	–28,110	–29,550
50	Temporary help	–	–7.4	–7.4	–	–44,703	–44,703
51	Research and Statistics:						
52	Temporary help	–	–	–5	–	–	–44,070
53							
54	Totals, Workload and						
55	Administrative						
56	Adjustments	–	2.2	–30.4	–	$23,772	–$206,097
57	Proposed New Positions:						
58	Compliance Services:						
59	Sr special investigator	–	–	12	870–1,058	–	126,552
60	Special investigator	–	–	7	791–959	–	68,316
61	Clerk II	–	–	1	457–556	–	5,622
62	Clerk I-II	–	–	1	395–480	–	4,980
63	Temporary help	–	–	0.6	–	–	3,312
64	Fiscal and Business Management:						
65	Clerk II	–	–	1	457–556	–	5,785
66	Account clerk II	–	–	1	457–556	–	6,185
67	Temporary help	–	–	2	–	–	12,082
68	Personnel and Training:						
69	Temporary help	–	–	3.2	–	–	17,836
70	Operations and Management						
71	Analysis:						
72	Clerk-typist II	–	–	1	457–614	–	5,622
73	Account clerk II	–	–	2	457–556	–	11,244
74	Overtime	–	–	0.2	–	–	2,700
75							
76	Totals, Proposed New						
77	Positions	–	–	32	–	–	$270,236
78							
79	Totals, Adjustments	–	2.2	1.6	–	$23,772	$64,139
80							
81	Totals, Departmental Administration	577.3	611.8	611.2	$5,205,603	$5,719,796	$5,834,455
82							
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DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**Division of Registration**						
3							
4	Totals, Authorized Positions	1,358.1	1,527.3	1,527.3	$8,663,720	$10,241,792	$10,413,641
5	Workload and Administrative						
6	Adjustments:						
7	Positions Established:						
8	Vehicle License and Title:						
9	Clerk-typist II—range B (effective 12-1-70)	–	2	–	SALARY RANGE 457–614	6,770	–
10	Motor vehicle asst (effective 12-1-70)	–	13	–	505–614	45,955	–
11	Temporary help	–	13	–	–	80,130	–
12	Vessel Registration:						
13	Manager III	–	1	–	998–1,213	12,784	–
14	Manager I	–	2	–	783–950	22,008	–
15	Supvng clerk II	–	1	–	734–893	10,716	–
16	Sr clerk	–	2	–	548–666	15,984	–
17	Sr cashier clerk	–	1	–	548–666	7,992	–
18	Steno II	–	1	–	492–628	6,054	–
19	Clerk-typist II	–	5	–	457–614	32,658	–
20	Clerk II	–	8	–	457–556	52,002	–
21	Clerk-typist I	–	1	–	415–505	5,140	–
22	Clerk I	–	3	–	395–480	15,994	–
23	Temporary help	–	2.1	–	–	12,742	–
24	Data Processing:						
25	Programmer II	–	1	–	863–1,048	10,524	–
26	Sr tab mach operator	–	1	–	584–710	7,368	–
27	Keypunch supvr I	–	1	–	548–666	6,912	–
28	Tab mach operator	–	3	–	530–644	20,832	–
29	Keypunch operator	–	5	–	473–576	32,116	–
30	Clerk II	–	1	–	457–556	6,110	–
31	Clerk I	–	1	–	395–480	5,200	–
32	Vehicle License and Title:						
33	Steno II	–	–1	–1	492–628	–6,054	–6,360
34	Clerk II	–	–31	–31	457–556	–174,282	–183,210
35	Clerk I	–	–28	–28	395–480	–136,080	–142,800
36	Temporary help	–	–7	–7	–	–40,320	–40,320
37	Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
38	Data Processing:						
39	Key punch supvr I	–	–3	–3	548–666	–19,728	–20,736
40	Sr clerk	–	–2	–2	548–666	–13,152	–13,824
41	Clerk I	–	–6	–6	395–480	–29,160	–30,600
42	Key data operator trainee	–	–15	–15	415–457	–75,900	–79,620
43	Temporary help	–	–17.5	–17.5	–	–101,080	–101,080
44							
45	Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–42.4	–110.5	–	–$179,765	–$618,550
46	Proposed New Positions:						
47	Vehicle License and Title:						
48	Motor vehicle asst	–	–	20	505–614	–	$122,775
49	Clerk II	–	–	4	457–556	–	22,488
50	Clerk-typist I	–	–	1	415–505	–	5,100
51	Clerk I	–	–	14	395–480	–	68,040
52	Temporary help	–	–	30.3	–	–	197,200
53	Vessel Registration:						
54	Manager III	–	–	1	998–1,213	–	13,420
55	Manager I	–	–	2	783–950	–	22,530
56	Supvng clerk II	–	–	1	734–893	–	10,716
57	Sr clerk	–	–	2	548–666	–	15,984
58	Sr cashier-clerk	–	–	1	548–666	–	7,992
59	Steno II	–	–	1	492–628	–	6,360
60	Clerk-typist II	–	–	5	457–614	–	33,360
61	Clerk II	–	–	8	457–556	–	52,602
62	Clerk-typist I	–	–	1	415–505	–	5,396
63	Clerk I	–	–	3	395–480	–	16,606
64	Temporary help	–	–	12.2	–	–	61,828
65	Data Processing:						
66	Programmer II	–	–	4	863–1,048	–	42,108
67	Sr tab mach opr	–	–	1	548–710	–	7,728
68	Keypunch supvr I	–	–	1	548–666	–	7,260
69	Tab mach opr	–	–	3	530–644	–	21,894
70	Keypunch opr	–	–	8	473–576	–	50,956
71	Clerk II	–	–	1	457–556	–	6,412
72	Key data opr trainee	–	–	4	415–457	–	20,400
73	Clerk I	–	–	2	395–480	–	10,322
74	Temporary help	–	–	3.1	–	–	17,906
75							
76	Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	133.6	–	–	$847,383
77							
78	Totals, Adjustments	–	–42.4	23.1	–	–$179,765	$228,833
79							
80	Totals, Division of Registration	1,358.1	1,484.9	1,550.4	$8,663,720	$10,062,027	$10,642,474
81							
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86							

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**Division of Drivers Licenses**						
3							
4	Totals, Authorized Positions	2,091.1	2,054.1	2,054.1	$13,889,438	$15,245,472	$15,340,984
5	Workload and Administrative						
6	Adjustments:						
7	Positions Established:						
8	Drivers License Operations:						
9	Clerk-typist II (effective				SALARY RANGE		
10	12-1-70)	–	1	–	457–614	3,222	–
11	Clerk II (effective 12-1-70)	–	11	–	–	35,442	–
12	Temporary help	–	1.3	–	–	4,450	–
13	Data Processing:						
14	Temporary help	–	3.4	–	–	20,700	–
15	Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
16	Drivers License Operations:						
17	Clerk-typist II	–	–2.4	–2.4	457–614	–13,493	–14,184
18	Clerk II	–	–9	–9	457–556	–50,598	–53,190
19	Clerk I	–	–35.2	–55.2	395–480	–171,072	–276,720
20	Temporary help	–	–15.8	–16.2	–	–92,620	–94,965
21	Driver Improvement:						
22	Clerk-typist I-II	–	–16	–16	457–614	–89,952	–94,560
23	Clerk I-II	–	–15	–22	457–556	–84,330	–128,004
24	Temporary help	–	–0.9	–1.7	–	–6,133	–11,584
25	Financial Responsibility:						
26	Clerk II	–	–40	–40	457–556	–224,880	–236,400
27	Temporary help	–	–0.8	–0.8	–	–5,049	–5,049
28	Data Processing:						
29	Sr clerk	–	–3	–3	458–666	–19,728	–20,736
30	Key entry operator	–	–19	–19	473–567	–110,580	–116,166
31	Clerk II	–	–11	–11	457–556	–61,842	–65,010
32	Temporary help	–	–8.1	–8.1	–	–52,869	–52,869
33							
34	Totals, Workload and Admin-						
35	istrative Adjustments	–	–159.5	–204.4	–	–$919,332	–$1,169,437
36	Proposed New Positions:						
37	Drivers License Operations:						
38	Clerk-typist II	–	–	1	457–614	–	5,785
39	Clerk II	–	–	11	457–556	–	63,635
40	Temporary help	–	–	1.3	–	–	7,620
41	Financial Responsibility:						
42	Clerk II	–	–	3	457–556	–	16,866
43	Temporary help	–	–	0.3	–	–	1,893
44	Data Processing:						
45	Sr computer operator	–	–	1	710–863	–	8,520
46	Clerk II	–	–	2	457–556	–	11,244
47	Temporary help	–	–	0.2	–	–	1,500
48							
49	Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	19.8	–	–	$117,063
50							
51	Totals, Adjustments	–	–159.5	–184.6	–	–$919,332	–$1,052,374
52							
53	Totals, Division of Drivers Licenses	2,091.1	1,894.6	1,869.5	$13,889,438	$14,326,140	$14,288,610
54							
55	**Division of Field Office Operation**						
56							
57	Totals, Authorized Positions	2,373.4	2,634.4	2,634.4	$18,195,168	$21,014,089	$21,209,729
58	Workload and Administrative						
59	Adjustments:						
60	Positions Established:						
61	General Services:						
62	Janitor	–	3.3	–	457–556	18,824	–
63	Janitor (effective 12-1-70)	–	0.4	–	457–556	1,323	–
64	General Operations:						
65	Manager I (effective 12-1-70)	–	1	–	783–950	6,041	–
66	Drivers license examiner						
67	(effective 12-1-70)	–	1	–	644–783	4,970	–
68	Motor vehicle asst						
69	(effective 12-1-70)	–	11	–	505–614	39,599	–
70	Temporary help	–	3	–	–	11,497	–
71	Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
72	Central Control:						
73	Clerk II	–	–2	–2	457–556	–11,244	–11,820
74	Temporary help	–	–3.3	–3.3	–	–20,236	–20,236
75	General Services:						
76	Janitor	–	–0.3	–0.3	457–556	–1,406	–1,478
77	Los Angeles Inquiry Center:						
78	Supvng clerk I	–	–1	–1	635–772	–7,620	–7,992
79	Clerk II	–	–4	–4	457–556	–22,488	–23,640
80	Temporary help	–	–0.5	–0.5	–	–3,066	–3,066
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DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**Division of Field Office Operation—Continued**						
3							
4							
5	Workload and Administrative Adjustments—Continued						
6	Reduction in Authorized Positions—Continued						
7	General Operations:				SALARY RANGE		
8	Motor vehicle rep II	–	–4	–4	710–863	–34,080	–35,808
9	Drivers license examiner	–	–10	–10	644–783	–77,280	–81,120
10	Clerk-typist II	–	–19	–19	457–614	–106,818	–112,290
11	Motor vehicle asst	–	–3.5	–3.5	505–614	–21,210	–22,260
12	Clerk II	–	–1	–1	457–556	–5,622	–5,910
13	Telephone operator	–	–2	–2	457–556	–11,244	–11,820
14	Temporary help	–	–52.9	–52.9	–	–324,647	–324,647
15							
16	Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–83.8	–103.5	–	–$564,707	–$662,087
17	Proposed New Positions:						
18	Central Control:						
19	Clerk II	–	–	1	457–556	–	5,622
20	Temporary help	–	–	0.2	–	–	1,226
21	General Services:						
22	Janitor	–	–	26.9	457–556	–	118,749
23	General Operations:						
24	Manager I	–	–	1	783–950	–	10,356
25	Motor vehicle rep II	–	–	4	710–863	–	34,080
26	Drivers license examiner	–	–	2	644–783	–	17,040
27	Clerk-typist II	–	–	15	457–614	–	84,330
28	Motor vehicle asst	–	–	26	505–614	–	160,629
29	Motor vehicle asst (effective 1-1-72)	–	–	1	505–614	–	3,030
30	Clerk II	–	–	15	457–556	–	84,330
31	Temporary help	–	–	5.6	–	–	35,437
32							
33	Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	97.7	–	–	$554,829
34							
35	Totals, Adjustments	–	–83.8	–5.8	–	–$564,707	–$107,258
36							
37	Totals, Division of Field Office Operation	2,373.4	2,550.6	2,628.6	$18,195,168	$20,449,382	$21,102,471
38							
39							
40	**SUMMARY**						
41							
42	Totals, Authorized Positions	6,401.9	6,827.4	6,827.4	$45,981,366	$52,235,495	$52,773,178
43	Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–283.5	–448.8	–	–1,640,032	–2,656,171
44	Proposed New Positions	–	–	283.6	–	–	1,792,538
45							
46	Totals, Adjustments	–	–283.5	–165.2	–	–$1,640,032	–$863,633
47							
48	TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	6,401.9	6,543.9	6,662.2	$45,981,366	$50,595,463	$51,909,545
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51							
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Headquarters Office at Sacramento

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72
I. Highway Program	$1,006,054,960	$915,278,666	$848,795,931
II. Toll Bridge Program	24,048,075	20,892,100	20,146,310
III. Local Assistance Program	49,767,990	94,633,856	50,599,309
IV. Highway-Railroad Crossings Program	5,618,375	8,684,359	6,700,000
Subtotals	$1,085,489,400	$1,039,488,981	$926,241,550
Revised revenue adjustment [a]	–	–	–20,000,000
TOTALS, PROGRAM	$1,085,489,400	$1,039,488,981	$906,241,550
State Highway Fund	*1,069,537,560*	*1,027,008,981*	*893,047,540*
State portion—Support	*(111,951,326)*	*(123,590,590)*	*(126,029,013)*
State portion—Local Assistance	*(20,483,936)*	*(25,827,026)*	*(16,970,000)*
State portion—Capital Outlay	*(459,856,694)*	*(360,658,203)*	*(343,529,218)*
San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Toll Revenue Fund	*1,047,350*	*368,390*	–
San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Construction Fund	*22,860*	–	–
Southern Crossing Planning and Design Fund	*1,101,550*	*2,002,060*	*2,154,730*
San Diego-Coronado Bridge Construction Fund	*5,647,950*	*619,110*	*2,251,000*
San Diego-Coronado Bridge—Special Deposit Fund	*848,140*	*974,050*	*965,970*
San Francisco Bay Bridges—Special Deposit Fund	*4,764,740*	*5,345,120*	*4,607,520*
Richmond-San Rafael Bridge—Special Deposit Fund	*682,600*	*886,300*	*785,970*
Carquinez Strait Bridges Construction Fund	–	*50,000*	–
Carquinez Strait Bridges—Special Deposit Fund	*1,236,560*	*1,442,360*	*1,366,680*
Vincent Thomas Bridges—Special Deposit Fund	*427,840*	*494,510*	*525,570*
Vincent Thomas Construction Fund	*172,250*	*11,000*	–
Future Bond Fund	–	*287,100*	*536,570*
Personnel man-years	18,402	18,750	18,600

The Department of Public Works Program

California's population growth over the next 20 years is estimated to be approximately nine million; a 45 percent increase over the current number. Based on trends over the past decade, an increase of 6.5 million automobiles will be associated with this expansion of the state's population.

To serve the most important transportation needs of over 20 million Californians, the State Legislature has provided a highway system of approximately 16,600 miles. This state highway system, along with some 150,000 miles of local roads and streets, provided traffic service for the 11.4 million California motor vehicles that traveled nearly 110 billion vehicle-miles in 1968. In 1969, mileage traveled had increased to an estimated 112 billion, an increase of 2 percent.

In response to the ever-increasing public needs for the transportation of goods and people, at adequate service levels, the Department of Public Works plans, builds, maintains, and operates the state highway system including toll bridges as an integral part of an overall state transportation system. The purpose of this system is to fulfill the needs of the people and the communities of California for a safe, efficient transportation means which is an integral part of a statewide transportation system, which gives full consideration to providing the optimum mobility and choice of alternatives, to coordination with statewide land use planning, and to the enhancement of social, economic and environmental factors. This is accomplished through the conduct of four major programs:

The Highway Program
The Toll Bridge Program
The Local Assistance Program
The Highway-Railroad Crossings Program

The Highway Program

The purpose of the Highway Program is to provide a safe, efficient, serviceable, and environmentally compatible system of state highways which will:

Connect all major population and economic centers of the state

Provide for continuity of travel into, through, and as necessary, around urban areas

Provide integrated, area-wide service along major traffic corridors within urban areas

Connect with major highways in adjacent states

Furnish routes to major military installations and recreational, agricultural, and industrial areas as desired by the public

The Highway Program is composed of program elements for highway planning, rights-of-way, construction, maintenance, and administration.

These program elements include specific efforts for providing additional service, improved safety, improved operational efficiency and greater environmental compatibility.

The Toll Bridge Program

The purpose of the Toll Bridge Program is to provide bridge structures across waterways which interrupt transportation corridors when the magnitude of construction of such facilities is so great that special funding and engineering efforts are required. The Toll Bridge Program is composed of program elements for construction and operations.

[a] At the time of the budget printing this adjustment had not been considered by the State Highway Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

The Department of Public Works Program—Continued

The Local Assistance Program

The purpose of the Local Assistance Program is to assist and coordinate the efforts of the cities, counties and the state so as to provide the best overall system of highway transportation service. The Local Assistance Program is composed of program elements for:

- County Roads (Federal-aid Secondary and Federal-aid Secondary Matching)
- County Roads and City Streets (Urban Extensions)
- TOPICS Projects
- Emergency Damage Repairs, Off-State Highways
- Work For Other Agencies

The Highway-Railroad Crossings Program

The purpose of the Highway-Railroad Crossings Program is to assist the efforts of cities, counties, railroads and the Public Utilities Commission to prevent deaths injuries, and property damage accidents at crossings of railroads and highways The program is composed of program elements for:

- Grade Separations
- Grade Crossing Protection Improvements
- Maintenance of Automatic Grade Crossing Protection Devices

I. HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Statewide Planning and Programming

Need

Statewide highway system planning and programming is needed to relate the highway transportation system to the social and economic activities of the communities and to provide direction in the provision of a statewide transportation network which is responsive to the needs of the people. The planning process must be continuing so that it will reflect the changing values of the people it serves. Also, it must develop long-range planning policies, priorities, and program plans.

Objectives

1. Determine and evaluate factors which have impact on the highway program in terms of mission or role, acceptance and support, and degree of accomplishment.
2. Develop a long-range plan which embodies an appropriate response to the above factors and which incorporates the best estimate of a program having the maximum chance of success.
3. Plan the development of the entire state highway system in a systematic manner, integrate this with local governments' and other transportation systems, and provide for the effective allocation of resources to the highway program.

Output

1. Adopt general plans in which the transportation element is in balance with the type and intensity of land use.
2. Develop annual state highway budget including capital outlay and necessary support.
3. Project travel volumes to be accommodated on state and local road systems.
4. Recommend to the Legislature on the role and function of the state highway system (required by Section 256 of the Streets and Highways Code).
5. Prepare quadrennial reports of needs on state and local road systems (required by Sections 188.8 and 2156 of the Streets and Highways Code).
6. Prepare annual highway planning report which documents highway program emphasis, planning premises, policies, priorities, and planned courses of action. It will also identify issues needing resolution.
7. Prepare multiyear financial plan, which translates plans stated in the annual highway planning report into action programs.
8. Write miscellaneous reports dealing with system-wide issues for Congress, the Legislature, and department management.

Authority

Section 188.8—Streets and Highways Code.
Section 256—Streets and Highways Code.

General Description

Highway system planning and programming is planning on a broad statewide or regional basis rather than planning for specific projects. It is needed to predict the future social and economic activities of the people of the state and to plan for the proper state highway system to serve these activities. It serves to define the role and function of the state highway system and the levels of service to be provided by this system. There are two subprograms under statewide planning:

Environmental Planning

This subprogram includes planning studies and activities directed at evaluating, responding to, and influencing social, economic, and environmental factors which give direction to highway system planning on a statewide basis. Urban area transportation studies are a typical example of environmental planning.

The statewide and regional phases of the community environmental factors effort is included.

Continuing, comprehensive, cooperative, statewide, regional, and urban area transportation studies are required to assist in planning transportation systems which will support future social and economic activities. Functional classification studies, done in cooperation with local and other agencies having an interest in transportation, assist the Legislature in assigning the state's role in total street and highway transportation. Levels of service are determined and a model highway system is developed to provide the appropriate levels of service for various periods in the future. Adjustments to state high system are recommended to serve the state's role best.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

The Department of Public Works Program—Continued

I. HIGHWAY PROGRAM—Continued

Statewide Planning and Programming—Continued

Resources Management

The objectives of this subprogram are to provide guidance and direction in the effective allocation of resources to the highway program. It includes such activities as the development of a model state highway system, the determination of statewide needs, the development of planning goals, the preparation of multiyear program instructions and program plans, the development of budget instructions, and the preparation of budgets. Detailed program plan preparation and review involved assignment of priorities and scheduling for approximately 2,000 projects, costing $7.1 billion, to be financed through 1978–79.

The magnitude of needs on the various programs within the overall state highway program are determined. The needs on the model highway system are determined for various future periods. The benefits that would accrue from various levels of investment in different programs and in improvement of alternative route segments are determined. Cost effectiveness and tradeoff studies are performed. Multiyear financial workload information plans and state highway budgets are developed.

The increase in 1970–71 and further increase in 1971–72 is a reflection of anticipated increased activity in urban transportation planning to comply with federal requirements. It also reflects changes in our accounting system.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Statewide planning and programming	$5,717,873	$8,950,000	$9,030,000

Rights-of-Way

Need

In accordance with the statutes, the property required for public works such as highways must be purchased by means of payment of "Just Compensation." State and federal law require that necessary relocation of families and businesses will be accomplished in such a manner as to assure that adequate decent, safe and sanitary housing is available to them.

Current trends toward emphasis on preservation of the environment, as well as community cohesiveness and identity, require that ever increasing attention be given to consideration of these factors.

There is also a need to achieve maximum utilization of existing highway rights-of-way in order to provide more positive impact of governmental ownership and transportation use on the surroundings of the highway system.

In addition, there is a sizeable amount of land which has been acquired by the state for highway purposes which from time to time becomes excess to state needs. In most instances, the excess land is acquired to alleviate excessive damages which would otherwise accrue to affected property owners. It is necessary that disposal of these lands proceed as quickly as possible in order to return ownership to private use and to return the invested funds to the State Highway Fund for use in constructing or maintaining the highway system.

Objectives

1. To expand the consideration of socioeconomic and environmental factors and to promote greater awareness among other governmental bodies and the general public of the department's concern for community and environmental effects.

2. To acquire the needed rights-of-way in advance of scheduled construction in a fair and equitable manner and to plan such acquisitions so as to maximize the public return on the amounts of money received and at the same time minimize relocation problems.

3. To assure that decent, safe and sanitary housing is available for relocation of displaced families at no additional cost to those displaced, and where such housing is not available to develop or cause to be developed, adequate housing for such families.

4. To promote, where feasible, maximum usage of highway rights-of-way through leases to both private organizations and governmental agencies.

5. To minimize the holdings of lands which are determined to no longer be required for highway purposes.

General Description

1. Planning—Community and Environmental Factors

A. Gathers information, identifies, analyzes and evaluates significant issues and benefits which will accrue the communities or their environments by reason of planned highway system development.

B. Provides documented studies and reports as required to assure that highway location and design decisions can give full consideration to these potential effects.

2. Acquisition

A. Provides maps and documents required for acquisition of title to rights-of-way.

B. Determines fair market value of required properties.

C. Negotiates for the purchase of land and improvements.

D. Manages rentals and leasing of acquired properties for interim periods preceding construction; pro-

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

I. HIGHWAY PROGRAM—Continued

Rights-of-Way—Continued

vides for clearance improvements from rights-of-way by sale or demolition; rents or leases acquired properties for multiple use of rights-of-way and disposes of properties which are excess to highway needs by sale or exchange.

E. Arranges relocation and removal of public and private utility facilities as required.

F. Assists in relocation of all families and businesses which are dislocated for highway construction; arranges for compensation of dislocated families and businesses where moving expenses or supplemental payments are allowed or required under state or federal law; where decent, safe and sanitary relocation housing is not available, develops such housing by coordinating resources of local, state and federal agencies with financial, development and construction capabilities in the private sector to the end that replacement housing is provided.

Output

1. Planning—Community and Environmental Factors—Multidisciplined expertise is rapidly being developed and obtained to further the objectives of this activity. Inventories of planned highway projects are being made to determine methods and extent of studies required, and more detailed and comprehensive community and environmental factor studies are being carried out at all stages of highway planning. Output will be expressed in terms of increased number of highway projects which have received special study and consideration of socioecoumic and environmental factors.

2. Acquisition—The acquisition work of the department for the last several years has consisted of continuous and orderly acquisition of property on 900 to 1,000 highway projects from 6,000 owners annually. The annual cost of rights-of-way has risen steadily through this period. The steady increase is attributable to a geueral iucrease in California real property value; increased development throughout the state; additional necessity of construction of projects in urban areas; safer and more locally compatible highway facilities; as well as increased services which must be furnished the public such as relocation assistance for displaced families and businesses.

3. Multiple Use of Rights-of-Way and Disposal of Excess Lands—During the 1969–70 fiscal year a number of new and extensive proposals for public and private developments on highway rights-of-way were generated, considered and accomplished. Income from these activities, in addition to rentals of properties held for future highway use and the sale of excess lands, generated an income in excess of $18.4 million. In addition, passage of legislation allowing the use of rights-of-way aud sale of excess lands to local governmental agencies for park development was put into action. A large number of such potential park developments got underway or were under active consideration at the end of the year.

4. Utilities—During the 1969–70 fiscal year in excess of 750 agreements for necessary relocation of public and private utility facilities were obtained. Approximately $17 million was expended for these purposes.

5. Relocation—During the recent fiscal year moving expense payments, discontiuued business allowances and supplemental replacement housing payments were made to more than 5,500 families aud businesses. These expenditures as required by state and federal law amounted to approximately $3,500,000. Replacement housing developmeuts were either put under way or entered into active planning stages in several areas of the state, including the Watts area of Los Angeles where a number of dwellings were moved from au airport clearance project and relocated in the vicinity of an interstate highway project.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Rights-of-way	$168,003,309	$176,254,000	$126,929,200

Construction

1. ENGINEERING

General—The engineering effort necessary to insure the continued new construction, upgrading and operational improvement of the state highway system can be divided into the following categories:

—Project Studies, Management and Control
—Design Engineering
—Traffic Engineering
—Construction Engineering

These various phases of engineering work comprise that effort necessary to develop and administer highway projects from inception (initiating studies to resolve an identified deficiency) to completion of a project.

a. PROJECT STUDIES, MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

Need

Prior to construction of the segments of a new highway or major improvement to au existing highway certain studies are conducted. These include traffic studies, route studies, community and environmental factors studies among others. In the aggregate these comprise a feasibility study for each project. These studies determine where, why, when and what is necessary.

This phase of engineering is necessary to provide a continuing inventory of projects for design and subsequent construction. As a result of this effort, the state highway system improvements are specifically defined for an 8- to 11-year period. This allows for planning and preparation at both the local and state level on an orderly basis.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

I. HIGHWAY PROGRAM—Continued

Construction—Continued

Objectives

1. Perform all necessary planning and studies to determine appropriate type of improvement and to effect timely adoptions of route locations where required according to established schedules.

2. Publicize the initiation of route studies and insure thorough coordination with all affected agencies of government at the federal, state and local levels.

3. Improve and maintain a realistic schedule for route adoptions. This schedule should minimize the leadtime between initiation of route studies and completion of a project while, on the other hand, providing adequate time for proper planning and development, particularly at the local level. All studies and planning must properly consider environmental, economic and social impact.

4. Encourage early and maximum community involvement—both public and individual citizen—in the planning process.

5. Pursue the above-stated objectives, collect data, evaluate alternatives, and submit information to the California Highway Commission to enable them to base route adoption decisions on a balanced consideration of socioeconomic, environmental and engineering factors.

Output

Planning is directly related to the major construction program. Project study and route adoption output is measured ultimately by the value of acquired rights-of-way and the cost of construction at the time projects go to contract. This is often 10 years or more after planning studies are concluded.

General Description

In general, this phase of engineering involves the planning effort devoted to specific projects or locations, including preparation of project reports, holding of public hearings, and adoption of routes.

Workload Information

Historically the engineering cost for project studies has averaged about 0.5 percent of the construction contract cost. It is expected that this percentage of 0.5 will continue in 1970–71 and 1971–72.

To meet this schedule and to provide sufficient leadtime for projects to be constructed after 1978–79, there are currently some route location studies underway.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Project studies, management and control	$9,998,002	$9,648,900	$8,638,600

b. DESIGN ENGINEERING

Need

As part of the overall engineering effort involved in the development of the highway system, this phase provides the necessary design services to define right-of-way limits and complete the detailed plans, specifications and estimates for projects scheduled for construction in the near future.

Objectives

Develop the best possible design standards for safe, effective highway service.

Prepare detailed plans for the construction of highway facilities upon routes adopted by the California Highway Commission in accordance with needs and as related to available funding.

Provide for proper appearance and protection of roadway areas through the design of appropriate landscaping and functional tree planting plans.

Provide for design of appropriate roadside rest facilities for the safety and convenience of the traveling public.

Conduct research and special studies on a continuous basis to assure that design concepts and standards are updated and improved as appropriate.

Apply special criteria and techniques to projects on the State Scenic Highway System as designated by the Legislature.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Dollar value of design plans prepared	$573,000,000	$650,000,000	$646,000,000

General Description

Design engineering is that effort devoted to the preparation of plans, specifications and estimates for highway construction, including necessary coordination with local jurisdictions, negotiation of agreements, holding of hearings, advertising for bids and the award of contracts.

Workload Information

The basic workload unit used for design engineering is the dollar value of plans produced for every man-year expended. Although this factor can vary significantly from project to project or district to district because of project size or complexity, division-wide this output is anticipated to increase from a norm of $170–175,000/man-year in 1969–70 to $180–185,000/man-year in 1970–71 and 1971–72.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Design engineering	$48,672,011	$52,933,262	$52,021,200

c. TRAFFIC ENGINEERING

Need

Due to ever-changing traffic volumes and patterns, in order to insure safe and efficient operation of existing and new facilities, it is necessary to maintain constant traffic surveillance and provide continual study and investigation.

Objectives

1. To increase the safety of traffic upon the highway.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

I. HIGHWAY PROGRAM—Continued

Construction—Continued

2. To obtain optimum utilization of the existing highway facilities.

3. To apply uniformly national and state standards for controlling, directing and assisting public traffic.

4. To provide statistical basis for measuring the need and the effect of improvements on the highway.

5. To be responsive to suggested traffic changes or new measures proposed by the public, legislature or expert committees.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Traffic Safety Projects:			
Number of projects	501	520	550
Dollar value of projects	$8,566,107	$13,576,000	$16,000,000

In addition, expenditures should provide annually:

1. Accident data needed by all levels of the Transportation Agency.

2. Current traffic volume and movement data required by all levels of the Transportation Agency.

3. Inventories of highways, highway features and control devices.

4. Manuel of standard traffic practices and policies.

5. Traffic safety and operational projects to correct or improve problem locations.

6. New or revised standards to improve safety and traffic flow.

General Description

Major types of work chargeable to traffic engineering include:

1. Surveillance of traffic.

2. Updating traffic records and statistics. (exclusive of the "Traffic Census" activities charged to "Statewide Planning and Programming)".

3. Analyzing and reporting on traffic problem area.

4. Developing and establishing improved traffic operational procedures.

5. Development criteria and establishing geometric criteria for traffic safety.

6. Making field reviews to determine the effectiveness of traffic control procedures and devices.

7. Initial traffic problem investigations and reports.

8. Preparation and updating a traffic manual on policy and procedures.

9. Making parking speed zone investigations and reports.

10. Liaison and communication with the public and political agencies on traffic matters.

11. Traffic signing.

The work charges to this program deals with broad use of the state highway facility, basic planning for improvement programs and developing improvement operational procedures.

Workload Information

The current budgeted program level is expected to continue into the near future.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Traffic engineering	$6,044,538	$5,010,000	$4,920,000

d. CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING

Need

The basic function of construction engineering is to furnish administrative support to the highway construction portion of the total transportation effort of the Department of Public Works.

This support is directed to the accomplishment of the highway construction program with full consideration of the socioeconomic problems, the impact of construction upon ecology and the environment.

Inherent in the process is the necessity to provide an overview to promote uniformity in the administration of contracts and the necessity to provide continuity by bridging with experience the changes necessary in order to utilize new techniques in the construction industry.

Staff effort is necessary to provide assistance in adjudication of contractural disputes; major contract changes; equipment rental rates; specification review.

Objectives

1. Provide required engineering supervision and administration of highway contract elements during the construction phase of the highway system program.

2. Provide, on a continuing basis, monitoring of construction engineering costs.

3. Complete study and implement specifications for air, water, and noise pollution control by January 1, 1972.

4. Complete the revision and restructuring of the Construction Manual, including a second volume treating labor compliance and EEO, by January 1, 1972.

5. Continue committee effort in connection with biennial updating of Standard Specifications.

Output

Output can best be expressed in terms of the dollar amount paid to the contractor during any given fiscal year.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Payments to Contractors	$570,000,000	$555,000,000	$494,000,000

General Description

Construction Engineering generally involves the supervision of construction activities, basic control and layout staking, inspection of work in progress, sampling and testing of materials and processes, measurement and calculation of quantities, maintenance of records, making of contract changes and adjustments, developing of cost controls and guidelines, insuring contractor compliance to contract provisions, labor laws and fair employment practices.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Construction engineering	$49,980,051	$51,380,815	$47,143,900

Note: Construction Engineering would have dropped commensurate with payments to contractors if not for salary increase in 1970–71.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

I. HIGHWAY PROGRAM—Continued

Construction—Continued

Workload Information

The basic workload factor used for construction engineering is the norm established by dividing contractor pay by the number of man-years assigned to this function. For the years shown above, this norm is between $158,000 and $164,000 per man-year. Another means of determining and monitoring overhead expenditures (input), is expressed as a percent of overhead cost to contractor pay. This percentage should not exceed 10 percent.

2. CONTRACTS

a. MAJOR CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT

Need

Recent estimates place the cost to correct current state highway deficiencies at about $7.6 billion. This is the estimate of the value of construction needed to bring California highways up to a reasonable standard of service considering capacity, safety, and operation characteristics.

Major construction and improvement needs can also be expressed in terms of potential benefits which would accrue if these needs were accommodated. The realization of these benefits is delayed because of the inability to accommodate all the needs. For example, potential safety benefits over the next 20 years, if the $7.6 billion now needs for major construction and improvement were accommodated, are estimated to be:

Lives saved	20,700
Injuries prevented	722,000
Accidents prevented	1,140,000

Other potential benefits, such as reduced delay and user benefits, would also accrue from accommodating the now needs. Future estimates for these benefits will be provided by program measures presently being developed.

Objectives

To close the deficiency gap by providing new highways or by upgrading existing highways in order to provide service, reduce congestion, reduce delays or improve safety. This is the main thrust of the highway program. Immediate objectives are to complete the interstate highway system in California and to most effectively improve those portions of the state highway system which are deficient.

Output

Proposed for 1971–72 fiscal year is $407 million which is slightly lower than the 1970–71 total of $434 million. Total expenditures and obligations for major construction in 1969–70 was $569 million. Future trends as to the total money available for major construction cannot be predicted with much certainty because of the input variations. For example, the federal subventions may vary greatly depending each year on congressional action and administrative control of the actual money releases. Another unpredictable aspect is that road user funds may vary depending upon state legislative action.

The new budget will finance construction of 165 miles of multilane freeways, the widening of 30 miles of existing freeways, and the addition of 10 miles of auxiliary lanes aimed at improving freeway operational qualities.

It will also construct about 21 miles of two-lane expressways and 40.5 miles of two-lane conventional highways, and construct or widen 6.5 miles of multilane conventional facilities.

General Description

Major construction and improvement projects are those generally costing in excess of $100,000 which provide substantial and permanent new facilities or improvements to existing facilities. The major share of the projects in this category are included as individual projects in the construction program of the annual state highway budget as adopted by the State Highway Commission. Projects may be added during the budget year by separate resolutions of the commission if additional funds become available from any source, including savings from low bids and moneys reverted to the contingency fund upon the completion of contracts.

The major construction and improvement portion of the 1971–72 budget—the portion concerned with projects generally costing more than $100,000 which provide substantial and permanent new facilities or improvements to existing facilities—contrasts sharply in two particulars with the one anticipated when the Highway Commission approved an eight-year highway planning program in the spring of 1970.

It reflects a loss of $85.2 million in federal aid for California highways, the largest part of which had been earmarked for construction projects on interstate system freeways, and the shifting of approximately $37 million for highway construction to the 13 more densely populated southern counties from the 45 counties of the north.

This shift was caused by recently passed legislation which changes the statutory formula for the allocation of state highway funds from 55% South—45% North to 60% South—40% North.

Additionally it contains such projects as constructing interchanges to convert sections from expressway to freeway standards, replacing narrow bridges with wider structures, repairing damaged pavements and bridge decks, installing or modifying traffic signals, median barriers and safety railing, and constructing railroad underpasses and overheads, truck stops and passing lanes.

Unlike the budgets of previous years, the construction of roadside rests and landscaping, tree and functional planting projects are not included in the major construction section. Rather, the commission has created two new program elements with specific funding levels.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Major construction and improvement	$577,676,772	$441,160,050	$406,488,800

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

I. HIGHWAY PROGRAM—Continued

Construction—Continued

b. HIGHWAY PLANTING

Need

The construction of major highway projects, approximately 300 per year, create needs for planting which is an integral part of moderu highway design and development. Highway planting is needed to solve functioual problems on the highway, such as safety, screening, and maintenance. Planting is required to resolve functional problems related to physical and visual conflicts with adjacent uses, such as noise and views. Highway planting is also needed to provide a pleasant driving environment and to make the facility compatible with the surroundings through which it passes. The public's desires have been stated iu many cases where the guarantee of project landscaping or planting has been necessary to obtain freeway agreements.

Objectives

1. The primary objective of the planting effort is to provide apppropriate planting for each section of highway in order to make the highway facility aesthetically compatible with the area it traverses. For the highway user and nonuser this means enhancing the appearance of the facilities maintaining optimum maintenance and operating characteristics from a safety and economic viewpoint.

2. Planting on interstate highways historically are budgeted approximately three years following construction; for other than interstate bighways program planting for just over four years following construction.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Number of acres	–	1,138	915
Miles of functional planting	–	28	17
Number of trees	–	95	700

Authority

Assembly Concurrent Resolution Number 132, dated June 13, 1957:

> ". . . to give full consideration to functional plantiug and highway beautification" and ". . . to give more attention to enhancement of the appearauce of highways (particularly in metropolitan areas), not only by means of landscaping but also iu the original design of structures and roadways."

General Description

In order to accomplish the above objectives, it is necessary to install highway planting through an orderly scheduling of projects. The planting should be done as soon as practical after completion of the highway construction. These projects consist mainly of placing trees, shrubs, ground cover, grasses, and appurteuant irrigation systems.

The plans for planting projects are developed by the department's staff, with installation accomplished by private contractors. The one-time average engineering costs associated with this type of project is approximately 15 percent.

Workload Information

Beginning with the 1970–71 fiscal year budget, a separate line item was established for highway planting. An annual level of funding was set and au eight-year statewide planting program has been developed.

For 1971–72, an allowance of $300,000 has been added to provide for the estimated cost of implementing the Marler-Johnson bill. (This bill provides that the director may lease nonoperating rights-of-way to municipalities or other local agencies for public purposes and may contribute toward the cost of developing local parts or recreatioual facilities on such areas.)

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Highway planting	–	$9,276,560	$9,300,000

c. SAFETY ROADSIDE RESTS

Need

Fatigued drivers require strategically placed, off-highway locations where they may rest iu safety. By providing these facilities the overall safety of the highway is enhanced by encouraging the fatigued driver to seek rest and thereby to keep that driver from becomiug a potential accident victim.

Objectives

To complete all safety roadside rests on the interstate highway system to acceptable standards within the interstate period (currently by 1977–78). The total interstate safety roadside rest system will coutain 98 individual units, 60 of which remaiu to be completed.

Output

Actual 1969–70	Proposed 1970–71	Proposed 1971–72
9 complete units plus first stage construction on 6 additional units	8 complete units plus first stage construction on 2 additional units	11 complete units 11 upgrades of existing units and first stage construction on 2 additional units

Authority

The construction and maintenauce of a safety roadside rest system is authorized under Article 7 of the Streets and Highways Code.

General Description

This item covers the construction of safety roadside rests which was included as part of the major construction and improvement item in former budgets.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Safety roadside rests	–	–	$4,075,000

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

I. HIGHWAY PROGRAM—Continued

Construction—Continued

d. MINOR IMPROVEMENT AND BETTERMENT

Need

With this item, the commission has provided the means for the department to move rapidly in correcting minor deficiencies to reduce or eliminate hazards and prevent more extensive damage to highway facilities.

Objectives

To make minor improvements on existing highways by providing such items as channelization, drainage improvement, highway lighting or by reconstruction of the travelled way. Each project undertaken must be less than $10,000.

Output

Actual expenditure 1969–70 fiscal years: $1,288,148 on 542 projects.

Authority

The Streets and Highways Code, Section 143, relating to budgeting authorizes this line item.

General Description

Projects in this category involved reconstruction and correction of minor deficiencies, many of an emergency nature which cannot be foreseen and formalized into a regular program.

Minor improvement and betterment projects are limited to a maximum of $10,000 each. The limit was raised from $5,000 to $10,000 by 1969 Legislature. They are financed from an annual budget allocation approved by the California Highway Commission as a part of the state highway budget. This program is administered directly by the Division of Highways, with quarterly reports of projects authorized and status of funds made to the commission.

Workload Information

It is anticipated that needs for this component will remain about the same in future years.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Minor improvement and betterment	$1,311,938	$1,553,546	$1,500,000

e. THIN BLANKET PROGRAM AND DEFERRED SEAL COATS

Need

There are approximately 44,000 lane miles of highway in the state highway system. Some 30,600 of these lane miles are of asphalt construction. If they are not periodically rejuvenated, asphalt roadways weaken from wear and weathering which reduces the level of service, generates high maintenance costs, and requires added capital outlay for reconstruction.

Objectives

The objective of the resurfacing program is to resurface all asphalt concrete pavements every 8 to 10 years depending upon conditions, and to place seal coats on recently completed asphalt pavement.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Lane Miles:			
Blanket	1,702	1,942	1,780
Seal	260	237	440
Total	1,926	2,179	2,220

Authority

Sections 90, 91, 92, et al. of the Streets and Highways Code which generally require that roads be maintained as necessary for convenient or proper operation.

General Description

The resurfacing program increases the life of marginal road surfaces, prevents excessively high maintenance costs, protects structural qualities, improves riding qualities, and improves the appearance of highway roadbeds. It accomplishes this through construction projects (contracts) which apply thin blankets of asphalt concrete to older sections of roadway, and deferred seal coats to recently completed construction projects.

The program is conducted on a three-year basis and is updated once each year. Each district submits a recommended program based upon field reviews to determine where needs are the greatest. The proposed programs are developed considering other program alternatives then reviewed by headquarters' representatives who integrate them into a statewide program. A pavement condition rating system, which considers factors such as number of cracks, extent of wear, and smoothness, is used as a criteria to assist in establishing priority lists.

Workload Information

Ideally, asphalt pavements should be resurfaced every 8 to 10 years. An annual program of from 3,000 to 4,000 lane miles would be required to provide this frequency. Our current program is set at 2,200 lane miles per year because:

—Maintenance patching and sealing is more appropriate for some sections of roadway.
—Some pavements are resurfaced or replaced by new highway construction.
—Many miles of new surfacing have not yet reached the age where they should begin the resurfacing cycle.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Thin blanket program and deferred seal coats	$6,891,099	$8,250,000	$9,211,000

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

I. HIGHWAY PROGRAM—Continued

Construction—Continued

f. EMERGENCY PROJECTS

Need

As a result of floods, slides slipouts, accidents, weather conditions or other unusual or unexpected damage, emergency work is needed to be performed on highways or bridges to protect the public from imminent danger or to prevent property damage or the closure of a highway urgently needed by the traveling public.

Objectives

To have an available source of funds for emergency projects in order to provide emergency work of the degree or type which does not fall within highway maintenance and which cannot await funding action at a regular CHC meeting.

Output

In the 1969–70 fiscal year five projects were started using these emergency funds.

Authority

CHC Resolution RM-70-31 dated October 1, 1969 authorized this emergency fund for the 1969–70 fiscal year. The Streets and Highways Code Section 92 provides legal authority.

General Description

When unusual and unexpected damage to a highway occurs time is of the essence to protect the public from imminent danger to prevent property damage or to prevent a closure of a highway urgently needed by the traveling public. It is essential that the needed emergency work not only be started without delay but also the necessary financing be available. As time is the primary factor, the addition of a new project to the construction budget by action of the commission at its scheduled monthly meeting could introduce a delay in starting emergency work. This budget item has been established to provide for this emergency funding.

Workload Information

This is an emergency fund for use in unanticipated situations. No work plan is used.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Emergency projects	$343,990	$750,000	$400,000

g. SIGNS DELINEATION AND TRAFFIC SERVICE

Need

To provide the highway user with the visual and protective devices and other traffic service features on and along a highway needed to insure the safe and efficient movement of vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

Objectives

Install or place warning, regulatory and informational signs pavement stripes, and other traffic control devices on and along the highway and continually improve and modernize these features. Construct minor improvements to correct hazardous conditions or improve traffic operations.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Signs delineation and traffic service	$7,400,817	$7,500,000	$6,500,000

This program is being decreased from that of recent years due to the fact that the raised pavement markers and sign upgrading programs are nearing completion. The decrease is also due to the elimination from the signs, delineation and traffic services program those projects ranging in cost from $10,000 to $100,000 now included under functional or operational betterments.

Authority

Sections 90, 91, and 92 of the Streets and Highways Code authorizes the department to do those things necessary for the public's convenient use of the highways.

General Description

The services to assist traffic on highways include placing or improving warning, regulatory and guide signs, pavement stripes, highway lighting and traffic signals; placing raised pavement markers; changing lane patterns; minor construction projects to increase safety or facilitate traffic plan.

A primary consideration is to conform to the current national standards for traffic operations.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Signs delineation and traffic service	$7,468,888	$7,529,014	$6,500,000

h. TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECTS

Need

During calendar year 1969, there were 129,328 automobile accidents on California state highways. These accidents resulted in 2,308 deaths, 75,155 injuries, and an economic loss to the public estimated at $350 million.

Objectives

The general objective of the traffic safety projects program is to prevent accidents, deaths, and injuries on state highways as shown below under output. Specifically, two near-term objectives are:

1. To undertake by the end of the 1973–74 fiscal year improvement projects at each location having a safety index factor over 200.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

I. HIGHWAY PROGRAM—Continued

Construction—Continued

2. To install guardrail at bridge piers and abutments, median barrier where warranted, convert steel signposts to breakaway design and all electroliers to breakaway types by the end of the 1973–74 fiscal year.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Accidents prevented	3,000	3,135	3,135
Injuries prevented	1,850	1,940	1,940
Deaths prevented	69	83	63

Authority

The Streets and Highways Code Section 29(f) authorizes construction of special safety conveniences. Sections 90, 91 and 92 also authorize any construction necessary, convenient or proper for the improvement or maintenance of all highways.

General Description

The traffic safety projects program includes spot safety improvements and blanket safety improvements. Spot improvements are designed to solve specific safety problems at limited geographical locations. Blanket improvements protect motorists from repetitive types of hazards over long sections of the highway system by blanketing the hazards with guardrail or some other uniform safety treatment.

The program currently is limited to improvements costing between $10,000 and $100,000. It is based upon needs inventories by the districts which are integrated into a statewide program by headquarters. A computerized surveillance system is used to pinpoint accident concentrations or hazardous conditions where improvements can provide the greatest benefits.

Typical spot improvements include skid resistant surface treatments, signing revisions, channelization, and highway lighting.

Typical blanket-type improvements include median barrier, breakaway sign standards, and breakaway lighting standards.

Workload Information

A safety index factor is used to assist in ranking the projects which make up this program. It relates the value of savings resulting from accidents prevented to the cost of making the improvement.

The program for the fiscal years 1971–72 and 1972–73 follows:

Spot Improvements

Improve all inventoried locations with safety indexes of 200 or greater.

Blanket Improvements

Upgrade median barriers to current standards. Place guardrailings at all fixed objects. Convert signposts to breakaway standards. Provide lighting standards with breakaway bases. Provide skid resistant treatments at all wet pavement accident locations with safety indexes of 200 or greater.

Multiyear Considerations

The present program level will substantially decrease the number of locations with higher than average accident histories. However, the number of automobiles in California is continually rising and as traffic volumes build up, new locations of accident concentration will be indicated by the department's accident surveillance system. The program can be expected to maintain its current level for at least three years.

It is proposed to continue the traffic safety program at an annual level of $16 million for the 1971–72 fiscal year and the 1972–73 fiscal year.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Traffic safety projects	$9,562,414	$16,195,535	$16,000,000

i. FUNCTIONAL OR OPERATIONAL BETTERMENTS

Need

Changing conditions primarily relating to land use or transportation patterns adjacent to highway create the need for modification or improvement of existing highways.

Deterioration of the roadway also may require unprogrammed reconstruction work to maintain proper functioning of the highway.

Objectives

To be responsive to needs which develop. Delegation of authority to expedite approval procedures for projects in this budget category (costing less than $100,000) has been granted by the State Highway Engineer.

Output

Over 200 projects (207 in 1969–70) are undertaken per year under this program.

Authority

The Streets and Highways Code Section 92 gives the department this authority to do any act necessary to construct or improve the highway system. This program, approved on a project basis by the CHC is a part of the department construction effort.

General Description

Construction projects for new facilities or improvements to existing facilities costing less than $100,000 are not listed in the multiyear planning program. These projects normally develop as a result of changed conditions adjacent to the highway and generally must be undertaken soon after the changes occur to maintain proper operation of the highway.

This budget item was established this year to provide funds for functional or operational betterments projects in the $10,000 to $100,000 cost range. Formerly these projects were financed by the CHC on an individual basis from reserves that developed from low bids and financial reversions from completed con-

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

I. HIGHWAY PROGRAM—Continued

Construction—Continued

struction contracts or from increased revenues. Since these reserves have not developed or been available in the amount needed, and since the projects financed are generally urgent, the budget item has been established.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Functional or operational betterments	–	–	$10,500,000

j. JUNKYARD CONTROL

This component provides for the control of junkyards through screening, removal acquisition, demolition or other means, with all work off the highway rights-of-way. It also provides for the administration of this program and the junkyard screening program on those highways in the federal-aid interstate and primary systems. The progress made on this program is wholly dependent on the allocation of Federal Highway Beautification Act of 1965 funds.

Chapter 125, Statutes of 1966, provides the enabling legislation for this program in conformance with the requirements of the Federal Highway Beautification Act of 1965. This chapter also prohibits the establishment of new junkyards in controlled areas.

The federal government pays 75 percent of the cost and the state 25 percent of the cost. Chapter 125 of the Statutes of 1966 provides that this program be paid for by funds derived from the Motor Vehicle Transportation License Tax as this program is wholly outside the highway rights-of-way.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Junkyard control	$45,000	–	–

3. HONOR CAMPS

Need

To provide manual labor on highway construction in remote areas. The program is a rehabilitation program for prison inmates.

Objectives

Certain roads on the state highway system are located in remote areas. Due to their location and small traffic volumes it is not economical to improve the traveled way by usual contract procedures. To provide highway improvements in remote areas and to cooperate with the programs of another state department, the Division of Highways has furnished these work opportunities for prison inmate rehabilitation.

Output

The performance of tasks normally performed by unskilled labor on highway contracts.

Authority

Chapter 106 of the Penal Code authorizes use of convict labor, Section 118.7 of the Streets and Highways Code authorizes payment.

General Description

The Division of Highways has the general administration and supervision of work in the camps. The Department of Corrections has custodial responsibility. The statutes authorize the employment of inmates only as unskilled labor. The work is planned so as to utilize manual labor except where the use of equipment is unavoidable. Necessary equipment is either state owned or rented. Typical tasks performed by the inmates include clearing and grubbing, drilling and blasting, construction of rock walls, drainage, and other tasks normally performed by unskilled labor on highway construction.

The first road camp using inmate labor was established in 1915 to alleviate overcrowded conditions in the state prisons at Folsom and San Quentin and to provide prison labor for highway construction work. It is presently continued under an agreement of 1953 between the Department of Corrections and the Department of Public Works and in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 106 of the Penal Code.

There are two camps in operation. Camp 41 is located on Clear Creek in Siskiyou County where work is in progress on Route 96, and Camp 42 is located in Humboldt County where work is continuing on Route 96 between Willow Creek and Weitchpec until such time as a new camp can be constructed on Route 169 in Humboldt County between Klamath Glen and Johnson.

Workload Information

1. The Department of Public Works pays the Department of Corrections $3.50 per inmate-day worked.
2. The highways personnel is maintained at the lowest possible level consistent with inmate level.
3. Close coordination with Department of Corrections is required to maintain proper inmate level.

Expenditures have been about $1,200,000 per year and average cost of graded roadbed has been $300,000 per mile. Less than 10 percent of the cost goes to payroll for the inmates. Proposal is to maintain this level of program.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Honor camps	$1,375,431	$2,190,000	$1,540,000

4. LAND AND BUILDING

Need

Increased highway lane mileage brought about by new construction; changing maintenance conditions (such as increased snow removal responsibility or increased landscaping maintenance responsibility); or obsolescence of existing station due to age or new equipment create a need for new maintenance stations or modifications to existing stations.

Changing manpower conditions also creates a need for modifications to headquarters and district office buildings.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

I. HIGHWAY PROGRAM—Continued

Construction—Continued

Objectives

1. On a continuing basis according to priority, construct new maintenance stations upgrade or replace existing stations, shops, laboratories and snow removal stations, alter and enlarge headquarters and district offices according to need.

2. Combine the facilities of the department where possible, with those of other state agencies in the interest of economy and better public services.

Output

In recent years the rate of capital outlay for the above objectives has been set at approximately $5,000,000 per year.

In the 1969–70 fiscal year 41 major projects (over $50,000 each) were undertaken. For 1970–71 it is estimated that 33 projects will be undertaken and for 1971–72 27 projects are planned. In addition to these major projects, many minor projects are done on an as-needed basis.

Approximately 20 percent of the capital outlay will be spent for minor projects costing less than $50,000. Most will cost less than $5,000. Typical of such projects are the adding of a wall in a district office building, the larger projects include sand storage houses.

Authority

Offices and maintenance stations are constructed under authority contained in Sections 104, 138, 140 and 141 of the Streets and Highways Code.

General Description

An ongoing eight-year land and buildings planning program is updated annually. Needed projects are listed in order of priority.

Each project proposed by the operating units is supported by a project report justifying its need and giving data for design. The reports are reviewed by division headquarters staff prior to approval.

A program is prepared and submitted to the California Highway Commission showing the fiscal year expenditures by individual project. Projects under $5,000 in cost are not individually listed.

Commission-approved projects (over $50,000 each) are designed by the Office of Architecture and Construction using as a guide the approved project reports.

Projects scheduled for construction are built by contract administered by the Office of Architecture and Construction.

Regular meetings are held with personnel of other state agencies to explore the possibilities for joint facilities. Each project report will indicate that a local investigation has been made to determine if joint facilities can be used.

This item has remained at about the present level for many years and is expected to continue into the future on the same basis.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Land and buildings	$4,658,377	$5,582,800	$4,820,000

5. CONTINGENCIES

Need

Monthly adjustments to the budget are made by the Highway Commission to reflect adjustments because (1) contract awards based on low bids are different from unadjusted budget amounts, (2) a balance is usually available in each contract work order when the contract is completed, (3) revised estimates of revenues are received, (4) revised estimates of expenditures are projected and of related factors. The easiest way of accumulating these adjustments is through a contingency reserve.

Authority

Section 143.1—Streets and Highways Code. Authorizes use of a separate line item for contingencies which may develop during a fiscal year.

General Description

A working fund, available for both state operations and capital outlay, to provide for the unforeseen differences between estimated and actual revenues and expenditures.

In the originally adopted budget, this item is normally included in the amount of $6 million. The contingency fund is adjusted monthly by Highway Commission actions.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Contingencies	–	$1,299	$8,879,218

i. MAINTENANCE OF STATE HIGHWAYS

Need

Highways and highway facilities are subject to continual deterioration primarily due to use and weather. In order to preserve the highway and its auxiliary facilities in safe operating condition, it is necessary to keep the roadway, roadway structures, traffic operation devices and other highway facilities in a high state of use and repair.

Objectives

To preserve rights-of-way and each type of roadway, structure, safety convenience and device, planting, illumination equipment and other facilities in the safe and usable condition to which it has been improved or constructed.

Specific objectives include maintaining the highway plant at the 1968–69 (minimum acceptable) level of service and completing development of a maintenance management program to effect maximum utilization of available manpower and dollars. (See General Description).

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

I. HIGHWAY PROGRAM—Continued

Construction—Continued

Output

Maintenance during the 1969–70 fiscal year of approximately 44,500 lane-miles of highway and all supporting activities. It is anticipated that this inventory will increase to approximately 45,700 lane-miles in 1970–71 and 46,900 lane-miles in 1971–72.

General Description

1. Highway maintenance is divided into six components:

a. General maintenance—includes such items as grading, pavement surface patching, preventive maintenance oiling program, and control of the use of the system through issuance of transportation and encroachment permits.

b. Major slides and storm damage—includes removal or stabilization of slides, restoration of slipouts and excessive settlements, as well as repair of damage to the roadway and facilities occasioned by storms, floods, earthquakes, etc.

c. Restoration and traffic services—includes drainage correction, bridge repair, snow removal and litter pickup.

d. Maintenance performed by cities—covers all maintenance work on state highways in cities performed directly by cities under agreement with the division, regardless of the type of work involved.

e. Maintenance buildings and grounds—includes repairs and replacements in maintaining structures and facilities and grounds.

f. Maintenance of automatic grade crossing protection—covers the state's share in the cost of the maintenance of automatic grade crossing protection devices on state highways.

2. The maintenance management program is being developed on schedule. During 1969–70, the pilot work standard study was completed and the initial pavement evaluation study was completed on the 30,000 lane miles of flexible roadbed in the state highway system.

The maintenance management system will be implemented on a statewide basis through the following steps:

a. Revision of the maintenance levels.

b. Evaluation of preliminary work standards for statewide application.

c. Completion of a statewide inventory of maintenance operations.

d. Initiation of program budgeting based on work standards and inventory.

e. Revision and implementation of a cost and management reporting system.

f. Continuation of annual pavement evaluation studies.

3. Recent legislation provided for establishing fees for transportation permits. A fee schedule has been established by administrative procedures and was put into effect January 1, 1970. A policy change to provide for issuance of annual permits for 12-foot wide mobilehomes was put into effect in April 1970.

Workload Information

Field personnel maintained the 1968–69 fiscal year level of an average of 20 lane-miles per man. This is based on a statewide average and varies depending on the terrain, climate, type of road, traffic volume, etc.

Multiyear Consideration

As conventional highways are replaced with multilane freeways, lane miles are increased accordingly and increased maintenance is required not only for roadway surface but for signs, median barriers, electrical devices and traffic striping. Approximately 1,200 lane miles will be added to the system annually, and additional funds and personnel will be required to provide satisfactory maintenance.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Maintenance of State Highways	$62,779,796	$69,141,999	$70,270,000

2. TRAFFIC OPERATIONS

Need

On certain highways, traffic desires are greater than the acceptable capacity of current highway facilities. To insure the greatest efficiency in the use of existing facilities, new operational techniques are necessary to assist in the movement of increased traffic, to reduce the effects of accidents, and to provide services to stranded motorists.

Several years of pilot programs have demonstrated that very small changes in freeway operating techniques can reduce delay time, relieve bottlenecks, and result in extensive dollar savings for road users due to subsequent improvements in traffic flow.

In addition, as part of preserving the highway investment, it is necessary to provide for the operation of tunnels, tubes, drawbridges, ferries, special safety conveniences and devices, and eliminating equipment that has been constructed or installed for the safety and convenience of the traveling public.

Objectives

Continue to provide the electrical energy required to operate the special safety conveniences and eliminating equipment that has been installed or is placed. Continue to provide for the operation of tunnels, tubes, drawbridges and ferries that are part of the highway investment.

Continue to improve the traffic-carrying capacity of existing facilities through traffic operational techniques to insure the greatest efficiency in the use of existing facilities.

See "General Description" for detailed activities involved in this effort.

Output

Supply electrical energy to operate approximately 40,000 signal and 90,000 eliminating units during the 1969–70 fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

I. HIGHWAY PROGRAM—Continued

Construction—Continued

Provide operators for operations of 2 ferries, 5 tunnels, and 15 drawbridges.

Monitor and effect necessary changes in turning of signals and changeable message signs, including freeway ramp control in large metropolitan areas to move greatest amount of traffic possible over facility.

General Description

Included are the activities involved in operating the various tunnels, tubes, drawbridges and ferries. These activities do not lead to construction work, therefore cannot be classified as "construction."

Several activities funded in the past from general maintenance, such as the operation of the various tunnels, tubes, drawbridges and ferries, and power costs for traffic signals, are now financed from traffic operations.

Also included are such activities as monitoring freeway traffic flow, freeway ramp control, timing of signals, and operation of changeable message signs, all of which are efforts to move the greatest amount of traffic possible on existing facilities.

Multiyear Considerations

In future years the expenditures for these activities are expected to grow more rapidly than most items as more sophisticated and more effective methods for monitoring and controlling traffic on freeways are implemented.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Traffic operation	$3,578,887	$3,900,000	$4,540,000

3. MAINTENANCE OF HIGHWAY PLANTING

Need

Public and legislative concern with California's environment has led to the department's policy of landscape planting to effect highway beautification. This in turn has created a need for care for roadside landscaping, functional planting and trees.

Objectives

To maintain plantings in an economical manner which will result in an attractive facility and provide screening, erosion control and delineation. Maintenance of plantings will be at the 1968–69 (minimum acceptable) level of service.

Output

Maintained during 1969–70, 9,000 acres of landscaping, 2,700 acres of functional ground cover and 850 miles of median screen.

General Description

Landscape maintenance includes the activities necessary in the care of all roadside landscaping, functional planting and trees. This work includes watering, the use of chemical weed controls, fertilizers, insect and pest control materials, and tree trimming.

Workload Informotion

An average work guide for statewide landscape maintenance operations is as follows:

Full landscape maintenance—12 acres per man.

Functional plantings maintenance—40 acres per man.

Median screen maintenance—10 acres per man.

Multiyear Considerotion

Approximately 5,600 acres of landscaping will be added by 1974–75. This is about a 62-percent increase in acreage and there will be a need for increased landscape maintenance personnel in order to maintain the present level of service.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Maintenance of highway planting	$10,332,962	$12,440,700	$12,500,000

4. MAINTENANCE OF ROADSIDE RESTS

Need

Rest facilities are needed for motorists on long drives to prevent fatigue and reduce accidents.

After construction, these facilities must be maintained in a presentable condition for the public.

Objectives

Maintain satisfactory service in face of the heavy increase in public usage. Maintenance of facilities will be at 1968–69 level of service.

General Description

Maintenance of roadside rests consists of providing the service to keep them in a presentable condition by means of state forces or by service agreement in remote areas.

Output

The number of roadside rests being maintained has increased to 75 with an estimated 6 to be completed during 1970–71 and an additional 11 during 1971–72.

Workload Information

Roadside rests on heavily traveled roads required daily maintenance to keep them in a presentable condition. At least one shift (one man) is required seven days a week at most rest area pairs and in some cases heavy use requires additional staffing.

Multiyear Consideration

The number of roadside rests will nearly double by 1974–75 if construction proceeds as planned. Personnel to maintain these facilities will have to be increased to keep them in a presentable condition.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Maintenance of roadside rests	$871,923	$1,260,000	$1,260,000

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

I. HIGHWAY PROGRAM—Continued

Management of Leased Properties Including Air Rights and Roadside Parks

Need

Competing demands for land areas require a maximum return on the investment in rights-of-way and a plan of multiple use of the land.

Objectives

Minimize costs and maximize utility of rights-of-way through development of compatible multiple use in airspace, and at the same time maintain compatibility with the surrounding environment.

Output

Income derived from the leasing of operating right-of-way air space:

Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
$1,032,142	$982,000	$1,000,000

Authority

Section 104.12 of the Streets and Highways Code. This section states the department may lease to public agencies or private entities the use of areas above or below state highways. . . . Revenues from such lease shall be deposited in the State Highway Fund.

General Description

Management of leased properties includes development of guidelines, policies and procedures for compatible multiple use of airspace in highway rights-of-way, the determination of available sites for airspace use and development, and the dissemination of information relative to such availability and occasionally capital improvements to the properties.

The anticipated increase over 1970–71 fiscal year is due to the additional workload expected as a result of the Marler-Johnson Bill.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Management of leased properties including air rights and roadside parks	$106,904	$131,000	$150,000

Administration of Outdoor Advertising Act

Need

The public's demand for control and reduction of the proliferation of outdoor advertising displays has resulted in the enactment of the Federal Highway Beautification Act of 1965 and the overlay of the Collier-Z'berg Act of 1967 onto the present California outdoor advertising regulations.

In 1970 the act's provisions have been rearranged and renumbered without substantive change.

Objectives

Enforcement of outdoor advertising regulations along state highways, county maintained roads and federal aid primary highways within incorporated areas when the local governing body so approves.

Establishment of eligibility for bonus payments for control of outdoor advertising on interstate routes.

Output

Enforcement of the outdoor advertising regulations along 2,288 miles of interstate highways (1,614 plus miles of which have been completed), 14,501 state highways and 70,955 miles of county maintained roads.

General Description

Administration of the Outdoor Advertising Act is financed by license and permit fees.

The outdoor advertising section participates with cities on outdoor advertising regulation along interstate and federal-aid primary highways within incorporated areas. The section also participates in a like manner with counties when the local governing body adopts a resolution requiring a certificate of zoning compliance relating to control of outdoor advertising.

Many provisions of the act have been challenged by structure owners and are in the process of being litigated in the courts. Some cases are being handled on their individual merits while others are being treated as class suits. These challenges of the act have complicated the enforcement function by uniquely categorizing the various structures subject to litigation.

Multiyear Consideration

As the responsibilities increase and become more complex, the number of outdoor advertising signs and structures, and revenues from these sources, will decrease. This is due to the steady growth of landscaped freeways, spacing regulations which will decrease the number of available sites, the removal of nonconforming signs as required by law, and abandonment of numerous signs as sections of relocated interstate highways with extensive areas of control are completed.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Administration of outdoor advertising act	$194,691	$417,979	$210,000

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

I. HIGHWAY PROGRAM—Continued

Administration

1. GENERAL

Need

Central leadership and services are essential to the successful administration of the various programs of the Department of Public Works.

Objectives

Provide policy determination, leadership, supervision and overall coordination of all programs of the department. In addition, provide the administrative personnel, legal and other services necessary for the general operation of the department.

General Description

Section 186 of the Streets and Highways Code limits the expenditures for general administration and for maintenance, out of the money available each year in the State Highway Fund, to an amount not exceeding the net revenue derived from one cent ($0.01) per gallon tax on motor vehicle fuel and on the use of fuel. This section was amended by Chapter 931, Statutes of 1970 to increase the limitation to one and one-eighth cents ($0.01125) per gallon on motor vehicle fuel and or use of fuel.

The administrative expense of the Department of Public Works includes the personnel and operating expenses of executive and management positions as well as staff and service functions whose duties or activities pertain to the administration or support of all or many functions of the department rather than a single function.

Administrative expenses of the department include the following major components:

a. *General Management*—The personnel and operating expenses of the director's office, the staff of the California Highway Commission, the comptroller, the state highway engineer, the deputy and assistant state highway engineers, the district engineer and deputy or assistant district engineer in charge of administration, and the chief rights-of-way agent, including their respective secretarial staffs.

b. *General Services*—The personnel and operating expenses for the following services: general files and mail, management anaylsis, service and supply, personnel and public information, in-service training, audiovisual, safety, fiscal management, system research and teletype.

c. *City and County Projects*—The personnel and operating expenses of the city and county projects unit.

d. *Disaster Preparedness*—The personnel and operating expenses of staff involved in authorized participation in the California Disaster Preparedness Program, the Civil Defense Program, and maintenance of the disaster organization.

e. *Claims Investigation*—The personnel and operating expenses of staff involved in the required investigation and reporting of all accidents on state highways and other state-owned property in which there may be potential liability of the state.

f. *Bridge Speed and Load Investigators*—The personnel and operating expenses of bridge department staff assigned to carry out the duties imposed by the Streets and Highways Code, primarily to investigate, rate and report on the speed and load capacities of various city and county bridges not on the State Highway System.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$23,681,010	$26,255,296	$26,240,000

2. ADMINISTRATION, INSURANCE AND PAYMENT OF TORT CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Need

Chapter 1681, Statutes of 1963 established legislation governing the liability and nonliability of the state for tort actions of its officers and employees. This act establishes the extent of the state's duty to pay judgments and indemnify its employees.

Objectives

This subprogram provides for the administration and payment of tort claims against the Department of Public Works.

General Description

An excess liability coverage with a one million dollar deductible is in effect. Insurance premiums and expenses incurred in the processing and settlement of tort claims are charged to this item.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$854,412	$500,000	$500,000

3. BOARD OF CONTROL CLAIMS—NONLEGISLATIVE

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	–$87	$30,911	$49,013

4. HIGHWAY RESEARCH AND PROCEDURAL DEVELOPMENT

Need

To improve the service that the highway system provides to society as a part of the total transportation system by means of a coordinated, balanced program of research and development which is directed at foreseeing and meeting the problems of the department and the Business and Transportation Agency.

Objectives

The overall research and development program has as its objectives:

1. To improve highway safety and reduce accident severity.
2. To reduce the cost of construction, maintenance, and administration.
3. To improve the quality of service to highway users and nonusers.
4. To increase the efficiency of highway planning, operations and administration.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

I. HIGHWAY PROGRAM—Continued

Administration—Continued

General Description

Highway research and development costs are a part of the general administrative expense of the Division of Highways as defined in Section 142 of the Streets and Highways Code and are therefore subject to the limitations of Section 186 of the Streets and Highways Code in combination with other administrative expenses and maintenance costs.

The 1970–71 research and development budget item includes 202 projects in the formal research program. These projects are in various subject areas which range in cost from less than $1,000 to more than $200,000. Related to the objectives noted above, the research effort is directed approximately as follows:

1. Improve Safety—21 percent.
2. Reduce Costs—40 percent.
3. Improve Quality of Service—16 percent.
4. Increase Efficiency—23 percent.

Included under the category of other activities of a general research and development and management improvement nature are 13 projects having general benefits to all parts of the state. These projects are, in general, directed toward increasing efficiency.

The formal research program includes $275,000 for highway safety research conducted under the direction of the California Highway and Transportation Research Council. This is a cooperative and coordinated research effort by the Department of Public Works, the Department of the California Highway Patrol, the Department of Motor Vehicles, and the Institute of Transportation and Traffic Engineering, University of California, and its purpose is the development of operational techniques, standards, and essential basic data required for progress in traffic safety.

The 1970–71 highway safety research program includes projects in the following study areas:

a. The driver
b. The vehicle
c. The roadway
d. Enforcement
e. Accident data

During the 1970–71 fiscal year, California will contribute approximately $301,000 to the National Cooperative Highway Research Program conducted by the Highway Research Board and participated in by the member states of the American Association of State Highway Officials. This research effort involves the studying and finding of solutions for problems of mutual concern to the member states. This cooperative effort facilitates the accomplishment of a large volume of research at relatively low unit cost to the member states.

1970–71	
Formal Research Program:	
Federal participating research projects	177
Nonparticipating research projects	25
Other Research and Development and Management Improvement Projects Having General Benefits to All Parts of the State:	
Federal participating projects	10
Nonparticipating projects	3
Total Division and Business and Transportation Agency's Research Projects	215
National Cooperative Highway Research Program Projects	101

Output

Research output is in the areas of the previously stated objectives, i.e., reduced numbers of highway accidents, lives saved, reduced costs, improved quality of service and increased efficiency of highway planning operations and administration.

The research and development budget item is continuously reviewed for coordination and research benefits. A review early in 1970 showed that an expenditure of $6.90 million for research in the 1966–67 to 1968–69 fiscal years resulted in a saving to the state of $26.9 million in the same period. There were additional benefits in accident reduction and improved service for which monetary savings have not been accounted.

Although documentation of accidents reduced and lives saved is very difficult, it appears that more than 1,893 accidents were avoided or reduced and 388 lives saved by the implementation of research during this period, in addition to the dollars saved.

Multiyear Consideration

For the period 1971–72 through 1974–75, the mission of the research program unit will remain essentially the same. Safety, reduced costs, improved quality of service, and increased efficiency will continue to be sought, with the greatest emphasis being on reduced costs. Approximately the same number of Division and Transportation Agency research projects will be undertaken. The number of ongoing projects in the National Cooperative Highway Research Program will remain at approximately the same level, and implementation of the results of completed projects will be sought.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Highway research and procedural development	$5,354,832	$3,985,000	$4,840,000

5. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACTIVITIES

Need

Public and legislative concern with California's environment has been reflected in legislation and local ordinances to reduce or control the emission of air pollutants from automotive equipment and from public and private facilities. In many cases these actions have been more stringent than federal requirements.

Objectives

To provide for additional research and development in the field of air pollution control.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

I. HIGHWAY PROGRAM—Continued

Administration—Continued

General Description

The proposed expenditures would consist of acquiring data on motor vehicle usage such as trip lengths, times and durations; determinations of types of trips and vehicle operational characteristics during the trips and vehicle densities in different areas. It also would consist of effects of freeway development on vehicle emissions, evaluation of devices capable of reducing contaminants to low levels, and development of control systems for used vehicles.

Workload Information

A large portion of the work would be accomplished jointly with, or primarily by, the Air Resources Board. It is anticipated the work load by the department would not be very great.

Multiyear Consideration

This should be a continuing effort.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Air pollution control projects	$550,000	$550,000	$340,000

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Totals, Highway Program	$1,006,054,960	$915,278,666	$848,795,931
Program Elements:			
Statewide planning and programming	5,717,873	8,950,000	9,030,000
Rights-of-way	168,003,309	176,254,000	126,929,200
Construction	724,028,511	611,461,781	591,937,718
Maintenance	77,563,568	86,742,699	88,570,000
Management of leased properties including his rights and responsibilities	106,904	131,000	150,000
Administration of outdoor advertising	194,691	417,979	210,000
Administration	30,440,104	31,321,207	31,969,013

II. TOLL BRIDGE PROGRAM

Construction

Need

1. Improve transbay traffic service on San Francisco Bay.

(a) Construct an additional crossing south of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. The latter was built to handle 95,000 vehicles per day and in 1958 was remodeled to improve the volume to 125,000 vehicles per day. Presently, it handles an average of 169,000 vehicles with peak days reaching in excess of 200,000 vehicles per day. The annual volume of traffic increases each year by three to four percent. In 1969 a consultant estimated that delays caused by high volume exceeding design capacity cost the motoring public 1.4 million hours delay per year worth six million dollars in finance and time loss in congestion. Operation of BART will only divert three to five years growth from the present structure, maintaining the present volume on the SF-OBB until Southern Crossing can be completed.

(b) Begin preliminary design for the replacement of the existing inadequate two-lane Dumbarton Bridge built in 1927 with a modern high-level four-lane structure. The present bridge is projected to meet its physical capacity during peak traffic periods in 1971 and hence will tend to slow the growth of the area it serves.

2. Complete construction of the San Diego-Coronado Bay Bridge and its approaches.

3. Complete feasibility studies for toll financing of crossings as requested.

4. Construct miscellaneous improvements to existing facilities to improve traffic flow or structure maintenance.

Objectives

1. Complete financing plans for Southern Crossing by 1972 and start construction in February of 1972.

2. Complete Dumbarton financing by 1972.

3. Make improvements to existing bridges.

Authority

1. The Southern Crossing route was adopted by the California Toll Bridge Authority in April, 1966 and reaffirmed on December 19, 1967. It is generally described and authorized under the Streets and Highways Code Division 17, Chapter 2, Article 2 added by Chapter 1056 of the Statutes of 1953 commencing with Section 30651 and ending with Section 30660.

2. The Dumbarton Bridge replacement project is described in Division 17, Chapter 2, Article 6, Sections 30792.1 and 30792.2 added by Chapter 1341 of the Statutes of 1968 in the Streets and Highways Code.

3. General authority to make improvements and to conduct the general business of the Division of Bay Toll Crossings is contained in various sections within Division 17 of the Streets and Highways Code.

General Description

1. Complete the necessary agreements, which conclude right-of-way negotiations, and right-of-way engineering for Southern Crossings.

2. Complete the preliminary design, estimates of construction, cost, and revenues for management and consultants to determine the needs and revenues required for construction and various bonds to finance the projects.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

II. TOLL BRIDGE PROGRAM—Continued

Construction—Continued

3. Prepare Southern Crossing design plans for 1970–71 worth $95 million dollars and 1971–72 worth $110 million dollars.

4. Prepare plans worth $1.7 million dollars in fiscal year 70–71 and $2.3 million dollars in 1971–72 for minor improvements.

5. Perform contract administration on Southern Crossing, San Diego-Coronado, and minor improvements on all bridges.

Input

1. Approved personnel and operating expense costs for the 1970–71 fiscal year are $4,416,890. This is a 11% increase from authorized 1969–70 costs. The increase is largely in operating expenses due to engineering consultant fees and services performed by other state agencies.

2. Tentatively approved personnel and operating costs for the 1971–72 fiscal year are $3,495,990. This is a 12% decrease from authorized 1969–70 costs and 21% below approved 1970–71 costs.

3. Approved man-years for 1970–71 are 204.1. This is a 11% decrease from the authorized 1969–70 level.

4. Tentatively approved man-years for 1971–72 are 206.3. This is a 10% decrease from the authorized 1969–70 level and a 1% increase over approved 1970–71 man-years.

Workload Information

1. Construction plans worth $900,000 per man-year in design for major structures and $665,000 per man-year for minor improvements.

2. Administer an average of 24 construction contracts per year.

3. Obtain the necessary permits, agreements, and rights-of-way, to allow the Southern Crossing and Dumbarton projects to proceed.

Multiyear Considerations (program changes 1970–71 through 1974–75):

During 1970–71 and through 1974–75 major effort of the construction subprogram will be the Southern Crossing project with a goal of start of construction about February 1972.

2. During 1971–72, final design of the Dumbarton project will commence, overlapping Southern Crossings. Start of construction will be during 1972–73 provided financing is completed.

3. Staffing increases will be necessary commencing in 1971–72 and peaking in 1973–74 to carry out the construction program as proposed. This projected increase will probably be modified as a result of a computerized program management system being developed.

Operations

Need

1. Collect toll revenues at eight toll crossings to satisfy the requirements for debt service of five bond issues for the eight toll bridges; render proper accounting of collected revenues.

2. Maintain a safe flow of traffic without delay across the bridges, (116,000,000 vehicles per annum) connecting highways.

3. Preserve the structural integrity, the appearance and the functional capacity of the structures as required by the bond resolutions and state law.

Objectives

1. Staff toll booths with toll collectors to serve bridge users at a standard of service consistent with traffic efficiency and least cost.

2. Preserve traffic capacity by providing tow and other emergency service to stalled vehicles and to eliminate other safety hazards as promptly as possible.

3. Maintain paint system to control corrosion and maintain structure to preserve structural adequacy, aesthetic appearance and traffic capacity.

Output

1. Revenues collected, security, investment of funds, and vehicle traffic counted.

2. Number of vehicles served by emergency roadway service.

3. Plans, specifications, and estimates for maintenance or improvement projects.

4. Area of steel painted.

5. Comprehensive annual inspection of each structure and maintenance and repair work performed.

Authority

The California Toll Bridge Authority Act adopted by the Legislature in 1929 establishes the fundamental policy and provisions governing administration of state-owned toll bridges.

2. CTBA resolutions authorizing the issuance of:

a. Vincent Thomas Toll Bridge Revenue Bonds,

b. San Diego-Coronado Toll Bridge Revenue Bonds,

c. San Francisco Bay Toll Bridge Revenue Bonds,

d. Carquinez Strait Bridges Refunding Toll Bridge Revenue Bonds and

e. Richmond-San Rafael Bridge Toll Bridge Revenue Bonds.

3. Streets and Highways Code, Sections 100.7 and 188.3 authorizing payment of physical damage insurance and all maintenance expenses from the State Highway Fund.

General Description

1. Staff a maximum of 70 toll booths at the eight existing bridges.

2. Supervise approximately 230 toll collectors.

3. Recruit and train toll collection, roadway service, and maintenance personnel.

4. Schedule staffing of toll collection and roadway service personnel to realize optimum of efficiency at least cost on a 24-hour, 7-days-per-week basis.

5. Count money collected for toll, account for tolls charged, and audit toll collection.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

II. TOLL BRIDGE PROGRAM—Continued

Operations—Continued

6. Inspect existing paint and schedule paint crews to control corrosion and prevent deterioration of the structure. In order to achieve the specified maintenance level, 3,600,000 square feet of steel have to be painted each year.

7. Prepare project reports for proposed maintenance or improvement projects costing more than $5,000. Prepare contract plans, specifications for approved projects in accordance with programming.

8. Make emergency repairs to structures caused by ship and vehicular collisions or other type of damage. Prepare reports on damage and initiate action for permanent repairs.

9. Inspect structures and schedule maintenance crews to perform maintenance and repair work as needed.

Input

1. Approved personnel and operating costs for 1970–71 are $13,124,210, an increase of 13 percent over authorized 1969–70 costs. The increase is caused by (a) an average annual traffic increase of 4.6 percent; (b) portion of initial one-time costs of applying an inorganic zinc paint system at the Carquinez Strait Bridges; (c) start of touchup painting on the San Mateo-Hayward bridge; and (d) general 5 percent pay increases.

2. Tentatively approved $13,036,610 personnel and operating costs for 1971–72 are an increase of 10 percent over 1969–70 authorized or 0.7 percent below approved 1970–71 costs. The increase is caused by (a) start of a new paint maintenance program at the Vincent Thomas Bridge in southern California, a structure that has reached an age where a complete painting program must be commenced, and (b) extension of the inorganic zinc paint system; and (c) an average annual traffic increase on all bridges of 4.6 percent.

3. Approved man years for 1970–71 are 788.9. This is a 3 percent reduction from the authorized 1969–70 level.

4. Tentatively approved man-years for 1971–72 are 786.7. This is a 3 percent reduction from the authorized 1969–70 level and very little change over approved 1970–71 man-years.

Workload Information

1. A rate of 400 vehicles per lane hour has been established as the standard for toll collection where the basic toll is $0.50, and a rate of 340 vehicles per lane hour for other basic toll rates which require additional coins for making change. For each $1,000 collected, errors up to $0.40 are presently considered permissible. Toll vehicles during 1969–70 amounted to 116,000,000.

Manpower requirements are determined by dividing the hourly traffic volumes by the standard processing rate per lane to find the lane-hours required; and then personnel schedules are developed to provide manning for these lane-hours. Statistics indicate that the estimated total traffic of 120 million vehicles for the 1970–71 fiscal year will require a total of 358.8 man-years.

2. Responsiveness of emergency roadway service to bridge patrons and quick elimination of traffic hazards. Using 22 trucks we make about 40,000 service calls on six of our eight bridges.

3. The workload using the present paint system amounts to painting a total of 3,600,000 square feet of steel each year in order to achieve the specified maintenance level.

The man-years required to accomplish this work, using previous years' productions of 30,000 square feet per man-year, amounts to 120 man-years for painters. In addition to this manpower, a crew of six men consisting of four painters is needed to continue painting maintenance which began at the San Mateo Bridge in April, 1970.

4. Bridge, Building, and Roadway Maintenance.

The output of these activities is measured by the routine, nonroutine and special jobs that are completed in order to keep the facilities maintained to the proper maintenance level.

The workload consists of routine, nonroutine and special jobs. It is essential that these jobs be completed within a reasonable time in order to correct minor problems before they become of a serious nature. Some of the jobs, such as work on expansion joints, are exceptionally critical as the safety of the traveling public is involved.

5. Traffic Service and Other.

A roadway emergency service is maintained on six bridges with a total length of some 28 miles. Bridges are staffed and equipped to handle a work volume based on the expectancy of one stalled vehicle per twenty thousand vehicle miles.

Multiyear Considerations (Program Changes 1970–71 through 1974–75):

1. Average annual traffic increases of 5 percent for all state-owned toll bridges and lengthening of peak hour periods requires increased staffing in the toll lanes.

2. Increasing age of structures requires increasing maintenance. For example, start of new paint programs at two bridges and start of touchup painting at one during 1970–71.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Totals, Toll Bridge Program	$24,048,075	$20,892,100	$20,146,310
Program Elements:			
Construction	11,079,362	6,224,760	6,764,600
Operations	12,968,713	14,667,340	13,381,710

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

III. LOCAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

General

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

Local assistance correlates the efforts of the State Highway Program with the city and county highway programs, and provides additional traffic service on the city and county road systems. It accomplishes this by providing funding and advisory assistance through the following programs: Federal-Aid Secondary, City and County Urban Extensions, TOPICS, Railroad Crossings, and Unassigned Local Assistance. The administration of this program is, to a large degree, in conformance with legislative intent.

Starting in 1964 and continuing each four years thereafter under Section 2156 of the Streets and Highways Code every county and city was required to report the following:

1. The progress it has made in the construction or improvement in its streets and road system.

2. An estimate of its road or street needs for the next five years.

3. A projected estimate of its road and street needs for the next 10 years.

During the four-year period 1964–1968, 12,589 miles of county roads and city streets were constructed or improved at a total cost of about $1,548 billion. This expenditure represented an increase of $418 million over the previous four years with a decrease in the total miles improved of 173 miles.

A summary of the above progress from 1964–1968, as well as a summary of local government road and street needs for the period 1968–1978 is shown below.

The three local assistance programs detailed herein comprise only a minor segment of the total effort of local agencies to improve their streets and roads.

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS

July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1968

	Total miles constructed or improved	Amount expended for construction or improvement ($1,000)		
		Total cost of right-of-way	Total cost of construction	Total amount expended *
COUNTIES				
Select system	4,739.9	94,499	387,081	481,580
Other existing local roads	3,523.1	58,387	139,907	198,294
Totals, counties	8,263.0	152,886	526,988	679,874
CITIES				
Select system	2,372.9	128,944	438,108	567,052
Other existing local streets	1,953.0	83,087	218,096	301,183
Totals, cities	4,325.9	212,031	656,204	868,235
TOTALS, CITIES AND COUNTIES	12,588.9	364,917	1,183,192	1,548,109

* Includes all construction costs, regardless of the source.

SUMMARY OF NEEDS

July 1, 1968 to June 30, 1978

	System miles	Deficient miles	Estimated costs ($1,000) of right-of-way and construction				Amount borne by private agencies *	Total agency needs
			To 1968	1973	1978	Total		
COUNTIES								
Select system	33,554.1	19,866.8	1,297,097	631,064	468,873	2,397,034	101,107	2,295,927
Other existing local roads	42,454.3	12,600.6	511,972	168,531	103,304	783,807	74,218	709,589
Totals, counties	76,008.4	32,467.4	1,809,069	799,595	572,177	3,180,841	175,325	3,005,516
CITIES								
Select system	13,868.5	7,398.0	1,464,454	836,281	598,805	2,899,540	433,766	2,465,774
Other existing local streets	25,825.2	5,257.2	313,153	123,948	77,816	514,917	178,021	336,896
Totals, cities	39,603.7	12,656.1	1,777,607	960,229	676,621	3,414,457	611,787	2,802,670
TOTALS, COUNTIES AND CITIES	115,702.1	45,123.5	3,586,676	1,759,824	1,248,798	6,595,298	787,112	5,808,186

* Includes amounts to be expended by subdividers, drainage districts, railroads, assessment districts, etc.

County Roads (Federal-Aid Secondary and Federal-Aid Secondary Matching)

Need

Administer the federal apportionment of funds for secondary highways provided under Title 23 of the U.S. Code; and a companion program furnishing state matching funds as provided under Sections 2200–2214 of the California Streets and Highways Code.

Objectives

The program is a cooperative endeavor between the federal, state, and county governments to improve a system of principal county roads (15,269 miles) that are feeders to the state highway system. Generally speaking, projects are selected by the counties in cooperation with the Department of Public Works. Sub-

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

III. LOCAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM—Continued

County Roads (Federal-Aid Secondary and Federal-Aid Secondary Matching)—Continued

sequent project approval by the Federal Highway Administration is mandatory in order to obtain reimbursement of federal funds. The projects are engineered by county forces and constructed under contracts awarded by the department.

General Description

The federal-aid moneys are apportioned among the counties under the same formula as the moneys are apportioned to the states by the federal governments; i.e., one-third area, one-third rural population, and one-third mileage of rural delivery and star routes. The 1969–70 fiscal year federal apportionment to the counties was $10,948,090.

Federal moneys are obtained by the state on a reimbursement basis, which means that an eligible expenditure must first be financed from other than federal funds. In most cases the initial financing is predominantly with state moneys.

To match the federal apportionment, funds are allocated to the counties from the State Highway Fund in amounts up to $100,000 maximum per year. The 1969–70 fiscal year state highway budget provided $4,567,473 for allocation to the counties for matching purposes.

This Federal-aid Secondary Program has been ongoing since its inclusion in the Federal-aid Highway Act of 1944; its goals have been to improve "farm-to-market" transportation facilities.

As the county organizations become more proficient and self-sufficient, the state's role has diminished.

Output

Each year's apportionment produces between 52 and 58 construction projects resulting in the improvement of about 100 miles of roadway. A comparison of the last two apportionments follows:

1969–70—$15,515,563
1970–71—$15,370,923

Workload Information

Projects are initiated by the local agencies. One principal constraint imposed by statutes is the time for expending allotments. This acts as a stabilizer in keeping the program from fluctuating too much from year to year. Therefore, staffing needs also remain rather consistent.

Multiyear Consideration

Complete elimination of deficiencies in this road classification appears a long way off; therefore, continuation of this FAS program can be expected at about the same level as in the past.

State legislation, enacted in 1970, increased the state's contribution to this county program by changing the counties' share of the federal allocation from 87½ percent to 98½ percent and by permitting in certain cases, a county to exchange its share of federal moneys for a like amount of state moneys. Legislation also changed deadline requirements for counties to submit project data to the state.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Federal-aid secondary	$14,138,289	$24,762,716	$12,700,000
Federal-aid secondary matching	4,011,529	8,779,924	4,270,000
Total	$18,149,818	$33,542,640	$16,970,000

County Roads and City Streets (Urban Extensions)

Need

Section 143.3 of the Streets and Highways Code permits the Highway Commission to allocate money from the State Highway Fund to counties and cities for improving the portions of federal-aid secondary highways in urban areas (1,833 miles).

Objectives

The objective of the program is to accelerate development of the federal-aid secondary system in urban areas to modern "arterial" standards.

General Description

The Highway Commission adopted a policy resolution declaring its intention to budget $5 million each fiscal year under this statute. These moneys are available without regard to fiscal years.

State participation is limited to 50 percent of the cost of the work; in addition, $500,000 is the maximum that can be allocated to one agency for a fiscal year.

Projects are selected, designed and constructed by the local agencies. The department advances 80 percent of the state's share of the project upon award of the contract, the balance being paid upon project completion and audit.

When the estimated cost of all applications submitted by local agencies for a fiscal year exceeds the amount available, the projects are evaluated by the department and priorities are established according to criteria developed jointly by a special committee appointed by the department, the League of California Cities and the County Supervisors Association.

Output

The annual apportionment remains constant by virtue of the highway commission policy, leaving the number of projects for inclusion in each year's program subject to fluctuation. This fluctuation is not extreme, however, the average being about 30 applications for funds which boils down to about 15 projects being funded each year. During the 1969–70 fiscal year, 15 projects were placed under contract involving 22 miles of roadway and one bridge.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$4,336,243	$6,510,343	$5,000,000

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

III. LOCAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM—Continued

TOPICS Projects

Need

The program provides funds essentially to local agencies for making operational improvements on city streets and county roads in urban areas. Funds allocated to local agencies may also be expended on state highways in urban areas.

Objectives

The overall objective of the program is to optimize the efficiency of existing street networks in congested urban areas, through application of traffic engineering techniques.

General Description

The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968 provided an allocation for the TOPICS program, designated as the Urban Area Traffic Operations Improvement Program.

Enabling state legislation was adopted at the 1969 session under Chapter 1141.

As provided for in the state statute, an advisory committee representing city, county and state government was formed to assist the department in establishing program policy and procedure; as well as the development of formulae for apportionment of the TOPICS funds.

Operational directives were made available to all cities and counties to enable their participation in the the program.

Applications for funds are reviewed for compliance with federal and state requirements. Eligible projects are processed through the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) for reimbursement with federal funds.

Output

There are 96 urban areas that have been delimited in the state and approved by the FHWA. These urban areas embrace all or parts of 272 cities and 37 counties, making said agencies eligible to participate in the program. Each agency has been informed of its allocation for the two fiscal years in which funds are available.

Workload Information

Local agencies have concentrated on developing their areawide TOPICS plan, which is a federal prerequisite to undertaking the improvement projects. Following approval of this initial element, individual improvement projects are processed through the FHWA. The 1969–70 period was not productive insofar as getting projects under construction. This lead-time was needed to develop procedures, prepare systems, develop orderly priorities and establish funds for matching federal moneys.

Every effort is being made to keep state functions at a minimum, with emphasis placed on the local agencies carrying the maximum administrative effort. The state will provide necessary assistance and training to local agencies that need and request aid in order to participate in the program and utilize to the fullest the state's federal allocations.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$99,891	$43,088,904	$24,430,000

Emergency Damage Repairs—Off-State Highways

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$21,586,433	$10,104,518	–

Work for Other Agencies

This subprogram records expenditures for construction, maintenance or other work performed for individuals, firms, political subdivisions or other state agencies.

All work is reimbursed and charges include an overhead assessment to cover indirect costs.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
State Highway Fund Projects	$5,593,042	$1,387,451	$4,199,309
Special Fund Projects	2,563	–	–
Total Expenditures	$5,595,605	$1,387,451	$4,199,309

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Totals, Local Assistance Program	$49,767,990	$94,633,856	$50,599,309
Program Elements:			
County Roads	$18,149,818	$33,542,640	$16,970,000
County Roads and City Streets	4,336,243	6,510,343	5,600,000
TOPICS Projects	99,891	43,088,904	24,430,000
Emergency Damage:			
Repairs-Off-State Highways	21,586,433	10,104,518	–
Work for Other Agencies:			
State Highway Fund	5,593,042	1,387,451	4,199,309
Special Fund Projects	2,563	–	–

IV. HIGHWAY—RAILROAD CROSSINGS PROGRAM

Grade Separations

Need

Section 190 of the Streets and Highways Code requires the California Highway Commission to set aside $5 million each year to assist separation of grade districts, cities, cities and counties, and counties in financing grade separation projects.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

IV. HIGHWAY—RAILROAD CROSSINGS PROGRAM—Continued

Grade Separations—Continued

Objectives

To eliminate grade crossings by the erection or construction of grade separation structures or the alteration or reconstruction of existing grade separations on city streets or county roads.

General Description

1. Section 189 of the Streets and Highways Code requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish and furnish to the Department of Public Works a list, in order of priority of:
   a. Crossings at grade of city streets or county roads and the tracks of any railroad in need of the erection or construction of separation structures, and
   b. Existing grade separations in need of alteration or reconstruction.
2. Department of Public Works shall make allocations only when the affected local agency or agencies furnish evidence that:
   a. All necessary orders of the Public Utilities Commission have been obtained,
   b. All necessary agreements with affected railroad or railroads have been executed,
   c. Sufficient funds from the local agency or agencies are available, and
   d. All other matters prerequisite to awarding the construction contract within a period of six months have been or can be taken care of within that time.
3. Local agency or agencies are responsible for all other matters necessary for initiation and completion of the grade separation projects.

Output

Reduction of delays to the traveling public and elimination of hazardous grade crossings of city streets or county roads by construction of grade separations.

Workload Information

During 1970–71 fiscal year, funds for six projects were allocated. Funds were allocated for seven projects during 1969–70 fiscal year.

The actual number of projects for which allocations have been made since 1958 is 106 for a total allocation of $57,277,216.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$4,081,687	$6,069,789	$5,000,000

Grade Crossing Protection Improvements

Need

Section 1231 of the Public Utilities Code requires the California Highway Commission to set aside any money which may be appropriated by the State Legislature to assist cities, counties, and cities and counties in paying a portion not to exceed 50 percent of their share of the cost of constructing grade crossing protection works on city, county, and city and county streets, roads and highways.

Objectives

To install railroad grade crossing protection improvements on city, county, and city and county streets, roads and highways.

General Description

Staff of the Public Utilities Commission and local agencies conducts investigations of grade crossings to determine need of railroad grade crossing protection improvements on city, county, and city and county streets, roads and highways. Adherence to number of crossings requiring investigation during the year.

The local agency initiates and enters into agreements with railroad company for the installation of railroad grade crossing protection improvements.

Section 1231 of the Public Utilities Code requires that the Public Utilities Commission allocate to, and reimburse the cities, counties, and cities and counties, for a portion not to exceed 50 percent of their share involving railroad grade crossing protection improvements.

Output

The installation of railroad grade crossing protection improvements reduces the hazards at railroad grade crossings.

Workload Information

During the 1970–71 fiscal year, funds were allocated for an estimated 250 projects. Funds were allocated for 325 projects during the 1969–70 fiscal year.

The actual number of projects since 1953 is 1,871, for a total allocation of $6,098,310 as of June 30, 1970.

Multiyear Consideration

Increases in California vehicle registration, urbanization of areas, increase in highway traffic volume will require an increasing number of railroad grade crossings to be improved.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$1,431,548	$1,101,689	$1,000,000

Maintenance of Automatic Grade Crossing Protection

Need

Section 1231.1 of the Public Utilities Code provides that each year the California Highway Commission shall set aside an amount not to exceed $1 million for allocation to the Public Utilities Commission for the purpose of paying to railroad corporations, the cities' and counties' share of the cost of maintaining automatic grade crossing protection.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

IV. HIGHWAY—RAILROAD CROSSINGS PROGRAM—Continued

Maintenance of Automatic Grade Crossing Protection—Continued

Objectives

Maintenance of railroad grade crossing protection devices on city, county, and city and county streets, roads and highways.

General Description

Sections 1231.1 and 1232 of the Public Utilities Code requires the Public Utilities Commission allocate to and reimburse railroad corporations for the local agencies' share of the cost of maintaining automatic grade crossing protection. The specific amount of the total allocation shall be determined by the California Highway Commission after consultation with representatives of the Public Utilities Commission and shall constitute the amount necessary for such maintenance.

Section 1202.2 of the Public Utilities Code, provides that in apportioning the cost of maintenance of automatic grade crossing protection constructed or altered, the Public Utilities Commission shall divide such maintenance cost in the same proportion as the cost of constructing such automatic grade crossing protection is divided.

The Public Utilities Commission administers this program, which involves only grade crossings on streets and highways under the jurisdiction of cities and counties. Grade crossings on state highways are not included in the program and will be handled by the Division of Highways with costs to be paid from other funds allocated by the California Highway Commission from the State Highway Fund.

Output

Maintenance of these protection devices reduces hazards at railroad grade crossings.

Workload Information

Adherence to the number of railroad grade crossings eligible for reimbursement under this legislation.

Multiyear Consideration

It can be expected that by fiscal year 1971–72 the entire $1 million will be required for this program.

After 1971–72 funds required may exceed $1 million; however, by statute the maximum cost is limited to $1 million per year.

The cost of this program will increase each year because the construction and alteration of grade crossing protection is a continuing process and crossings will be added to the program each year.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$105,140	$1,512,881	$700,000

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Totals, Highway—Railroad Crossings Program	$5,618,375	$8,684,359	$6,700,000
Program Elements:			
Grade Separations	4,081,687	6,069,789	5,000,000
Grade Crossing Protection Improvements	1,431,548	1,101,689	1,000,000
Maintenance of Automatic Grade Crossing Protection	105,140	1,512,881	700,000

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
Administration			
Business and Transportation Agency—Special Services and Studies:			
Office of Traffic Safety [a]	–	$427,000	–
Department of Public Works:			
Departmental Administration:			
Director's office	$286,770	448,500	$421,200
Highway commission	111,070	117,600	120,000
Toll Bridge Authority [b]	–	10,600	11,100
Transportation Safety [a]	220,620	–	–
Totals, Departmental Administration	$618,460	$576,700	$552,300
Legal division	$2,470,250	$2,613,900	$2,675,100
Division of Highways:			
Headquarters office	2,089,646	2,227,022	2,019,504
District offices	10,442,419	11,119,874	11,466,696
Totals, Division of Highways	$12,532,065	$13,346,896	$13,486,200
Management audit and review	$375,720	$486,900	$533,400
Division of Administrative Services:			
Executive	3,062,720	3,455,800	3,658,700
Fiscal management	2,670,470	2,829,200	3,109,400
Service and supply	703,840	835,900	849,800
Personnel management	441,730	500,700	514,500

[a] Transferred organizationally from the Department of Public Works, Departmental Administration to the Business and Transportation Agency, Special Services and Studies, effective 7-1-70.

[b] Included in the Director's Office in the 1969–70 F.Y.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

LINE	SUMMARY BY OBJECT	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	STATE OPERATIONS—Continued			
	Administration—Continued			
	Department of Public Works—Continued			
	Division of Administrative Services—Continued			
	Management systems and budget analysis	300,525	337,600	346,300
	Management development and training	191,310	244,400	243,300
	Computer systems	5,190	–	–
	Totals, Division of Administrative Services	$7,375,785	$8,203,600	$8,722,000
	Planning and Policy:			
	Transportation and environmental planning	$98,320	$361,800	$32,200
	Public information	162,330	172,800	173,000
	Intergovernmental unit	48,080	65,700	65,800
	Totals, Planning and Policy	$308,730	$600,300	$271,000
	NET TOTALS, ADMINISTRATION	$23,681,010	$26,255,296	$26,240,000
	Maintenance			
	Division of Highways:			
	Maintenance of state highways	$62,779,796	$69,141,999	$70,270,000
	Maintenance-traffic operations	3,578,887	3,900,000	4,540,000
	Maintenance of Highway:			
	Planting	10,332,962	12,440,700	12,500,000
	Maintenance of safety roadside rests	871,923	1,260,000	1,260,000
	Totals, Division of Highways	$77,563,568	$86,742,699	$88,570,000
	Division of Bay Toll Crossings:			
	Maintenance of state-owned toll bridges	5,008,833	5,525,000	5,130,000
	Totals, Maintenance	$82,572,401	$92,267,699	$93,700,000
	Highway Research and Procedural Developments	5,354,832	3,985,000	4,840,000
	Air Pollution Control Projects	550,000	550,000	340,000
	Administration, Insurance and Payment of Tort Claims and Judgments	854,412	500,000	500,000
	Administration of Outdoor Advertising Act	194,691	417,979	210,000
	Management of Leased Properties Including Air Rights and Roadside Parks	106,904	131,000	150,000
	Board of Control Claims (Nonlegislative)	-150	30,911	49,013
	Junk Yard Control	45,000	–	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$113,359,100	$124,137,885	$126,029,013
	State Highway Fund	*111,951,326*	*123,590,590*	*126,029,013*
	Other funds	*1,407,774*	*547,295*	–
	Personnel man-years	6,503.4	7,021.4	7,196.6

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	6,503.4	7,042.9	7,214.1	$59,586,467	$65,754,184	$67,455,865
Estimated salary savings	–	*-21.5*	*-17.5*	–	*-234,925*	*-175,647*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	6,503.4	7,021.4	7,196.6	$59,586,467	$65,519,259	$67,280,218
Staff benefits	–	–	–	6,780,561	7,856,042	8,150,672
Totals, Personal Services	6,503.4	7,021.4	7,196.6	$66,367,028	$73,375,301	$75,430,890
Operating expenses and equipment	–	–	–	54,682,256	59,490,830	59,175,923
Reimbursement	*(-351)*	*(-352)*	*(-352)*	*-6,929,354*	*-7,564,546*	*-8,085,200*
Less amounts included in other items	*(-4)*	*(-16)*	*(-22)*	*-760,830*	*-1,163,700*	*-492,600*
Totals, Expenditures				$113,359,100	$124,137,885	$126,029,013
State Highway Fund				*111,951,326*	*123,590,590*	*126,029,013*
Other funds				*1,407,774*	*547,295*	–

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

LINE	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	STATE OPERATIONS			
	State Highway Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Continuing appropriation, Section 183, Streets and Highways Code	$111,756,635	$123,122,611	$125,819,013
	Continuing appropriation, Section 5323, Business and Professions Code (administration of Outdoor Advertising Act)	239,094	345,449	210,000
	Budget Act appropriation (Long Beach Freeway Study)	–	15,000	–
	Chapter 968, Statutes of 1970 (Long Beach Freeway Study)	–	35,000	–
	Prior Year Balance Available:			
	Item 176, Chapter 757, Statutes of 1965	255,000	255,000	–
	Item 291, Chapter 2, Statutes of 1966	255,000	255,000	–
	Item 234, Chapter 500, Statutes of 1967	250,000	250,000	–
	Section 5323, Business and Professions Code	28,127	72,530	–
	Totals Available	$112,783,856	$124,350,590	$126,029,013
	Available in subsequent year	−832,530	–	–
	Unexpended Balance, Estimated Savings:			
	Item 176, Chapter 757, Statutes of 1965	–	−255,000	–
	Item 291, Chapter 2, Statutes of 1966	–	−255,000	–
	Item 234, Chapter 500, Statutes of 1967	–	−250,000	–
	Totals, Expenditures	$111,951,326	$123,590,590	$126,029,013
	OTHER FUNDS[a]			
	State operations—reimbursed *(Expenditures)*	$1,407,774	$547,295	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$113,359,100	$124,137,885	$126,029,013

	SUMMARY BY OBJECT	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	LOCAL ASSISTANCE			
	Local roads and highways	$49,767,990	$94,633,856	$50,599,309
	Grade crossing protection works	5,618,375	8,684,359	6,700,000
	San Francisco-Oakland soutbern crossing	2,300,000	1,200,000	–
	Dumbarton Bridge replacement study	60,480	640,000	1,000,000
	Totals, Expenditures	$57,746,845	$105,158,215	$58,299,309
	(State Highway Fund)	*(20,483,936)*	*(25,827,026)*	*(16,970,000)*
	(Federal funds)[a]	*(27,489,587)*	*(74,682,726)*	*(37,130,000)*
	(County funds)[a]	*(4,177,717)*	*(3,261,012)*	*(–)*
	(Other funds)[a]	*(5,595,605)*	*(1,387,451)*	*(4,199,309)*

LINE	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	Local Roads and Highways			
	LOCAL ASSISTANCE			
	State Highway Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Federal-aid secondary matching (Sec. 2210.5, S&H Code)	$4,011,529	$8,779,924	$4,270,000
	Urban extensions (Sec. 143.3, S&H Code)	4,317,243	6,492,743	5,000,000
	Chapter 52, Statutes of 1969 (emergency damage repairs)	4,176,309	30,000	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(State Highway Fund)*	$12,505,081	$15,302,667	$9,270,000
	Other Funds[a]			
	TOPICS—Federal Funds	$99,891	$43,088,904	$24,430,000
	County Highway Construction—Federal-Aid Secondary:			
	Federal funds	$9,099,578	$20,367,674	$12,700,000
	Contribution—FAS project (counties)	3,637,914	2,932,774	–
	Contribution—FAS urban extension (cities)	19,000	17,600	–
	Totals, County Highway Construction—FAS	$12,756,492	$23,318,048	$12,700,000
	Special fund projects	2,563	–	–
	Emergency damage repairs—County			
	Federal funds	879,994	1,151,630	–
	Contributions	520,803	310,638	–

[a] Federal and county grants and expenditures therefrom are not included in overall budget totals.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

LINE	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	Local Roads and Highways—Continued			
	LOCAL ASSISTANCE—Continued			
	Other Funds—Continued			
	Emergency damage repairs—federal funds	17,410,124	10,074,518	–
	Work for other agencies	5,593,042	1,387,451	4,199,309
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(Other Funds)*	$37,262,909	$79,331,189	$41,329,309
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$49,767,990	$94,633,856	$50,599,309
	Grade Crossing Protection Works			
	LOCAL ASSISTANCE			
	State Highway Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Budget Act Appropriations (grade crossing protection improvements)	$1,100,000	$1,100,000	$1,000,000
	Maintenance of automatic grade crossing protection (Sections 1231.1 and 1231.2, Public Utilities Code)	440,000	800,000	700,000
	Grade separations (Section 190, Streets and Highways Code)	5,110,956	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Prior Year Balances Available:			
	Budget Act of 1969, Item 355	–	1,689	–
	Budget Act of 1968, Item 302	333,237	–	–
	Sections 1231.1 and 1231.2, Public Utilities Code	778,021	1,112,881	–
	Section 190, Streets and Highways Code	40,520	1,069,789	–
	Totals Available	$7,802,734	$9,084,359	$6,700,000
	Balance available in subsequent year	–2,184,359	–	–
	Unexpended balances, estimated savings, Sections 1231.1 and 1231.2, Public Utilities Code	–	–400,000	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(State Highway Fund)*	$5,618,375	$8,684,359	$6,700,000
	San Francisco-Oakland Southern Crossing			
	LOCAL ASSISTANCE			
	State Highway Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Prior Year Balances Available:			
	Budget Act of 1966, Item 389.5	$3,500,000	$1,200,000	–
	Available in subsequent years	–1,200,000	–	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$2,300,000	$1,200,000	–
	Dumbarton Bridge Replacement Study			
	LOCAL ASSISTANCE			
	State Highway Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Prior Year Balances Available:			
	Chapter 1341, Statutes of 1968	$1,742,403	$1,681,923	$1,041,923
	Available in subsequent years	–1,681,923	–1,041,923	–41,923
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$60,480	$640,000	$1,000,000

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

LINE	SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72	AMOUNT OF CHANGE
	Department of Public Works—Capital Outlay				
	STATE HIGHWAY FUND				
	State Operations:				
	Subject to $0.0125 Per Gallon Fuel Tax Limitation (Sections 141 and 186, Streets and Highways Code):				
	Administration:				
	Business and transportation agency special services and studies	–	$427,000	–	–$427,000
	Department of public works	–	576,700	$552,300	–$24,400
	Departmental administration	$618,460	–	–	–
	Legal division	2,329,793	2,358,604	2,675,100	316,496
	Division of highways	12,532,065	13,346,896	13,486,200	139,304
	Management audit and review	375,720	486,900	533,400	46,500
	Division of administrative services	4,419,573	5,016,600	5,372,000	355,400
	Office of planning and policy	308,730	600,300	271,000	–329,300
	Prorata general administrative charges	2,956,212	3,187,000	3,350,000	163,000
	Subtotal	$23,540,553	$26,000,000	$26,240,000	$240,000
	Board of Control—nonlegislative claims	–150	30,911	49,013	18,102
	Board of Control—legislative claims	1,332	19,089	987	–18,102
	Highway research and procedural development	4,754,832	3,985,000	4,840,000	855,000
	Air pollution control projects	550,000	550,000	340,000	–210,000
	Subtotal	$5,306,014	$4,585,000	$5,230,000	$645,000
	Maintenance:				
	Maintenance of state highways	61,346,372	68,850,000	70,270,000	1,420,000
	Traffic operations	3,578,887	3,900,000	4,540,000	640,000
	Totals, Subject Expenditures	$93,771,826	$103,335,000	$106,280,000	$2,945,000
	Not Subject to $0.0125 Per Gallon Fuel Tax Limitation:				
	Special Maintenance:				
	Maintenance of highway planting	$10,332,962	$12,440,700	$12,500,000	$59,300
	Maintenance of state-owned toll bridges	5,008,833	5,525,000	5,130,000	–395,000
	Maintenance of roadside rests	871,923	1,260,000	1,260,000	–
	Maintenance of local roads—reimbursed	1,433,424	291,999	–	–291,999
	Management of leased properties including air rights and roadside parks	106,904	131,000	150,000	19,000
	Administration, insurance and payment of court claims and judgments	854,412	500,000	500,000	–
	Administration of outdoor advertising act	194,691	417,979	210,000	–207,979
	Junkyard control	45,000	–	–	–
	Administration—reimbursed	140,457	255,296	–	–255,296
	Highway research and procedural developments—reimbursed	600,000	–	–	–
	Totals, Nonsubject Expenditures	$19,588,606	$20,821,974	$19,750,000	–$1,071,974
	Totals, State Operations	$113,360,432 [1]	$124,156,974	$126,030,000	$1,873,026
	Capital Outlay:				
	Reconditioning, Resurfacing and Construction of State Highways:				
	Major construction and improvements	$577,974,674	$441,502,950	$407,044,800	–$34,458,150
	Functional or operational betterments	–	–	10,500,000	10,500,000
	Safety roadside rests	–	–	4,075,000	4,075,000
	Thin blanket program and deferred seal coat	6,891,099	8,250,000	9,211,000	961,000
	Emergency projects	343,990	750,000	400,000	–350,000
	Signs, delineation and traffic service	7,492,222	7,555,814	6,500,000	–1,055,814
	Traffic safety projects	9,562,414	16,195,535	16,000,000	–195,535
	Honor camps	1,375,431	2,190,000	1,540,000	–650,000
	Minor improvement and betterments	1,311,938	1,606,546	1,500,000	–106,546
	Project studies, management and control	10,001,138	9,833,500	8,640,000	–1,193,500
	Design engineering	48,766,764	53,002,262	52,050,000	–952,262
	Traffic engineering	6,044,538	5,010,000	4,920,000	–90,000
	Construction engineering	50,020,231	51,465,115	47,200,000	–4,265,115
	Statewide planning and programming	5,717,873	8,950,000	9,030,000	80,000

Note: The statements on this Annual Budget Report, prepared and submitted in accordance with Section 143.1 and 143.2 of the Streets and Highway Code, reflect the segregation of Current Expenditures from Capital Outlay, to conform with similar format in the Governor's Budget.

[1] Section 186 of the Streets and Highway Code as amended by Chapter 329/69 limits highway maintenance and general administration expenditures in the 1969–70 Fiscal Year to an amount equal to revenue derived in the same year from $0.0125 per gallon tax on Motor Vehicle Fuel and on the use of fuel. Chapter 931/70 reduced the limit to $0.01125 effective with the 1970–71 Fiscal Year. Following is a comparison of such revenue in the 1969–70 Fiscal Year with such expenditures.

Revenue	$114,728,130
Expenditures	93,771,826
Excess	$20,956,304

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

LINE	SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72	AMOUNT OF CHANGE
	Department of Public Works—Capital Outlay—Continued				
	STATE HIGHWAY FUND—Continued				
	Capital Outlay—Continued				
	Reconditioning, Resurfacing and Construction of State Highways—Continued				
	Right-of-way acquisition	146,866,444	149,620,900	101,839,200	–47,781,700
	Right-of-way operations	21,136,865	26,633,100	25,090,000	–1,543,100
	Highway planting	–	9,276,560	9,300,000	23,440
	Contingencies	–	1,299	8,879,218	8,877,919
	Totals, Reconditioning, Resurfacing, and Construction of State Highways	$893,505,621	$791,843,581	$723,719,218	–$68,124,363
	Land and buildings	4,925,994	5,869,300	5,000,000	–869,300
	Subtotals, Capital Outlay	$898,431,615	$797,712,881	$728,719,218	–$68,993,663
	Revised revenue adjustment [a]	–	–	–20,000,000	–20,000,000
	Totals, Capital Outlay	$898,431,615	$797,712,881	$708,719,218	–$88,993,663
	Subventions and Other Expenditures:				
	County Highways:				
	Federal aid secondary matching fund (Sec. 2210.5, S & H Code)	$4,011,529	$8,779,924	$4,270,000	–$4,509,924
	Federal aid secondary	14,138,289	24,762,716	12,700,000	–12,062,716
	Urban extensions (Sec. 143.3, S & H Code)	4,336,243	6,510,343	5,000,000	–1,510,343
	1963 Emergency damage repairs—state highways	4,339	–	–	–
	1964 Emergency damage repairs—state highways	–86,718	2,760,164	–	–2,760,164
	1965 Emergency damage repairs—state highways	–177,598	402,459	–	–402,459
	1966 Emergency damage repairs—state highways	–4,589	22,203	–	–22,203
	1969 Emergency damage repairs—state highways	20,639,785	530,906	–	–530,906
	1970 Emergency damage repairs—state highways	1,211,214	6,388,786	–	–6,388,786
	Work for other agencies	5,593,042	1,387,451	4,199,309	2,811,858
	Grade separations (Sec. 190, S & H Code)	4,081,687	6,069,789	5,000,000	–1,069,789
	Special fund projects	2,563	–	–	–
	TOPICS program	99,891	43,088,904	24,430,000	–18,658,904
	Advances to California Toll Bridge Authority:				
	San Francisco-Oakland southern crossing—Item 389.5, Budget Act of 1966	2,300,000	1,200,000	–	–1,200,000
	Dumbarton Bridge Replacement Study—(Section 30792.1, Streets and Highway Code)	60,480	640,000	1,000,000	360,000
	Totals, Subvention and Other Expenditures	$56,210,157	$102,543,645	$56,599,309	–$45,944,336
	Local Assistance:				
	Grade crossing protection—construction (Section 1231, P.U.C.)	$1,431,548	$1,101,689	$1,000,000	–$101,689
	Grade crossing protection—maintenance (Section 1231.1, P.U.C.)	105,140	1,512,881	700,000	–812,881
	Totals, Local Assistance	$1,536,688	$2,614,570	$1,700,000	–$914,570
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS	$1,069,538,892	$1,027,028,070	$893,048,527	–$133,979,542

[a] At the time of the budget printing this adjustment had not heen considered hy the State Highway Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

Department of Public Works—Capital Outlay—Continued

SUMMARY

LINE	EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72	AMOUNT OF CHANGE
6	TOTAL EXPENDITURES				
7	Reconditioning, Resurfacing, and Construction of State Highways:				
9	Major construction and improvement	$577,974,674	$441,502,950	$407,044,800	-$34,458,150
10	Thin blanket program and deferred seal coat	6,891,099	8,250,000	9,211,000	961,000
11	Emergency projects	343,990	750,000	400,000	-350,000
12	Signs, delineation and traffic service	7,492,222	7,555,814	6,500,000	-1,055,814
13	Traffic safety projects	9,562,414	16,195,535	16,000,000	-195,535
14	Honor camp construction	1,375,431	2,190,000	1,540,000	-650,000
15	Minor improvement and betterment	1,311,938	1,606,546	1,500,000	-106,546
16	Project studies, management and control	10,001,138	9,833,500	8,640,000	-1,193,500
17	Design engineering	48,766,764	53,002,262	52,050,000	-952,262
18	Traffic engineering	6,044,538	5,010,000	4,920,000	-90,000
19	Construction engineering	50,020,231	51,465,115	47,200,000	-4,265,115
20	Statewide planning and programming	5,717,873	8,950,000	9,030,000	80,000
21	Rights of way acquisition	146,866,444	149,620,900	101,839,200	-47,781,700
22	Rights of way operations	21,136,865	26,633,100	25,090,000	-1,543,100
23	Highway planting	-	9,276,560	9,300,000	23,440
24	Contingencies	-	1,299	8,879,218	8,877,919
25	Functional or operational betterments	-	-	10,500,000	10,500,000
26	Safety roadside rests	-	-	4,075,000	4,075,000
28	Totals, Reconditioning, Resurfacing and Construction of State Highways	$893,505,621	$791,843,581	$723,719,218	-$68,124,363
30	Construction of Buildings:				
31	Land and buildings	$4,925,994	$5,869,300	$5,000,000	-$869,300
33	Subtotals	$898,431,615	$797,712,881	$728,719,218	-$68,993,663
34	Revised revenue adjustment[a]	-	-	-20,000,000	-20,000,000
36	TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS, STATE HIGHWAY FUND	$898,431,615	$797,712,881	$708,719,218	-$88,993,663
38	*State funds*	*459,856,694*	*360,658,203*	*343,529,218*	*-17,128,985*
39	*Federal funds*	*427,062,241*	*433,388,025*	*365,190,000*	*-68,198,025*
40	*Other funds*	*11,512,680*	*3,666,653*	-	*-3,666,653*

[a] At the time of the budget printing this adjustment had not been considered by the State Highway Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

Department of Public Works—Capital Outlay—Continued

Recapitulation of Proposed Expenditures and Obligations for Construction of State Highway for 1971–72 Fiscal Year Showing Allocation of Construction Funds by County Group, Pursuant to Section 188, Streets and Highways Code as of November 1, 1970

LINE	EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	NORTHERN COUNTY GROUP	SOUTHERN COUNTY GROUP	TOTAL
	ON STATE HIGHWAYS			
	Major construction and improvements	$167,853,800	$239,191,000	$407,044,800
	Right-of-way acquisition	27,907,200	73,932,000	101,839,200
	Traffic safety projects	7,200,000	8,800,000	16,000,000
	Functional or operational betterments	5,260,000	5,240,000	10,500,000
	Signs, delineation and traffic service	3,375,000	3,125,000	6,500,000
	Highway planting	3,100,000	6,200,000	9,300,000
	Safety roadside rests	1,025,000	3,050,000	4,075,000
	Thin blanket program and deferred seal coats	5,339,000	3,872,000	9,211,000
	Minor improvement and betterments	900,000	600,000	1,500,000
	Emergency projects	200,000	200,000	400,000
	Land and buildings	3,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000
	Statewide planning and programming	3,918,000	5,112,000	9,030,000
	Project studies, management and control	3,280,000	5,360,000	8,640,000
	Design engineering	21,470,000	30,580,000	52,050,000
	Right-of-way operations	8,720,000	16,370,000	25,090,000
	Construction engineering	19,060,000	28,140,000	47,200,000
	Traffic engineering	2,280,000	2,640,000	4,920,000
	Contingencies	4,151,687	4,727,531	8,879,218
	Totals, on State Highways [1]	$288,039,687	$439,139,531	$727,179,218
	NOT ON STATE HIGHWAYS			
	Federal-aid secondary, matching (Section 2210.5, S.H.C.) [2]	$3,040,000	$1,230,000	$4,270,000
	Urban extensions (Section 143.3, S.H.C.) [3]	2,400,000	2,600,000	5,000,000
	Grade separations (Section 190, S.H.C.) [4]	2,500,000	2,500,000	5,000,000
	Advances to California Toll Bridge Authority	1,000,000	–	1,000,000
	Totals, Not on State Highways	$8,940,000	$6,330,000	$15,270,000
	Revised revenue adjustment [a]	–8,000,000	–12,000,000	–20,000,000
	Totals, Expenditures Subject to Allocations Under Section 188, Streets and Highways Code	$288,979,687 (40%)	$433,469,531 (60%)	$722,449,218 (100%)

[1] Excludes convict labor construction which is not subject to allocation by county group pursuant to Section 188.7, Streets and Highways Code.
[2] Included in county group allocation pursuant to Section 2210.5, Streets and Highways Code.
[3] Included in county group allocation pursuant to Section 143.3, Streets and Highways Code.
[4] Budgeted for allocation to cities and counties pursuant to Section 190, Streets and Highways Code.
[a] At the time of the budget printing this adjustment had not been considered by the State Highway Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

LINE	EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	Department of Public Works—Capital Outlay—Continued			
	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS			
	State Highway Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Continuing appropriation prescribed by Section 183, Streets and Highways Code (Expenditures)	$459,856,694	$360,658,203	$343,529,218
	STORM DAMAGE REPAIRS—STATE HIGHWAYS			
	1963 Emergency Damage Repairs:			
	Federal funds	4,339	–	–
	Contributions	–	–	–
	Totals, 1963 Emergency Damage Repairs	$4,339	–	–
	1964 Emergency Damage Repairs:			
	Federal funds	–336,718	2,760,164	–
	Contributions	250,000	–	–
	Totals, 1964 Emergency Damage Repairs	–$86,718	$2,760,164	–
	1965 Emergency Damage Repairs:			
	Federal funds	–177,598	402,459	–
	Contributions	–	–	–
	Totals, 1965 Emergency Damage Repairs	–$177,598	$402,459	–
	1966 Emergency Damage Repairs:			
	Federal funds	–4,589	22,203	–
	Contributions	–	–	–
	Totals, 1966 Emergency Damage Repairs	–$4,589	$22,203	–
	1969 Emergency Damage Repairs:			
	Federal funds	20,463,626	530,906	–
	Contributions	176,159	–	–
	Totals, 1969 Emergency Damage Repairs	$20,639,785	$530,906	–
	1969–70 Emergency Damage Repairs:			
	Federal funds	1,211,214	6,388,786	–
	Contributions	–	–	–
	Totals, 1969–70 Emergency Damage Repairs	$1,211,214	$6,388,786	–
	Totals, Storm Damage Repairs	$21,586,433	$10,104,518	–
	LOCAL STREETS AND HIGHWAYS			
	State Funds:			
	Grade crossing protection—improvements (Section 1231.1, Public Utilities Code)	$1,431,548	$1,101,689	$1,000,000
	Grade crossing protection of automatic (Section 1231, Public Utilities Code)	105,140	1,512,881	700,000
	Grade separation (Section 190, Streets and Highways Code)	4,081,687	6,069,789	5,000,000
	Federal aid secondary matching (Section 2210.5, Streets and Highways Code)	4,011,529	8,779,924	4,270,000
	Urban extension (Section 143.3, Streets and Highways Code)	4,317,243	6,492,743	5,000,000
	Totals, State Funds	$13,947,147	$23,957,026	$15,970,000
	Other Funds:			
	County Highway Construction—Federal Aid Secondary:			
	Federal funds	9,099,578	20,367,674	12,700,000
	Contribution—FAS project (counties)	3,637,914	2,932,774	–
	Contribution—FAS urban extension (cities)	19,000	17,600	–
	Totals, County Highway Construction—FAS	$12,756,492	$23,318,048	$12,700,000
	Special fund projects	2,563	–	–
	Topics program	99,891	43,088,904	24,430,000
	Emergency Damage Repairs—County and Other Agencies:			
	Federal funds	879,994	1,151,630	–
	Contributions	520,803	310,638	–
	Totals, Emergency Damage Repairs	$1,400,797	$1,462,268	–
	Totals, Other Funds	$14,259,743	$67,869,220	$37,130,000
	WORK FOR OTHER AGENCIES	$5,593,042	$1,387,451	$4,199,309
	Advance to California Toll Bridge Authority:			
	San Francisco-Oakland Southern Crossing Planning and Design Cost:			
	Budget Act of 1966, Item 389.5	2,300,000	1,200,000	–
	Dumbarton Bridge replacement study, Chapter 1341, Statutes 1968, Section 30792.1, Streets and Highways Code	150,000	640,000	1,000,000
	Balance returned to contingency reserve	–89,520	–	–
	Totals, Expenditures, Advance to California Toll Bridge Authority	$2,360,480	$1,840,000	$1,000,000
	TOTALS, STORM DAMAGE REPAIRS, LOCAL STREETS AND HIGHWAYS AND OTHER AGENCIES	$57,746,845	$105,158,215	$58,299,309

Department of Public Works—Continued

Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges as Recommended by the California Highway Commission for the 1971–72 Fiscal Year

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES		
4	Alameda	17	Route 262 to north of Jarvis Avenue in Fremont; add lanes for		
5		1.8/10.6	6-lane freeway (total estimate $3,200,000; $2,469,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	8.8	$731,000
7	Alameda	24	17th Street to south of 27th Street in Oakland; 8-lane freeway		
8		0.6/1.3	(total estimate $3,700,000; $2,030,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	0.7	1,670,000
9	Alameda	24	East of Golden Gate Avenue to east of Route 13 in Oakland; com-		
10		4.1/5.2	plete east-bound 4 lanes	1.1	2,200,000
11	Alameda	80	Bay Bridge Toll Plaza to Gilman Street in Albany; repair failed		
12		2.0/6.6	areas and resurface	4.6	535,000
13	Alameda, Contra		0.4 mile south of Contra Costa county line to County Road 20 in		
14	Costa	80	Richmond; grinding and pavement slab replacement	5.7	770,000
15		7.6/8.0; 0.0/5.3			
16	Alameda	92	0.1 mile east of Industrial Boulevard to Tarman Avenue in Hay-		
17		5.2/6.9	ward; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $5,700,000; $3,700,000		
18			1972–73 fiscal year)	1.7	2,000,000
19	Alameda	580	0.2 mile west of Vasco Road near Livermore to 0.4 mile east of		
20		9.9/17.5	Tassajara Road; 8-lane freeway (coop city and county) (total		
21			estimate $11,010,000; state's share $10,680,000; $6,600,000		
22			1970–71 fiscal year)	7.6	4,680,000
23	Colusa	5, 20	Route 5 from 0.9 mile south of Husted Road to 1.1 miles north of		
24		R14.3/R30.8; 20.1/23.3	Wadleigb Road and Route 20 from Salt Creek to 0.1 mile east of		
25			Husted Road; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $14,728,000;		
26			$3,500,000 1969–70 fiscal year; $5,000,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	16.6	6,228,000
27	Contra Costa	4	West of Glacier Drive to east of Milano Way; north frontage road		
28		11.2/11.6	and temporary relocation of Milano Way connection to Route 4		
29			(cooperative project with City of Martinez and County of Contra		
30			Costa) (total cost $220,000) (state's sbare)	0.4	210,000
31	Del Norte	100, 199	0.1 mile north of Northcrest Drive to 1.1 miles north junction		
32		27.1/31.6	Routes 101/199; junction Routes 101/199 to 0.8 mile east; 4-lane		
33		0.0/0.8	freeway (total estimate $4,300,000; $3,000,000 1970–71 fiscal		
34			year)	5.7	1,300,000
35	Del Norte	197	Junction Route 197/199 north of Crescent City to Club Drive;		
36		0.0/2.7	2-lane conventional	2.7	900,000
37	El Dorado	193	0.6 mile west of Sliger Mine Road to 0.5 mile east of Greenwood		
38		5.6/R7.5	Road; 2-lane conventional	1.9	532,000
39	Fresno	5	Derrick Avenue to Merced county line; 4-lane freeway, paving		
40		30.0/66.2	only (total estimate $10,819,000; $8,140,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	36.2	2,679,000
41	Humboldt	36	About 6.5 miles east of Carlotta Post Office, between Hely Creek		
42		11.7/12.4	and 0.6 mile easterly; 2-lane conventional	0.5	200,000
43	Humboldt	36	0.6 mile west of Butte Creek to Butte Creek Bridge, about 11.7		
44		35.9/36.5	miles east of Bridgeville; 2-lane conventional	0.6	300,000
45	Humboldt	96	At Bluff Creek Bridge No. 4-225, 5.8 miles northb of junction Route		
46		28.9	96/169 at Weitchpec; rock slope protection on 2-lane conventional	–	245,000
47	Humboldt	101	3.3 miles northb to 5.4 miles north of Big Lagoon Bridge (at Trutt-		
48		112.5/114.6	man Sink); 4-lane freeway (total estimate $2,500,000; $1,000,000		
49			1972–73 fiscal year)	2.0	1,500,000
50	Kings	5	Kern county line to Route 41; 4-lane freeway (coop project; total		
51		0.0/16.6	estimate $8,212,000; bighway's share $8,207,000; $4,200,000		
52			1970–71 fiscal year	16.6	4,007,000
53	Kings, Fresno	5	Route 41 to northb junction Routes 5/33; Westside Freeway signs		
54		16.5/26.7	and lighting (to be combined with Ker-5)	–	86,000
55		0.0/30.0			
56	Lake	29	Route 175 to 1.7 miles south of Junction Route 20; 4-lane express-		
57		41.2/50.8	way (total estimate $6,685,800; $3,000,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	9.4	3,685,800
58	Madera	41	Fresno River Bridge No. 41-22; replace structure	–	185,000
59		35.3			
60	Madera	99, 152	Three bridges: San Joaquin River No. 41-08L; Cottonwood Creek		
61		0.0; 7.3; 22.7	No. 41-65R/L; Route 152/99 Separation No. 41-43; reconstruct		
62			bridge decks	–	320,000
63	Madera	99	0.2 mile northb of Avenue 16 to Avenue 18 (portions); freeway		
64		13.0/15.6	conversion, frontage roads and interchange at Avenue 17	2.6	1,482,000
65	Marin	1	South Junction Panoramic Higbway to 0.6 mile south of Stinson		
66		3.3/11.6	Beach (portions); alignment and drainage improvement	1.4	315,000
67	Marin	101	Golden Gate Bridge to 0.2 mile south of Richardson Bay Bridge;		
68		0.0/4.1	add one nortbbound lane (portions) and resurface	4.1	675,000
69	Marin	101	0.2 mile south to 0.2 mile north of Richardson Bay Bridge (Bridge		
70		3.7/4.9	No. 27-10); widen bridge and approaches for 8-lane freeway (total		
71			estimate $4,300,000; $1,600,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	1.2	2,700,000
72	Marin	101	0.9 mile south of Route 37 near Ignacio to 1.4 miles north of Ather-		
73		18.1/23.5	ton Avenue in Novato; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $14,000,000,		
74			$5,000,000 1972–73 fiscal year, $5,000,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	5.4	4,000,000
75	Mendocino	1	About 1.8 miles south of Point Arena, between Moat Creek Bridge		
76		12.9/13.2	No. 10-109 and 0.3 mile northerly; 2-lane conventional	0.3	105,000
77	Mendocino	1	1.9 miles north of Westport to 1.2 miles north of Howard Creek;		
78		79.5/82.1	bridge and 2-lane expressway	2.2	1,175,000
79	Mendocino	20	Junction Routes 1/20 near Fort Bragg to 0.5 mile easterly; 2-lane		
80		0.0/0.5	conventional	0.5	215,000

Department of Public Works—Continued

Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges as Recommended by the California Highway Commission for the 1971–72 Fiscal Year—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued		
	Mendocino	101 (old) 23.1/25.6	Robinson Creek to 0.2 mile north of North State Street in Ukiah; reconstruction prior to relinquishment	2.5	240,000
	Mendocino	101 101.8/R101.1	0.2 mile south of Reynolds State Park entrance to 1.1 miles south of Piercy; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $4,250,000, $1,990,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	2.3	2,260,000
	Merced	5 0.0/17.4	Fresno county line to Route 152; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $7,942,000, $5,300,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	17.4	2,642,000
	Merced	33 1.5/5.4	North of Dos Palos between 0.4 mile south of Carmelia Avenue and 0.2 mile south of Route 152; 2-lane conventional	3.9	480,000
	Merced, Stanislaus	99 R36.2/R37.3 R0.0/R7.3	Early Dawn Road to 4.4 miles north of Turlock; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $14,500,000, $6,460,000 1972–73 fiscal year; $5,340,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	8.4	2,700,000
	Modoc	395 14.6/21.9	0.5 mile south of Jones Lane to Carlos Street in Alturas; 2-lane expressway and bridge over North Fork Pit River (2 units) (total estimate $3,120,000; $1,600,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	7.0	1,520,000
	Monterey	1 R80.9/R85.3	Sand City to Marina; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $6,000,000; $2,500,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	4.4	3,500,000
	Monterey	101 97.7/101.3	2.1 miles north of Route 156 to San Benito County line (portions); reconstruct lanes	3.6	300,000
	Napa	29 44.4/45.3	4.2 miles to 3.3 miles south of Lake County line; construct passing lane	0.9	205,000
	Placer	80 18.8/22.9	0.5 mile east of East Auburn Overhead to 0.5 mile west of Clipper Gap; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $7,450,000; $3,000,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	4.1	4,450,000
	Placer	80 22.7/27.4	0.7 mile west of Clipper Gap to Heather Glen Overcrossing; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $7,500,000; $1,500,000 1970–71 fiscal year; $2,000,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	4.7	4,000,000
	Sacramento	50 R0.2/R2.9	0.2 mile east of Route 80 to 0.2 mile east of 65th Street; 8-lane freeway (coop project with City of Sacramento) (total estimate $8,064,200; state's share $7,986,000; $5,510,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	2.7	2,476,000
	Sacramento	50 R2.7/R6.4	0.1 mile east of 65th Street to Folsom Boulevard, about 0.6 mile west of Mayhew Road; 8-lane freeway (coop project with City of Sacramento) (total estimate $8,268,000; state's share $8,208,000; $5,426,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	3.7	2,782,000
	Sacramento	50 R6.1/R12.2	0.6 mile west of Mayhew Road to 0.2 mile west of Sunrise Boulevard; 8-lane freeway (coop project with County of Sacramento) (total estimate $11,222,000; state's share $11,100,000; $2,000,000 1970–71 fiscal year, $5,472,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	6.1	3,628,000
	Sacramento, Placer	80 11.8/18.0 0.0/2.0	0.7 mile west of Madison Avenue Overcrossing to Douglas Boulevard Overcrossing in Roseville; add lanes for 6–8 lane freeway (total estimate $13,243,000; $5,330,000 1970–71 fiscal year; $5,413,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	8.2	2,500,000
	San Benito	156, 180 10.8/11.1; 8.6/9.5	San Benito Street in Hollister between North Street and Nash Road; reconstruct roadway	1.2	370,000
	San Francisco	280 7.3/7.8	6th Street to Third Street in San Francisco; 8-lane freeway (coop project with City of San Francisco) (total estimate $11,290,000; state's share $10,560,000; $4,806,000 1970–71 fiscal year; $1,854,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	0.5	3,900,000
	San Joaquin	4 13.4/14.2	0.9 mile to 0.1 mile west of San Joaquin River Bridge; 2-lane conventional	0.8	220,000
	San Joaquin	5 R12.1/R17.8	0.3 mile north of Paradise Cut to Frewert Road; 6-lane freeway total estimate $12,022,000; $3,680,000 1969–70 fiscal year; $5,393,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	5.7	2,949,000
	San Joaquin	5 24.1/24.8	Charter Way to Route 4 in Stockton (third stage); 8-lane freeway (total estimate $8,670,000; $4,000,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	1.6	4,670,000
	San Joaquin	5 24.5/25.7	Church Street to Columbia Avenue in Stockton (second stage) 8-lane freeway (coop project; total estimate $24,439,000; state's share $24,413,000; $9,800,000 1969–70 fiscal year; $10,500,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	1.2	4,113,000
	San Joaquin	5, 12 32.7/40.5 8.9/11.3	On Route 5, from Hammer Lane to 0.9 mile north of Route 12, and on Route 12 from Guard Road to 0.4 mile west of Ray Road; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $11,267,000; $5,267,000 1972–73 fiscal year; $5,000,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	7.8	1,000,000
	San Joaquin	12 16.3/18.0	0.1 mile west of Ham Lane to 0.1 mile west of Route 99; 4-lane city street section (coop project; total estimate $1,230,000) (state's share)	1.7	1,030,000
	San Mateo	1 46.2/47.2	Route 1, 0.5 mile west of Route 35 to 0.1 mile east of St. Francis Boulevard in Daly City, 6-lane freeway; Route 35, 0.1 mile west of Hickey Boulevard to 0.3 mile west of Route 1 in Daly City; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $4,803,000; $3,100,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	1.0	1,703,000
	San Mateo	35 27.9/28.9	Orange Avenue to Chestnut Avenue in South San Francisco; 6-lane divided conventional (coop project with City of South San Francisco) (total estimate $250,000) (state's share)	0.5	190,000
	San Mateo	82 20.3/20.7	Between 0.1 mile south of Chestnut Avenue and 0.1 mile north of Arroyo Drive in South San Francisco; widen to 6-lane divided conventional (coop project with City of South San Francisco) (total estimate $265,000) (state's share)	0.4	200,000
	San Mateo	82 20.5/20.9			

Department of Public Works—Continued

Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges as Recommended by the California Highway Commission for the 1971–72 Fiscal Year—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued		
	San Mateo, San Francisco	101 25.6/26.1 0.0/0.1	1.2 miles to 0.5 mile south of Third Street Undercrossing; construct undercrossing and southbound on and off ramps	0.6	890,000
	San Mateo	280 L5.2/8.3	Raymundo Drive to 1.5 miles north of Edgewood Road; first stage 8-lane freeway; grading and drainage	3.1	6,100,000
	San Mateo	280 9.1/10.7	2.3 miles north of Edgewood Road to 0.1 mile south of Ronte 92; first stage 8-lane freeway; grading and drainage	1.6	6,350,000
	San Mateo	280 10.2/12.7	0.6 mile south of Route 92 to Doran Bridge; 8-laue freeway and Ronte 92/280 Interchange (total estimate $11,800,000; $4,600,000 1972–73 fiscal year; $4,000,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	2.5	3,200,000
	San Mateo, San Fraucisco	280 27.2/27.4; 0.0/4.2	0.2 mile sonth of north city limit of Daly City to west of Route 101; add lanes for 8-lane freeway and replace planting (total estimate $2,600,000; $1,719,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	4.4	881,000
	Sau Mateo	380 4.6/5.0	0.1 mile west of Route 280 to Cherry Avenue in San Bruno; ramp connections and 5 bridges for 4-lane freeway	0.4	930,000
	Santa Clara	9 5.5/6.4	About 1 mile west of Saratoga Bridge Nos. 37-76 and 37-77); replace 2 failing bridges and provide silver widening west of Bridge No. 37-75	–	340,000
	Santa Clara	101 4.0/8.0 5.1/17.8	1.4 miles south of Thomas Road near Gilroy to 0.5 mile north of Leavesley Road; 6-lane freeway 0.2 mile south of Thomas Road uear Gilroy to Cochrau Road; resurface prior to relinquishment (coop project with Santa Clara County Flood Control and Water District) (coop project with City of Gilroy) (total estimate $8,486,000; state's share $8,376,000; $2,700,000 1970–71 fiscal year; $3,313,000 proposed 1972–73 fiscal year)	4.0	2,363,000
	Santa Clara	101 8.0/14.0	0.5 mile north of Leavesley Road near Gilroy to 0.3 mile north of Middle Avenue; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $7,300,000; $2,500,000 1970–71 fiscal year; $2,600,000 proposed 1972–73 fiscal year)	6.0	2,200,000
	Santa Clara	101 14.0/17.8	0.3 mile north of Middle Avenue near San Martin to Cochran Road; 6-lane freeway (cooperative project with Morgan Hill) (total estimate $5,615,000; state's share $5,600,000; $2,450,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	3.8	3,150,000
	Santa Clara	152 30.7/34.7	South fork of Pacheco Creek to 0.6 mile west of Merced County line; resnrface	4.0	410,000
	Santa Clara	237 5.0/9.7	0.3 mile west of Calabazas Creek to 0.4 mile east of Route 17 in Milpitas; interim 4-lane expressway on existing route (cooperative project with Milpitas) (total estimate $4,328,000; state's share $4,282,000; $2,000,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	4.7	2,282,000
	Santa Clara	280, 87 0.0/L5.2; 4.8/5.1	Route 280; Route 101 to 0.2 mile east of Route 17; 8-lane freeway; Ronte 87; Jerome Street to 0.1 mile uorth of Brown Street; 4-lane freeway (cooperative project with Santa Clara County and City of San Jose) (total estimate $23,724,000, state's share $22,794,000, $5,450,000 1969–70 fiscal year; $11,260,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	5.5	6,084,000
	Santa Clara	280, 680 L0.4/L0.0 0.0/2.2	McLaughlin Avenue to 0.5 mile north of Route 130 in San Jose; 8-lane freeway (cooperative project with City of San Jose and Santa Clara County Flood Control and Water District (total estimate $12,050,000; state's share $12,000,000; $3,000,000 1970–71 fiscal year; $8,000,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	2.6	1,000,000
	Santa Clara	680 2.2/5.2	0.5 mile north of Ronte 130 in San Jose to 0.1 mile north of Capitol Avenue; 8-lane freeway; and on existing Route 680, Route 101 to Calaveras Road; resurface (total estimate $7,700,000, $5,700,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	3.0	2,000,000
	Santa Clara	680 4.7M/7.2M	0.4 mile south of Capitol Avenne to 0.5 mile south of Calaveras Road in Milpitas; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $7,400,000, $5,400,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	2.5	2,000,000
	Santa Crnz	1 3.2/8.4	Roache Road near Watsonville to Rob Roy Junction; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $7,200,000; $4,090,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	5.2	3,110,000
	Santa Crnz	17 10.5/11.3	Upper Glenwood Drive to Woodwardia Highway; pavement widening	0.8	250,000
	Shasta	5 R39.9/44.5	Nortb end Sacramento River Bridge about 1.6 miles south of Lakehead and 1.0 mile south of Dog Creek; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $5,850,000, $2,700,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	4.6	3,150,000
	Shasta	89, 299 29.2, 74.9, 75.1	Lake Britton Bridge No. 6-52, Burney Creek Bridge No. 6-62 and West Burney Creek Bridge No. 6-63; repair bridge deck	–	130,000
	Siskiyou	5 R11.6/20.6	Between 1.1 miles north of Lake Street in Mt. Shasta and 1.0 mile north of Main Street in Weed; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $11,050,000; $6,280,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	8.7	4,770,000
	Solano	37 9.5/9.9	Route 29 to Broadway iu the City of Vallejo; 4-lane conventional with left-turn lane	0.4	235,000

Department of Public Works—Continued

Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges as Recommended by the California Highway Commission for the 1971–72 Fiscal Year—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued		
	Solano, Yolo	80, 113 41.9/44.7; 0.0/0.3 21.2/21.8; 0.0/2.0	2.8 miles southwest to 0.3 mile east of Yolo County line on Route 80; Junction Route 80/113 to 2.0 miles north of Yolo County line on Route 113; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $10,200,000, District 10 share; $9,560,000; $6,000,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	5.7	3,560,000
	Sonoma	37 4.0/4.1	Tolay Creek Bridge No. 20-90; replace bridge and widen roadway	–	135,000
	Sonoma	101 37.7/41.0	0.8 mile south of Lytton Springs Road to 1.7 miles south of Route 128 near Geyserville; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $4,000,000; $2,250,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	3.3	1,750,000
	Sonoma	101 40.3/45.9	2.3 miles south of Route 128 near Geyserville to 2.4 miles north of Canyon Road; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $8,200,000; $3,500,000 1972–73 fiscal year; $1,500,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	5.6	3,200,000
	Stanislaus, Calaveras	4 8.1/9.0; 0.0/9.8	0.9 mile west of Stanislaus County line to Copperopolis; 2 lanes of an ultimate 4-lane expressway (total estimate $3,340,000; $2,100,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	9.5	1,240,000
	Stanislaus	108 32.2/32.4	At Riverbank Overhead 0.1 mile west of Riverbank. Bridge replacement; 4-lane conventional	0.2	315,000
	Tehama	36 69.0/75.6	Between 4.6 miles east of Lanes Valley Road near Paynes Creek and 2.0 miles east of Ponderosa Way near Lassen Camp; 2-lane expressway on new alignment (total estimate $2,185,000; $1,000,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	6.3	1,185,000
	Trinity	3 R79.6/85.4	Between 6.1 miles north of Ramshorn Road and Siskiyou County line; improve existing primitive road (casual labor)	5.8	240,000
	Yolo	5, 113 6.3/11.2; R10.0/R10.7	Route 5 from 0.4 mile south of Route 16 to 0.2 mile north of County Road 18 and on Route 113 from 0.2 mile south of Route 16 to Route 5; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $9,651,000; $5,380,000 1970–71 fiscal year; $2,271,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	5.6	2,000,000
	Yolo, Solano	80, 113 0.0/0.3; 41.9/44.7 0.0/2.0; 21.2/21.8	2.8 miles southwest of Yolo county line to 0.3 mile east of Yolo county line on Route 80; Junction Route 80/113 to 2.0 miles north of Yolo county line on Route 113; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $10,200,000; district 03 share: $640,000; $400,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	0.6	240,000
	Yuba	65 R4.0/R8.8	South Beale Road to 0.4 mile south of Route 70 near Olivehurst; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $4,460,000; $2,100,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	4.8	2,360,000
	Various	Var	Retaining walls, install protective barriers at top—District 04	–	145,000
			Total, Northern Group of Counties		$167,853,800
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES		
	Imperial	8 90.3/96.8	1.0 mile west of Algodones Road to 0.1 mile west of the Arizona state line; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $7,750,000; $3,450,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	6.5	4,300,000
	Inyo	6 0.0/8.4	Route 395 to the Mono county line; widen bridge and roadway	8.4	530,000
	Kern	5 14.9/38.8	1.2 miles north of Wheeler Ridge Overcrossing to 0.1 mile north of Route 119; freeway construction, paving only and truck ramps at Route 5/99 Interchange	23.9	7,185,000
	Kern	5 38.8/87.1	Route 119 to Kings county line; Westside Freeway signs and lighting (To be combined with Kin, Fre–5)	–	170,000
	Kern	14 4.9/12.7	1.2 miles north of Rosamond to 2.1 miles south of Mojave; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $5,000,000; $1,980,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	7.3	3,020,000
	Kern	14 15.1/15.7	0.5 mile south of Mojave; railroad separation	0.6	830,000
	Kern	58 R54.8/R59.4	0.1 mile west of Cottonwood Road to 0.5 mile east of Route 184; freeway relocation (total estimate $6,490,000; $3,290,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	4.6	3,200,000
	Kern	58 80.2/R88.6	11.2 miles west to 2.8 miles west of Tehachapi; reconstruct 5 bridge decks	–	190,000
	Kern	178, 155 R30.0/R44.3 70.8/R71.2	On Route 178, 0.3 mile west of China Garden Road to 1.3 miles east of Route 155 and on Route 155 from 0.5 mile north to 0.1 mile north of existing route 178; grade, pave and structures (total estimate $8,062,000; $4,962,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	14.3	3,100,000
	Kern	178 93.2/100.6	Route 395 to North China Lake Boulevard; 2-lane conventional	7.4	240,000
	Los Angeles	1 21.9/23.9	Sepulveda Boulevard between Artesia Boulevard and Rosecrans Avenue; widen bridge and modify channelization	2.0	130,000

Department of Public Works—Continued

Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges as Recommended by the California Highway Commission for the 1971–72 Fiscal Year—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued		
	Los Angeles	2 R15.5/R18.8	Glendale Freeway between Los Angeles River and Route 134 Freeway; widen 6-lane freeway to 8 lanes between Los Angeles River and Avenue 36 and Route 134 Freeway (total estimate $14,000,000; $9,100,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	3.3	5,000,000
	Los Angeles	2 R18.8/R22.1	Glendale Freeway between Route 134 Freeway and 0.5 mile north of Fern Lane; 8-lane freeway, first stage (total estimate $16,000,000; $9,300,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	2.3	6,700,000
	Los Angeles	5 7.2/8.9	Santa Ana Freeway between the north end of San Gabriel River Bridge and 0.1 mile south of Paramount Boulevard; construct additional south-bound lane and replace planting	1.7	900,000
	Los Angeles	5 20.4/27.1	Golden State Freeway between Pasadena Freeway (Route 11) and Ventura Freeway (Route 134) (portions); construct additional lanes and replace planting	–	1,590,000
	Los Angeles	5 R45.6	Route 5 Freeway at Weldon Canyon Overcrossing; construct northbound truck stop	–	380,000
	Los Angeles	5 65.8/79.2	Golden State Highway between Templin Highway and Hungry Valley Road; reconstruction prior to relinquishment	13.4	155,000
	Los Angeles	10, 11, 405 R2.1/R14.8 8.8/21.5 13.0/29.6	Santa Monica Freeway between Lincoln Boulevard (Route 1) and Harbor Freeway (Route 11), Harbor Freeway between San Diego Freeway (Route 405) and Santa Monica Freeway (Route 10) and San Diego Freeway between Harbor Freeway (Route 11) and Santa Monica Freeway (Route 10); motorist warning and information system	–	2,150,000
	Los Angeles	10 33.4/41.0	San Bernardino Freeway between Puente Avenue and 0.5 mile east of Via Verde; widen 6-lane freeway to 8 lanes and replace planting (coop project; total estimate $14,150,000; state's share $14,100,000; $10,670,000 1972–73 fiscal year, $350,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	7.6	3,080,000
	Los Angeles	11, 105 12.9/16.7, R8.2/R8.5	Harbor Freeway between El Segundo Boulevard and 76th Street and Route 105 Freeway between Hoover Street and Harbor Freeway (Route 11; widen Harbor Freeway, construct embankment, construct first stage of Routes 11/105 Interchange and replace planting (total estimate $9,700,000; $3,350,000 1972–73 fiscal year, $350,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	4.1	6,000,000
	Los Angeles	11 18.0/20.5	Harbor Freeway between Slauson Avenue and 30th Street (portions); construct auxiliary lanes and replace planting	0.5	290,000
	Los Angeles	11 25.8/31.9	Pasadena Freeway between Golden State Freeway (Route 5) and Glenarm Street; reconstruct lanes	6.1	215,000
	Los Angeles	14 R60.4/R69.5	Antelope Valley Freeway between 0.3 mile south of Avenue P-8 and 0.5 mile north of Avenue 1; 6-lane freeway, second stage (coop project) (total estimate $8,850,000) (state's share $8,800,000; $3,300,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	9.1	5,500,000
	Los Angeles	19, 164 0.4/16.6, 1.4/10.0	Lakewood Boulevard and Rosemead Boulevard between Stearns Street and California Street; modify traffic signal detectors	24.8	115,000
	Los Angeles	60 23.7/26.1	Fifth Avenue between Otterbein Avenue and 0.2 mile east of Banning Way; reconstruct structural section prior to relinquisbment	2.4	210,000
	Los Angeles	72 7.9/8.2	Whittier Boulevard between Lexington Avenue and 0.2 mile west of Paramount Boulevard; widen and modify signals and lighting (coop project) (total estimate $1,650,000) (state's share)	0.3	210,000
	Los Angeles	90 3.2/3.9	Route 90 Freeway between Hannum Avenue and east city limit of Culver City; realign city street	0.7	625,000
	Los Angeles	91 6.9/9.7	Route 91 Freeway between Main Street and 0.5 mile west of Alameda Street; construct 8-lane freeway	2.8	5,500,000
	Los Angeles	91 R9.5/R11.0	Route 91 Freeway between 0.3 mile east of Wilmington Avenue and 0.1 mile west of Long Beach Boulevard; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $9,800,000; $2,000,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	1.5	7,800,000
	Los Angeles	91, 7 R11.0/R12.1 11.4/14.0	Route 91 Freeway between 0.1 mile west of Long Beach Boulevard and Atlantic Avenue and Long Beacb Freeway betweeen 0.6 mile south of Long Beacb Boulevard and Alondra Boulevard; 8-lane freeway including completion of Routes 91/7 Intercbange and replace planting (total estimate $10,600,000; $3,600,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	3.4	7,000,000
	Los Angeles	101 1.6/3.8	Hollywood Freeway between Harbor Freeway (Route 11) and Silverlake Boulevard (portions); construct auxiliary lane and replace planting	–	285,000
	Los Angeles	101 6.3/8.4	Hollywood Freeway between Sunset Boulevard and 0.3 mile north of Pilgrimage Bridge; widen to 8-lane freeway; (total estimate $7,000,000; $1,700,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	2.1	5,300,000
	Los Angeles	101 7.9/10.4	Hollywood Freeway between 0.1 mile north of Highland Avenue (Route 170) and Lankersbim Boulevard (portions); widen northbound roadway and replace planting	–	430,000
	Los Angeles	101 17.5/20.2	Ventura Freeway between Haskell Avenue and Wbite Oak Avenue; construct additional westbound lane	2.7	1,050,000
	Los Angeles	101 23.9/24.9	Ventura Freeway between 0.4 mile southeast of DeSoto Avenue and 0.6 mile northwest of DeSoto Avenue; construct DeSoto Avenue Intercbange and replace planting	1.0	510,000

Department of Public Works—Continued

Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges as Recommended by the California Highway Commission for the 1971–72 Fiscal Year—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued		
	Los Angeles, Ventura	101 34.8/38.2 0.0/1.6,2.3	Ventura Freeway between 0.2 mile southeast of Kanan Road and Hampshire Road and at Live Oak Street Undercrossing; widen 4-lane freeway 8-lanes (coop project) (total estimate $7,750,000; state's share $7,450,000; $2,160,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	5.0	5,290,000
	Los Angeles	107 0.7/3.7	Hawthorne Boulevard between Lomita Boulevard and 190th Street; modify signals (coop project) (total estimate $310,000) (state's share)	3.0	230,000
	Los Angeles	170 10.7/17.2	Lankershim Boulevard between Hollywood Freeway (Route 101) and Golden State Freeway (Route 5); reconstruction prior to relinquishment	6.5	310,000
	Los Angeles	210, 118 R5.0/R12.1 R13.0/R14.0	Route 210 Freeway between Maclay Street and 1.0 mile east of Sunland Boulevard and Route 118 Freeway between 0.2 mile south of Glenoaks Boulevard and Route 210 Freeway; 8-lane freeway including Routes 210/118 Interchange (coop project; total estimate $27,300,000; state's share $27,200,000; $3,515,000 1970–71 fiscal year; $13,685,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	8.1	10,000,000
	Los Angeles	210 R11.5/R15.6	Route 210 Freeway between 0.4 mile east of Sunland Boulevard and Lowell Avenue; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $23,200,000; $3,784,000 1970–71 fiscal year, $9,416,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	4.1	10,000,000
	Los Angeles	210 15.5/20.9	Foothill Boulevard between Lowell Avenue and Hampton Road; replace and modify signals and controllers (coop project) (total estimate $300,000) (state's share)	5.4	165,000
	Los Angeles	210, 134 R24.6/R28.5 12.8/13.2	Route 210 Freeway between Orange Grove Boulevard and Foothill Boulevard (portions) and Route 134 Freeway between Orange Grove Boulevard and Route 210 Freeway (portions); construct storm drain and sewers (coop project) (total estimate $3,220,000) (state's share)	3.9	3,000,000
	Los Angeles	210, 134, 7 R24.6/R25.0 12.8/13.2 32.4/33.1	Route 210 Freeway between Orange Grove Boulevard and Fair Oaks Avenue, Route 134 Freeway between Orange Grove Boulevard and Route 210 Freeway and Long Beach Freeway between Del Mar Avenue and Route 210 Freeway (portions); construct 8- and 10-lane freeway including Routes 210/134/7 Interchange (total estimate $18,300,000; $8,000,000 1972–73 fiscal year; $6,300,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	1.1	4,000,000
	Los Angeles	405 7.6/13.0	San Diego Freeway between Long Beach Freeway (Route 7) and Harbor Freeway (Route 11) (portions); restriping and interim widening	–	800,000
	Los Angeles	Var Var	At various locations on Routes 2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 47, 60, 101, 134, 405 and 605; install safety railing on retaining walls	–	265,000
	Los Angeles	Var Var	At various locations on Routes 2, 5, 11, 101, 170, and 405; modify median drainage structures, surface median ditch and adjust barrier fence	–	515,000
	Mono	395 66.1/67.2	2.5 miles north to 3.6 miles north of Virginia Lakes Road; 2-lane conventional	1.1	320,000
	Orange	1 0.2/1.2	Coast Highway between Camino Capistrano and Del Obispo Street; construct undercrossings and overhead	1.0	2,470,000
	Orange	5, 1 6.0/7.5, 0.0/0.3	San Diego Freeway between 0.2 mile north of Camino Estrella and 0.5 mile north of Camino Las Ramblas and Pacific Coast Highway between San Diego Freeway (Route 5) and Camino Capistrano Undercrossing; widen to 8 lanes and construct Camino Las Ramblas Interchange (coop project) (total estimate $3,950,000)	1.8	3,810,000
	Orange	5 18.7/21.0	San Diego Freeway between El Toro Road and Route 405; construct Canada Road Interchange (coop project) (total estimate $2,600,000) (state's share)	2.3	2,100,000
	Orange	57 10.9/12.5	Orange Freeway between Santa Ana Freeway (Route 5) and 0.1 mile south of Katella Avenue; 8-lane freeway (coop project) (total estimate $11,850,000) (state's share $11,125,000; $4,025,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	1.6	7,100,000
	Orange	57, 91 12.5/15.6, 5.9/7.4	Orange Freeway between 0.1 mile south of Katella Avenue and Riverside Freeway (Route 91) and Riverside Freeway between Sunkist Street and Dowling Avenue; 8-lane freeway (coop project) (total estimate $12,800,000; state's share $11,300,000; $2,000,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	3.1	9,300,000
	Riverside	10 33.1	At Indian Avenue Overcrossing; raise existing bridge and improve approaches	–	180,000
	Riverside	10, 95 153.8/155.2; 0.0/0.2	On route 10 between 5th Avenue in Blythe and 0.2 mile east of Route 95, and on Route 95 from Route 10 to 0.2 mile north; widen and channelize	1.6	240,000
	Riverside	15 1.0/3.2	Escondido Freeway, from 1.0 mile north of San Diego county line to 0.2 mile north of Temecula River Bridge; convert 2-lane expressway to 8-lane freeway (total estimate $5,100,000; $1,500,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	2.2	3,600,000
	Riverside	15 3.2/8.0	Escondido Freeway, from 0.2 mile north of Temecula River Bridge to 0.8 mile south of north junction of Route 71: convert 4-lane expressway to 8-lane freeway (total estimate $7,000,000; $4,000,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	4.8	3,000,000

Department of Public Works—Continued

Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges as Recommended by the California Highway Commission for the 1971–72 Fiscal Year—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued		
	Riverside	74 43.2/45.2	Hemet Street 1.4 miles east of Hemet to Fourth Street in Valle Vista; widen to 4-lane conventional	1.9	525,000
	Riverside	91 6.6/8.3	Riverside Freeway, from East Grand Boulevard in Corona to 0.9 mile west of McKinley Street; widen 4-lane freeway to 8-lane freeway	1.7	2,500,000
	Riverside	91 8.3/14.3	Riverside Freeway, between 0.9 mile west of McKinley Street and 0.2 mile east of Van Buren Boulevard; widen 4-lane freeway to 6-lane freeway	6.0	2,800,000
	San Bernardino	40 R52.1/R77.8	Route 40 Freeway, from 2.0 miles east of Crucero Road at Ludlow to 0.4 mile west of Kelbaker Road; pave 2 miles east of Ludlow to 11 miles east of Ludlow; construct 4-lane freeway on relocation, 11 miles east of Ludlow to Kelbaker Road (total estimate $13,400,000; $7,800,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	25.8	5,600,000
	San Bernardino	40 R77.8/R114.7	Route 40 Freeway, from 0.4 mile west of Kelbaker Road to 0.5 mile west of Mountain Springs; construct 4-lane freeway on relocation. Kelbaker Road to Essex Road; pave—Essex Road to Mountain Springs (total estimate $19,750,000, $8,475,000 1970–71 fiscal year, $2,875,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	36.8	8,400,000
	San Bernardino	40 R149.4/152.8	Route 40 Freeway—between 0.5 mile north of north city limits of Needles near Roadrunner Wash and 0.2 mile south of Route 95 near the south city limits of Needles; construct 4-lane freeway (total estimate $6,100,000, $2,900,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	3.4	3,200,000
	San Bernardino, Riverside	60, 31 R4.6/R0.1; 9 4/10.4	On Route 60 between Euclid Avenue and Riverside County line at Milliken Avenue (Route 31) and on Milliken Avenue between 0.1 mile south of Riverside Avenue and Mission Boulevard (existing Route 60); construct 6-lane freeway on Route 60 and 4-lane conventional on Route 31 (total estimate $8,400,000, $6,300,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	6.3	2,100,000
	San Diego	5 1.5/4.3	0.3 mile north of Sycamore Road to 0.3 mile south of Palm Avenue; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $10,250,000, $3,150,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	2.8	7,100,000
	San Diego	5 8.8/9.7	0.3 mile north of "E" Street in Chula Vista to 0.3 mile south of 24th Street in National City; metropolitan sewer relocation (cooperative project) (total estimate $2,100,000) (state's share)	0.9	1,770,000
	San Diego	5 R47.5/R50.9	0.5 mile south of Cannon Road to Buena Vista Creek; widen to 8-lane freeway (total estimate $6,395,000, $3,164,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	3.4	3,231,000
	San Diego	5 54.8/72.1	Camp Del Mar Overcrossing to 0.1 mile north of Sau Mateo Creek bridge; median barrier and guard rail	–	330,000
	San Diego	8 11.0	Baltimore Drive Overcrossing Extension in La Mesa (coop project with City of La Mesa; total estimate $1,750,000, state's share)	0.5	750,000
	San Diego	8 R37.6/R44.5	0.2 mile west of Japatul Valley Road to 0.5 mile west of Laguna Junction; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $22,100,000; $6,300,000 1970–71 fiscal year; $10,600,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	6.9	5,200,000
	San Diego	8 R44.5/R52.7	0.5 mile west of Laguna Junction to 2.3 miles west of La Posta Road; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $14,000,000; $7,000,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	8.2	7,000,000
	San Diego	8 R52.7/R59.3	2.3 miles west of La Posta Road to 6.6 miles west of Boulevard; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $15,300,000; $7,320,000 1970–71 fiscal year; $2,670,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	6.6	5,400,000
	San Diego	78 0.2/1.3	At Jefferson Street in the City of Oceanside; construct interchange and frontage road (coop project) (total estimate $1,555,000) (state's share)	1.1	1,330,000
	San Diego	78 30.1/35.5	5.4 miles northwest of Ramona to Route 67 in Ramona; widen and resurface	5.4	250,000
	San Diego	94 5.1	In San Diego at Euclid Avenue; widen overcrossing	–	180,000
	San Diego	805, 54 8.4/10.3 1.4/2.8	0.5 mile south of Route 54 to 0.1 mile south of 12th Street in National City; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $12,500,000; $10,070,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	1.9	2,430,000
	San Diego	805, 94 12.5/14.2 3.6/5.1	0.1 mile south of Route 94 to 0.2 mile north of Home Avenue; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $9,500,000; $3,000,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	1.7	6,500,000
	San Luis Obispo	46 R0.0/R11.9	Route 1, 3 miles south of Cambria to 0.5 mile east of Cypress Mountain Drive; 2-lane expressway (total estimate $7,800,000; $3,240,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	11.9	4,560,000
	San Luis Obispo	101 46.3/55.7	0.4 mile north of Traffic Way to South Paso Robles Overhead (portions); reconstruct lanes	9.4	675,000
	Santa Barbara	101 2.4/13.5	Carpinteria Creek to 0.1 mile south of Santa Barbara Street (portions); reconstruct ramps	11.1	110,000
	Santa Barbara	101 28.6/35.9	1.5 miles west of Winchester Creek to 0.7 mile east of Refugio Road (portions); reconstruct lanes	7.3	850,000
	Santa Barbara	246 30.2/32.3	Alamo Pintado Road to 0.2 mile east of Refugio Road; reconstruct and widen existing 2-lane conventional roadway	2.1	600,000
	Santa Barbara	166 R27.0/R33.1	1.6 miles east of Aliso Creek to 0.3 mile west of Wild Cow Creek; 2-lane expressway (total estimate $6,970,000; $3,200,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	6.1	3,770,000

Department of Public Works—Continued

Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges as Recommended by the California Highway Commission for the 1971–72 Fiscal Year—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued		
	Tulare	63 9.1/21.6	Houston Avenue in Visalia to north junction of Route 201 (Avenue 400); interim improvement; 1.5 miles realignment; AT&SF & SP Trans. Co. involved	12.5	1,500,000
	Ventura	23 23.6/23.9	Chambersburg Road at Santa Clara River Bridge; construct pedestrian footbridge	0.3	155,000
	Ventura	34 13.0/13.7	Lewis Road and Somis Road between 0.2 mile south of Dawson Drive and 0.1 mile south of Barry Street; interim realignment to provide continuity of Route 34	0.7	820,000
	Ventura	101 15.0/16.7	Ventura Freeway between 0.9 mile east and 0.8 mile west of Las Posas Road; (portions) reconstruct Las Posas Road Interchange, reconstruct existing Ventura Freeway (Route 101) and construct drainage channels (coop project) (total estimate $3,120,000) (state's share)	1.7	2,940,000
	Ventura	101 28.0/29.0	Route 101 Freeway between 0.5 mile south of Seaward Avenue and 0.5 mile north of Seaward Avenue; remove off ramp, construct 2 ramps and replace planting (coop project; total estimate $225,000) (state's share)	1.0	210,000
	Ventura	118 R20.4/R24.1	Route 118 Freeway between 0.3 mile east of College View Drive and 0.3 mile east of First Street; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $6,050,000; $1,900,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	3.7	4,150,000
	Ventura	150 13.0/14.5	Baldwin Road between 0.3 mile west of Burnham Road and Ventura (Route 33); realign 2-lane conventional highway and construct bridge	1.5	1,670,000
			Total, Southern Group of Counties		$239,191,000
			Total, Northern Group of Counties		$167,853,800
			Total, Southern Group of Counties		$239,191,000
			TOTAL, MAJOR PROJECT ALLOCATIONS		$407,044,800

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

LINE	REVENUES AND RECEIPTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	Department of Public Works—Capital Outlay—Continued			
	State Funds:			
	Apportionment from State Revenue Collected by Other Agencies:			
	Transfer from Highway Users Tax Fund	$482,631,527	$462,324,830	$479,819,218
	Revenues:			
	Supervision of Outdoor Advertising:			
	License fees	61,317	55,000	42,000
	Permits and penalties	153,135	151,000	144,000
	New applications	24,642	4,000	24,000
	Totals, Supervision of Outdoor Advertising	$239,094	$210,000	$210,000
	Investment earnings	4,683,234	4,500,000	4,000,000
	Canceled warrants escheated	3,589	–	–
	Interest from condemnation deposits	1,192,995	1,100,000	1,500,000
	Highway lease area revenues	1,032,141	982,000	1,000,000
	Repayment of loan—Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District	5,000,000	–	–
	Miscellaneous income	3,569,765	37,563,200	–
	Totals, State Funds	$498,352,345	$506,680,030	$486,529,218
	Federal and Other Funds:			
	Federal Aid Subvention:			
	For state highways	$416,322,299	$407,547,849	$365,190,000
	For county highways	10,948,090	11,886,089	12,700,000
	For urban area traffic operation improvement	21,649,345	21,539,450	24,430,000
	For 1969 emergency damage repairs	–103,000	–	–
	For 1970 emergency damage repairs	4,484,000	–	–
	For outdoor advertising	81,258	–	–
	Totals, Federal Aid Subventions	$453,381,992	$440,973,388	$402,320,000
	Federal Government Reimbursements:			
	For state highways	378,700	–	–
	For work for other agencies	–365,231	–	–
	Totals, Federal Government Reimbursements	$13,469	–	–
	Reimbursements—work for other agencies	27,438,580	$9,266,073	–
	Totals, Federal and Other Funds	$480,834,041	$450,239,461	$402,320,000
	Totals, Revenue and Receipts, State Highway Fund	$979,186,386	$956,919,491	$888,849,218

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

LINE	FUND CONDITION	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	ESTIMATED 1971-72
	Department of Public Works—Capital Outlay—Continued			
	STATE HIGHWAY FUND			
	Fund balance	$157,731,149	$74,307,888	$4,199,309
	Prior fiscal year adjustment	6,929,245	–	–
	Fund balance adjusted	164,660,394	74,307,888	4,199,309
	State funds	97,355,821	3,414,878	–
	Federal and other funds	67,304,573	70,893,010	4,199,309
	Add: Estimated Revenue and Receipts:			
	State Funds:			
	Revenue:			
	Outdoor advertising fees	239,094	210,000	210,000
	Canceled warrants escheated	3,589	–	–
	Interest from investments	4,683,234	4,500,000	4,000,000
	Interest from condemnation deposits	1,192,995	1,100,000	1,500,000
	Highway lease area revenues	1,032,141	982,000	1,000,000
	Transfers from Highway Users Tax Fund	391,027,201	360,977,830	375,615,215
	Miscellaneous revenues	3,569,765	37,563,200	–
	Accrued Highway Users Tax Fund	91,604,326	101,347,000	104,204,003
	Golden Gate Bridge repayment [1]	5,000,000	–	–
	Totals, State Funds	$498,352,345	$506,680,030	$486,529,218
	Other Funds:			
	Federal aid subventions	$448,919,734	$440,973,388	$402,320,000
	Federal aid outdoor advertising	81,258	–	–
	Federal government, reimbursement	13,469	–	–
	Federal government emergency relief	4,381,000	–	–
	Contribution emergency damage repair	1,576,231	–	–
	Other contributions	23,657,404	9,266,073	–
	Totals	$478,629,096	$450,239,461	$402,320,000
	Less: advance revenue—contributions	-602,062	–	–
	Add: 1969–70 revenue received in 1968–69 fiscal year	2,807,007	–	–
	Totals, Other Funds	$480,834,041	$450,239,461	$402,320,000
	Totals, Estimated Revenues and Receipts	$979,186,386	$956,919,491	$888,849,218
	Total Resources, Estimated Revenues and Receipts	$1,143,846,780	$1,031,227,379	$893,048,527
	Advance expenditures	$12,067,351	–	–
	Less: Expenditures and Obligations:			
	State Funds:			
	State Operations:			
	Current expenses	$111,951,326	$123,590,590	$126,029,013
	Board of Control—legislative claims	1,332	19,089	987
	Capital outlay	459,856,694	360,658,203	343,529,218
	Local Assistance:			
	Federal aid secondary matching (Section 2210.5, S. & H. Code)	4,011,529	8,779,924	4,270,000
	Grade crossing protection (Section 1231, P.U.C.)	1,431,548	2,614,570	1,000,000
	Grade crossing (Section 190, S. & H. Code)	4,081,687	6,069,789	5,000,000
	Urban extension (Section 143.3, S. & H. Code)	4,317,243	6,492,743	5,000,000
	Emergency damage repairs	4,176,309	30,000	–
	San Francisco-Oakland Southern Crossing (Item 389.5, Budget Act of 1966)	2,300,000	1,200,000	–
	Dumbarton Bridge replacement study (Chapter 1341/68)	60,480	640,000	1,000,000
	Maintenance of automatic grade crossing protection (Section 2131.1, P.U.C.)	105,140	–	700,000
	Totals, State Funds	$592,293,288	$510,094,908	$486,529,218
	Other Funds:			
	State operations—reimbursed	$1,407,774	$547,295	–
	Capital outlay—state highways	438,574,921	437,054,678	$365,190,000
	County highways	14,138,289	24,762,716	12,700,000
	Urban extension (Section 143.3, S. & H. Code)	19,000	17,600	–
	Work for other agencies	5,593,042	1,387,451	4,199,309
	Special fund projects	2,563	–	–
	Emergency damage repairs	17,410,124	10,074,518	–
	TOPICS program	99,891	43,088,904	24,430,000
	Totals, Other Funds	$477,245,604	$516,933,162	$406,519,309
	TOTALS, STATE FUNDS, OTHER FUNDS AND ADVANCE EXPENDITURES	$1,081,606,243	$1,027,028,070	$893,048,527
	Less: Advance Expenditures	12,067,351	–	–
	Totals, Expenditures and Obligations	$1,069,538,892	$1,027,028,070	$893,048,527
	Fund balance	74,307,888	4,199,309	–
	State funds	3,414,878	–	–
	Federal and other funds	70,893,010	4,199,309	–

[1] Not reported as revenue by the State Controller.

LINE	FUND CONDITION	Total	(1) UNRESTRICTED State Highway Program	(2) RESTRICTED [1] City Streets	(3) Supervision of Outdoor Advertising	(4) County Highways	(5) City and County Grade Crossing	(6) Work for Other Agencies	(7) Cities and Counties	(8) Urban Area Traffic Operation Improvement	(9) Emergency Repair Storm Damage
1											
2	**STATE HIGHWAY FUND, 1969–70 FISCAL YEAR**										
3											
4											
5	Fund balance, July 1, 1969	$157,731,149	$116,913,462	$63,331	$62,318	$13,428,221	$2,182,150	$5,062,992	$26,245	–	$19,972,410
6	Prior fiscal year adjustment	6,920,245	4,449,679	663,361	–	−1,513,969	544,990	430,471	−4,122	–	2,358,635
7	Fund balance adjusted	164,660,394	121,363,361	726,692	62,318	11,914,252	2,727,140	5,493,463	22,123	–	22,331,045
8	State funds	97,355,621	93,719,466	726,692	62,316	76,062	2,727,140	–	22,123	–	–
9	Federal and other funds	67,304,573	27,043,675	–	–	11,636,190	–	5,493,463	–	–	22,331,045
10	Add: Estimated Revenue and Receipts:										
11	State Funds:										
12	Revenue:										
13	Outdoor advertising fees	239,094	–	–	239,094	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Canceled warrants escheated	3,589	3,589	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Interest from investments	4,663,234	4,663,234	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Interest from condemnation deposits	1,192,995	1,192,995	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Highway lease area revenues	1,032,141	1,032,141	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Transfers from Highway Users Tax Fund	391,027,201	373,169,604	–	–	6,250,710	5,430,576	–	–	–	4,176,309
19	Miscellaneous revenues	3,569,765	3,569,765	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Accrued Highway Users Tax Fund	91,604,326	91,604,326	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Golden Gate Bridge repayment	5,000,000	5,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22											
23	Totals, State Funds	$496,352,345	$460,255,654	–	$239,094	$6,250,710	$5,430,576	–	–	–	$4,176,309
24	Other Funds:										
25	Federal aid subventions	$446,910,734	$416,322,299	–	–	$10,948,090	–	–	–	$21,649,345	–
26	Federal aid outdoor advertising	81,256	–	–	$61,258	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Federal government, reimbursement	13,469	376,700	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Federal government emergency relief	4,361,000	–	–	–	–	–	−$365,231	–	–	–
29	Contribution emergency damage repair	1,576,231	–	–	–	1,404,131	–	–	–	–	$4,361,000
30	Other contributions	23,657,404	–	–	–	4,695,256	–	16,062,146	–	–	172,100
31											–
32	Totals	$476,629,096	$416,700,999	–	$61,256	$17,047,477	–	$16,596,917	–	$21,649,345	$4,553,100
33	Less: Advance revenue—contributions	−602,062	–	–	–	–	–	−602,062	–	–	–
34	Add: 1969–70 revenue received in 1966–69 fiscal year	2,807,007	–	–	–	–	–	2,607,007	–	–	–
35											
36	Totals, Other Funds	$460,634,041	$416,700,999	–	$61,258	$17,047,477	–	$20,601,662	–	$21,649,345	$4,553,100
37											
38	Totals, Estimated Revenues and Receipts	$979,166,366	$696,956,653	–	$320,352	$25,296,167	$5,430,576	$20,601,662	–	$21,649,345	$6,729,409
39											
40	Total Resources, Estimated Revenues and Receipts	$1,143,646,760	$1,016,320,014	$726,692	$402,670	$37,212,439	$6,157,716	$26,295,325	$22,123	$21,649,345	$31,060,454
41	Advance expenditures 1970–71 fiscal year	$12,067,351	$11,934,496	–	–	–	–	$132,853	–	–	–
42	Less: Expenditures and Obligations:										
43	State Funds:										
44	State Operations:										
45	Current expenses	111,951,326	111,756,635	–	$194,691	–	–	–	–	–	–
46	Board of Control—legislative claims	1,332	1,332	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
47	Capital outlay	459,656,693	459,656,693	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
48	Local assistance:										
49	City streets—administration and engineering (Section 2107.5, S & H Code)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50											
51	Aid to counties—federal aid matching (Section 2210.5, S & H Code)	4,011,529	–	–	–	$4,011,529	–	–	–	–	–
52											
53	Grade crossing protection, (Section 1231, P.U.C.)	1,431,549	–	–	–	–	$1,431,549	–	–	–	–
54	Grade crossing (Section 190, S & H Code)	4,061,667	–	–	–	–	4,061,667	–	–	–	–
55	Federal aid secondary urban extension (Section 143.3, S & H Code)	4,317,243	–	–	–	4,317,243	–	–	–	–	–
56											
57	Emergency damage repairs	4,176,309	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$4,176,309
58	San Francisco-Oakland Southern Crossing (Item 369.5, Budget Act of 1966)	2,300,000	2,300,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
59											
60	Dumbarton Bridge replacement study (Chapter 1341/66)	60,480	60,460	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
61											
62	Cities and counties maintenance of automatic grade crossing (Section 2131.1 P.U.C.)	105,140	–	–	–	–	105,140	–	–	–	–
63											

Totals, State Funds	$592,293,288	$573,975,140	–	$194,691	$8,328,772	$5,618,378	–	–	–	$4,176,309
Other Funds:										
State operations—reimbursed	$1,407,774	–	–	–	–	–	$1,407,774	–	–	–
Capital outlay—state highways	438,574,921	$427,062,241	–	–	–	–	11,512,680	–	–	–
County highways	14,138,289	–	–	–	$9,979,572	–	4,158,717	–	–	–
Federal aid secondary urban extension (Section 143.3, S & H Code)	19,000	–	–	–	19,000	–	–	–	–	–
Work for other agencies	5,593,042	–	–	–	–	–	5,593,042	–	–	–
Special fund projects	2,563	–	–	–	–	–	2,563	–	–	–
Emergency damage repairs	17,410,124	–	–	–	–	–	430,497	–	–	$16,979,627
Urban area traffic operation—improvement	99,891	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$99,891	–
Totals, Other Funds	$477,245,604	$427,062,241	–	–	$9,998,572	–	$23,105,273	–	$09,891	$18,979,627
Totals, State Funds, Other Funds and Advance Expenditures	$1,081,606,243	$1,012,971,879	–	$194,691	$18,327,344	$5,818,376	$23,238,128	–	$99,891	$21,155,936
Less: Advance expenditures	12,067,351	11,934,498	–	–	–	–	132,853	–	–	–
Total Expenditures and Obligations	$1,069,538,892	$1,001,037,381	–	$194,691	$18,327,344	$5,618,376	$23,105,273	–	$99,891	$21,155,936
Fund balance, June 30, 1970	$74,307,888	$17,282,633	$726,692	$207,979	$18,885,095	$2,539,342	$3,190,052	$22,123	$21,549,454	$9,904,518
State funds	$3,414,878	–	$726,692	$126,721	–	$2,539,342	–	$22,123	–	–
Federal and other funds	70,893,010	$17,282,633	–	81,258	$18,885,095	–	$3,190,052	–	$21,549,454	$9,904,518

STATE HIGHWAY FUND, 1970–71 FISCAL YEAR

Fund balance, July 1, 1970	$74,307,888	$17,282,833	$726,692	$207,979	$18,885,095	$2,539,342	$3,190,052	$22,123	$21,549,454	$9,904,518
Prior fiscal year adjustment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fund balance adjusted	74,307,888	17,282,633	726,692	207,979	18,885,095	2,539,342	3,190,052	22,123	21,549,454	9,904,518
State funds	3,414,878	–	726,692	126,721	–	2,539,342	–	22,123	–	–
Federal and other funds	70,893,010	17,282,633	–	81,258	18,885,095	–	3,190,052	–	21,549,454	9,904,518
Add: Estimated Revenue and Receipts:										
State Funds:										
Revenue:										
Outdoor advertising fees	210,000	–	–	210,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canceled warrants escheated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest from investments	4,500,000	4,500,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest from condemnation deposits	1,100,000	1,100,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Highway lease area revenues	982,000	982,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers from Highway Users Tax Fund	360,977,830	344,884,743	–	–	14,593,087	1,500,000	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous revenues	37,563,200	32,876,160	–726,692	81,258	6,749,369	–1,424,772	–	–22,123	–	30,000
Accrued Highway Users Tax Fund	101,347,000	101,347,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, State Funds	$506,680,030	$485,689,903	–$726,672	$291,258	$21,342,456	$75,228	–	–$22,123	–	$30,000
Other Funds:										
Federal aid subventions	$440,973,388	$416,710,987	–	–$81,258	$2,634,209	–	–	–	$21,539,450	$170,000
Other contributions	9,266,073	–	–	–	–	–	$9,266,073	–	–	–
Totals, Other Funds	$450,239,461	$416,710,987	–	–	$2,634,209	–	$9,266,073	–	$21,539,450	$170,000
Totals, Estimated Revenues and Receipts	$956,919,491	$902,400,890	–$726,692	$210,000	$23,976,665	$75,228	$9,266,073	–$22,123	$21,539,450	$200,000
Totals, Resources, Estimated Revenues and Receipts	$1,031,227,379	$919,683,523	–	$417,979	$42,861,760	$2,614,570	$12,456,125	–	$43,088,904	$10,104,518
Advance expenditures 1971–72 fiscal year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less: Expenditures and Obligations:										
State Funds:										
State Operations:										
Current expenses	$123,590,590	$123,172,611	–	$417,979	–	–	–	–	–	–
Board of Control—legislative claims	19,089	19,089	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital outlay	360,658,203	360,658,203	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local Assistance:										
Federal aid secondary matching (Section 2210.5, S & H)	8,779,924	–	–	–	$8,779,924	–	–	–	–	–
Grade crossing protection (Section 1231, PUC)	2,614,570	–	–	–	–	$2,614,570	–	–	–	–
Grade crossing (Section 190, S & H Code)	6,069,789	–	–	–	6,069,789	–	–	–	–	–
Urban extension (Section 143.3, S & H Code)	6,492,743	–	–	–	6,492,743	–	–	–	–	–
Emergency damage repairs	30,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$30,000
San Francisco-Oakland Southern Crossing (Item 389.5, Budget Act of 1966)	1,200,000	1,200,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] Restricted for local assistance and state programs by legislation or federal regulation.

LINE	FUND CONDITION	Total	(1) UNRESTRICTED State Highway Program	(2) RESTRICTED [1] City Streets	(3) Supervision of Outdoor Advertising	(4) County Highways	(5) City and County Grade Crossing	(6) Work for Other Agencies	(7) Cities and Counties	(8) Urban Area Traffic Operation Improvement	(9) Emergency Repair Storm Damage
1											
2	**STATE HIGHWAY FUND, 1970–71 FISCAL YEAR—Continued**										
3											
4											
5	Less: Expenditures and Obligations—Continued										
6	State Funds—Continued										
7	Local Assistance—Continued										
8	Dumbarton Bridge replacement study (Chapter										
9	1341/68)	640,000	640,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10											
11	Totals, State Funds	$510,094,908	$485,689,903	–	$417,979	$21,342,456	$2,614,570	–	–	–	$30,000
12	Other Funds:										
13	State operations—reimbursed	$547,295	–	–	–	–	–	$547,295	–	–	–
14	Capital outlay—state highways	437,054,678	$433,993,620	–	–	–	–	3,061,058	–	–	–
15	County highways	24,762,716	–	–	–	$21,519,304	–	3,243,412	–	–	–
16	Federal aid secondary urban extension (Section 143.3,										
17	S & H Code)	17,600	–	–	–	–	–	17,600	–	–	–
18	Work for other agencies	1,387,451	–	–	–	–	–	1,387,451	–	–	–
19	Emergency damage repairs	10,074,518	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$10,074,518
20	TOPICS program	43,088,904	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$43,088,904	–
21											
22	Totals, Other Funds	$516,933,162	$433,993,620	–	–	$21,519,304	–	$8,256,816	–	$43,088,904	$10,074,518
23											
24	Total Expenditures and Obligations	$1,027,028,070	$919,683,523	–	$417,979	$42,861,760	$2,614,570	$8,256,816	–	$43,088,904	$10,104,518
25											
26	Fund balance, June 30, 1971	$4,199,309	–	–	–	–	–	$4,199,309	–	–	–
27	State funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Federal and other funds	4,199,309	–	–	–	–	–	4,199,309	–	–	–
29											
30											
31	**STATE HIGHWAY FUND, 1971–72 FISCAL YEAR**										
32											
33											
34	Fund balance, July 1, 1971	$4,199,309	–	–	–	–	–	$4,199,309	–	–	–
35	Prior fiscal year adjustment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	Fund balance adjusted	4,199,309	–	–	–	–	–	4,199,309	–	–	–
37	State funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Federal and other funds	4,199,309	–	–	–	–	–	4,199,309	–	–	–
39	Add: Estimated Revenue and Receipts:										
40	State Funds:										
41	Revenue:										
42	Outdoor advertising fees	$210,000	–	–	$210,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
43	Canceled warrants escheated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
44	Interest from investments	4,000,000	$4,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
45	Interest from condemnation deposits	1,500,000	1,500,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
46	Highway lease area revenues	1,000,000	1,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
47	Transfers from Highway Users Tax Fund	375,615,215	359,645,215	–	–	$14,270,000	$1,700,000	–	–	–	–
48	Miscellaneous revenues	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
49	Accrued Highway Users Tax Fund	104,204,003	104,204,003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50	Golden Gate Bridge repayment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
51											
52	Totals, State Funds	$486,529,218	$470,349,218	–	$210,000	$14,270,000	$1,700,000	–	–	–	–
53	Other Funds:										
54	Federal aid subventions	$402,320,000	$365,190,000	–	–	$12,700,000	–	–	–	$24,430,000	–
55	Federal aid outdoor advertising	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
56	Federal government, reimbursement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
57	Federal government emergency relief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
58	Contribution emergency damage repair	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
59	Other contributions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
60											
61	Totals	$402,320,000	$365,190,000	–	–	$12,700,000	–	–	–	$24,430,000	–
62	Less: Advance revenue—contributions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
63											

Add: 1971–72 revenue received in 1970–71 fiscal year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Other Funds	$402,320,000	$365,190,000	–	–	$12,700,000	–	–	–	$24,430,000	–
Total, Estimated Revenues and Receipts	$888,849,218	$835,539,218	–	$210,000	$26,970,000	$1,700,000	–	–	$24,430,000	–
Total Resources, Estimated Revenues and Receipts	$893,048,527	$835,539,218	–	$210,000	$26,970,000	$1,700,000	$4,199,309	–	$24,430,000	–
Advance expenditures 1972–73 fiscal year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less: Expenditures and Obligations:										
State Funds:										
State Operations:										
Current expenses	126,029,013	125,819,013	–	210,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Board of Control—legislative claims	987	987	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital outlay	343,529,218	343,529,218	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local Assistance:										
Federal aid secondary matching (Section 2210.5, S & H)	4,270,000	–	–	–	4,270,000	–	–	–	–	–
Grade crossing protection (Section 1231, PUC)	1,000,000	–	–	–	–	1,000,000	–	–	–	–
Grade crossing (Section 190, S & H Code)	5,000,000	–	–	–	5,000,000	–	–	–	–	–
Urban extension (Section 143.3, S & H Code)	5,000,000	–	–	–	5,000,000	–	–	–	–	–
Emergency damage repairs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
San Francisco-Oakland Southern Crossing (Item 389.5, Budget Act of 1966)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dumbarton Bridge replacement study (Chapter 1341/68)	1,000,000	1,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maintenance of automatic grade crossing protections (Section 2131.1, PUC)	700,000	–	–	–	–	700,000	–	–	–	–
Totals, State Funds	$486,529,218	$470,349,218	–	$210,000	$14,270,000	$1,700,000	–	–	–	–
Other Funds:										
Capital outlay—state highways	365,190,000	365,190,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
County highways	12,700,000	–	–	–	12,700,000	–	–	–	–	–
Urban extension (Section 143.3, S & H Code)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Work for other agencies	4,199,309	–	–	–	–	–	4,199,309	–	–	–
Special fund projects	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Emergency damage repairs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOPICS program	24,430,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24,430,000	–
Totals, Other Funds	$406,519,309	$365,190,000	–	–	$12,700,000	–	$4,199,309	–	$24,430,000	–
Total Expenditures and Obligations	$893,048,527	$835,539,218	–	$210,000	$26,970,000	$1,700,000	$4,199,309	–	$24,430,000	–
Fund balance, June 30, 1972	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
State funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Federal and other funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] Restricted for local assistance and state programs by legislation or federal regulation.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

Department of Public Works—Capital Outlay—Continued

FUND CONDITION	Actual 1969–70			Estimated 1970–71			Estimated 1971–72		
	Cash [1]	Accruals (6-30-70)	Total	Cash [2]	Accruals (6-30-71)	Total	Cash [2]	Accruals (6-30-72)	Total
HIGHWAY USERS TAX FUND									
Accumulated surplus, July 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	$47,241	–	$47,241
Prior year adjustment	–$168,909	–	–$168,909	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reserve for undistributed accrued revenue	74,353,313	–	74,353,313	$78,385,390	–	$78,385,390	81,500,000	–	81,500,000
Transfers From Other Funds:									
Motor Vehicle Fund	107,174,290	–	107,174,290	84,185,212	–	84,185,212	88,460,502	–	88,460,502
Motor Vehicle Fuel Fund	496,659,252	$169,989,716	666,648,968	500,174,995	$176,604,000	676,778,995	526,307,472	$183,704,000	710,011,472
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Fund	16,393,723	–	16,393,723	5,174,233	6,243,000	11,417,233	–	5,500,003	5,500,003
Totals	$694,411,669	$169,989,716	$864,401,385	$667,919,830	$182,847,000	$850,766,830	$696,315,215	$189,204,003	$885,519,218
Less: Transfers to State Highway Fund:									
Motor vehicle fuel tax (for state highways)	231,736,816	80,106,274	311,843,090	243,277,437	83,306,000	326,583,437	255,425,236	86,606,000	342,031,236
Use fuel tax	31,546,063	11,498,052	43,044,115	28,801,948	11,798,000	40,599,948	31,002,000	12,098,000	43,100,000
Motor vehicle transportation tax	16,393,723	–	16,393,723	5,174,233	6,243,000	11,417,233	–	5,500,003	5,500,003
Motor vehicle fees	107,174,290	–	107,174,290	83,724,212	–	83,724,212	89,187,979	–	89,187,979
Suhtotals	$386,850,892	$91,604,326	$478,455,218	$360,977,830	$101,347,000	$462,324,830	$375,615,215	$104,204,003	$479,819,218
Motor vehicle fuel tax—storm damage repairs—state highways (Ch. 52/69)	4,176,309	–	4,176,309	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Transfers to State Highway Fund	$391,027,201	$91,604,326	$482,631,527	$360,977,830	$101,347,000	$462,324,830	$375,615,215	$104,204,003	$479,819,218
Transfers to Streets and Highway Disaster Fund (Ch. 52/69)	11,705,237	–	11,705,237	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net Total Transfers	$291,679,231	$78,385,390	$370,064,621	$306,942,000	$81,500,000	$388,442,000	$320,700,000	$85,000,000	$405,700,000
Less:									
Apportionments for County Roads:									
Motor vehicle fuel tax (Sec. 2104, S. & H. Code)	$139,139,479	–	$139,139,479	$146,200,000	–	$146,200,000	$153,000,000	–	$153,000,000
Apportionment for City Streets:									
Motor vehicle fuel tax (Sec. 2107.5, S. & H. Code)	1,545,000	–	1,545,000	1,600,000	–	1,600,000	1,600,000	–	1,600,000
Motor vehicle fuel tax (Sec. 2107, S. & H. Code)	62,016,637	–	62,016,637	65,200,000	–	65,200,000	68,200,000	–	68,200,000
Apportionment for Counties and Cities:									
Motor vehicle fuel tax (Sec. 2106, S. & H. Code)	88,978,115	–	88,978,115	93,600,000	–	93,600,000	97,900,000	–	97,900,000
Appropriation for access roads to Oroville State Recreation Area, Item 344.2/70	–	–	–	200,000	–	200,000	–	–	–
Appropriation for Office of Transportation Planning and Research (Ch. 155/70)	–	–	–	(142,000)	–	(142,000)	–	–	–
Expenditure (Ch. 155/70)	–	–	–	94,759	–	94,759	–	–	–
Total Proposed Expenditures	$291,679,231	–	$291,679,231	$306,894,759	–	$306,894,759	$320,700,000	–	$320,700,000
Reserve for Undistributed Accrued Revenue	–	$78,385,390	78,385,390	–	$81,500,000	81,500,000	–	$85,000,000	85,000,000
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	–	–	–	47,241	–	47,241	–	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

LINE	FUND CONDITION	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	ESTIMATED 1971-72
	Department of Public Works—Capital Outlay—Continued			
	HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY ACQUISITION FUND			
	Accumulated surplus, July 1	$6,100,864	$845,268	$345,268
	Transfers To and From Fund as Authorized by Chapter 7, Statutes of 1956:			
	From Motor Vehicle Fuel Fund	500,000	4,000,000	1,000,000
	To Motor Vehicle Fuel Fund	-6,000,000	-500,000	-
	Totals, Resources	$600,864	$4,345,268	$1,345,268
	Expenditures:			
	Capital outlay	638,426	5,000,000	3,000,000
	Reimbursement from State Highway Fund	-882,830	-1,000,000	-2,000,000
	Totals, Expenditures	-$244,404	$4,000,000	$1,000,000
	Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$845,268	$345,268	$345,268
	HIGHWAY PROPERTIES RENTAL FUND			
	Accumulated surplus, July 1	$1,499,661	$1,852,997	$1,899,347
	Revenue:			
	Rental collections	1,852,432	1,900,000	1,950,000
	Totals, Resources	$3,352,093	$3,752,997	$3,849,347
	Less: Disbursements:			
	Apportionment to counties	1,499,096	1,853,650	1,900,000
	Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$1,852,997	$1,899,347	$1,949,347

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

Department of Public Works—Capital Outlay—Continued

Additional Statements of Expenditures and Obligations and Revenues for 1969–70 and 1970–71 Fiscal Years. Submitted Pursuant to Section 143.2, Streets and Highways Code

Statement 1—Comparison of proposed expenditures and obligations to be incurred for the 1970–71 fiscal year in the current budget with proposed expenditures and obligations to be incurred for the 1970–71 fiscal year as shown in the budget submitted to the 1970 Session of the Legislature.

Statement 2—Expenditures and obligations incurred for state highway purposes against the 1969–70 fiscal year, state highway budget compared to budget allocations presented to the 1969 and 1970 Sessions of the Legislature.

Statement 3—Detail of major project allocations for construction of highways and bridges for the 1970–71 fiscal year, compared to budget allocations.

Statement 4—Detail of major project allocations for construction of highways and bridges for the 1969–70 fiscal year, compared to budget allocations.

Statement 5—Expenditures for maintenance by routes for the 1969–70 fiscal year.

Statement 6—Comparison of revised revenue estimates for the 1970–71 fiscal year with budget estimates submitted to the 1970 Session of the Legislature.

Statement 7—Total maintenance expenditures by descriptive categories.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

Statement No. 1—Comparison of Proposed Expenditures and Obligations to be Incurred for the 1970–71 Fiscal Year in the Current Budget With Proposed Expenditures and Obligations to be Incurred for the 1970–71 Fiscal Year as Shown in the Budget Submitted to the 1970 Session of the Legislature.

LINE	PROPOSED EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS TO BE INCURRED	PRINTED BUDGET 1970 SESSION	CURRENT BUDGET	DIFFERENCE
	Department of Public Works—Capital Outlay—Continued			
	State Operations:			
	Subject to $0.01125 Per Gallon Fuel Tax Limitation (Sections 141 and 186, Streets and Highways Code):			
	Administration:			
	Departmental administration	$579,000	–	–
	Legal division	2,491,600	–	–
	Division of highways	12,135,300	–	–
	Management review	350,000	–	–
	Division of administrative services	4,499,200	–	–
	Office of planning and policy	425,500	–	–
	Pro rata general administrative charges	3,187,000	–	–
	Reduction necessary to conform with $0.01 Per Gallon Fuel Tax Limitation	–967,600	–	–
	Subtotal	$22,700,000	$26,000,000	$3,300,000
	Board of Control—nonlegislative claims	41,840	30,911	–10,929
	Board of Control—legislative claims	8,160	19,089	10,929
	Highway research and development	3,985,000	3,985,000	–
	Air pollution control activities	1,100,000	550,000	–550,000
	Totals, Administration	$27,835,000	$30,585,000	$2,750,000
	Maintenance:			
	Maintenance of state highways	$62,983,000	$68,850,000	$5,867,000
	Maintenance traffic operations	4,325,000	3,900,000	–425,000
	Totals, Subject Expenditures	$95,143,000	$103,335,000	$8,192,000
	Not Subject to $0.01125 Per Gallon Fuel Tax:			
	Special Maintenance:			
	Maintenance of landscaping and functional planting	$11,190,000	$12,440,700	$1,250,700
	Maintenance of toll bridges	5,245,000	5,525,000	280,000
	Maintenance of roadside rests	1,220,000	1,260,000	40,000
	Maintenance of local roads—reimbursed	–	291,999	291,999
	Highway lease areas	131,000	131,000	–
	Administration—supervision of outdoor advertising	210,000	417,979	207,979
	Administration—reimbursed	–	255,296	255,296
	Tort liabilities	500,000	500,000	–
	Totals, Nonsubject Expenditures	$18,496,000	$20,821,974	$2,325,974
	Totals, State Operations	$113,639,000	$124,156,974	$10,517,974
	Capital Outlay:			
	Major construction and improvement projects	$324,032,000	$441,502,950	$117,470,950
	Thin blanket program and deferred seal coats	8,250,000	8,250,000	–
	Emergency projects	–	750,000	750,000
	Traffic stripes pavement markings and signs	7,500,000	7,555,814	55,814
	Traffic safety projects	13,576,000	16,195,535	2,619,535
	Honor camps	2,190,000	2,190,000	–
	Minor improvement and betterment projects	1,250,000	1,606,546	356,546
	Preliminary Engineering and Design:			
	Planning	10,300,000	9,833,500	–466,500
	Design	50,800,000	53,002,262	2,202,262
	Traffic engineering	4,730,000	5,010,000	280,000
	Construction engineering	49,400,000	51,465,115	2,065,115
	Highway planning	5,120,000	8,950,000	3,830,000
	Rights-of-Way:			
	Rights-of-way—acquisition	94,904,000	149,620,900	54,716,900
	Rights-of-way—support	25,400,000	26,633,100	1,233,100
	Land and buildings	5,000,000	5,869,300	869,300
	Highway planting	9,003,000	9,276,560	273,560
	Contingencies	6,028,000	1,299	–6,026,701
	Totals, Capital Outlay	$617,483,000	$797,712,881	$180,229,881
	TOTALS, PROPOSED EXPENDITURES	$731,122,000	$921,869,855	$190,747,855

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

Statement No. 2—Expenditures and Obligations Incurred for State Highway Purpose Against the 1969–70 Fiscal Year State Highway Budget Compared With Budget Allocation Presented to the 1969 and 1970 Sessions of the Legislature.

LINE	EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS INCURRED	PRINTED BUDGETS 1969 SESSION	PRINTED BUDGETS 1970 SESSION	EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS	Difference From 1970 Session Presentation
	Department of Public Works—Capital Outlay—Continued				
	Current Expenses:				
	Subject to $0.0125 Per Gallon Fuel Tax Limitation (Sections 141 and 186, Streets and Highways Code):				
	Administration:				
	Departmental administration	$5,142,000	$406,222	$618,460	$212,238
	Legal division	2,377,700	2,432,600	2,329,793	−102,807
	Division of highways	9,945,400	12,064,278	12,532,065	467,787
	Management review	−	344,000	375,720	31,720
	Division of administrative services	−	4,544,400	4,419,573	−124,827
	Office of planning and policy	−	429,500	308,730	−120,770
	Pro rata general administrative charges	2,800,000	3,059,000	2,956,212	−102,788
	Public works	1,284,900	−	−	−
	Subtotal	$21,550,000	$23,280,000	$23,540,553	$260,553
	Estimated salary savings	−	−	−	−
	Subtotal	$21,550,000	$23,280,000	$23,540,553	$260,553
	Board of Control—nonlegislative claims	46,027	48,436	−87	−48,523
	Board of Control—legislative claims	3,973	1,564	1,269	−295
	Highway research and development	4,950,000	5,300,000	4,754,832	−545,168
	Air pollution control activities	−	−	550,000	550,000
	Tort liabilities	500,000	−	−	−
	Subtotal	$5,500,000	$5,350,000	$5,306,014	−$43,986
	Totals, Administration	$27,050,000	$28,630,000	$28,846,567	$216,567
	Maintenance:				
	Maintenance of state highways	$58,960,000	$63,500,000	$61,346,372	−$2,153,628
	Maintenance traffic operations	1,400,000	4,105,000	3,578,887	−526,113
	Totals, Subject Expenditures	$87,410,000	$96,235,000	$93,771,826	−$2,463,174
	Not Subject to $0.0125 Per Gallon Fuel Tax:				
	Special Maintenance:				
	Maintenance of landscaping and functional planting	$10,000,000	$9,753,000	$10,332,962	$579,962
	Maintenance of toll bridges	3,835,000	4,168,500	5,008,833	840,333
	Maintenance of roadside rests	945,000	965,000	871,923	−93,077
	Maintenance of local roads—reimbursed	−	293,762	1,433,424	1,139,662
	Tort liabilities	−	500,000	854,412	354,412
	Supervision of outdoor advertising	200,000	282,318	194,691	−87,627
	Junkyard control	−	−	45,000	45,000
	Administration—reimbursed	−	172,778	140,457	−32,321
	Highway research and development—reimbursed	−	−	600,000	600,000
	Highway leased areas	110,000	110,000	106,904	−3,096
	Totals, Nonsubject Expenditures	$15,090,000	$16,245,358	$19,588,606	$3,343,248
	Totals, Current Expenditures	$102,500,000	$112,480,358	$113,360,432	$880,074
	Capital Outlay:				
	Major construction and improvement	$431,193,000	$500,059,615	$577,974,674	$77,915,059
	Thin blanket program and deferred seal coats	6,900,000	6,900,000	6,891,099	−8,901
	Emergency projects	−	−	343,990	343,990
	Traffic stripe, pavement markings and signs	7,500,000	8,487,898	7,492,222	−995,676
	Traffic safety projects	9,000,000	10,883,120	9,562,414	−1,320,706
	Honor camps	1,380,000	1,400,000	1,375,431	−24,569
	Minor improvement and betterment projects	1,500,000	2,103,475	1,311,938	−791,537
	Preliminary Engineering:				
	Preliminary engineering—planning	9,170,000	9,850,000	10,001,138	151,138
	Preliminary engineering—design	46,750,000	49,267,243	48,766,764	−500,479
	Traffic engineering	3,200,000	5,015,000	6,044,538	1,029,538
	Construction engineering	49,900,000	51,887,500	50,020,231	−1,867,269
	Highway planning	4,550,000	5,880,000	5,717,873	−162,127
	Rights-of-Way:				
	Rights-of-way—acquisition	117,730,000	168,821,130	146,866,444	−21,954,686
	Rights-of-way—support	23,100,000	23,342,660	21,136,865	−2,205,795
	Land and buildings	5,000,000	5,484,300	4,925,994	−558,306
	Contingencies	23,750,734	12,028,337	−	−12,028,337
	Totals, Capital Outlay	$740,623,734	$861,410,278	$898,431,615	$37,021,337
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS	$843,123,734	$973,890,636	$1,011,792,047	$37,901,411

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 3—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1970–71 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 12-31-70	DIFFERENCE
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES				
4	Alameda	17	Nimitz Freeway—Route 262 to 0.2 mile				
5		1.8/10.6	north of Jarvis Avenue in Fremont;				
6			widen existing freeway to 6 lines (total				
7			estimate $3,200,000; $731,000 1971–72				
8			fiscal year)	8.8	–	$2,469,000	$2,469,000 [p]
9	Alameda	24	17th Street to 32nd Street in Oakland;				
10		0.5X/1.5X	8-lane freeway, reconstruct Brush				
11			Street between 16th and 21st Streets;				
12			(total estimate $3,700,000; $1,670,000				
13			1971–72 fiscal year)	1.0	–	2,030,000	2,030,000 [p]
14	Alameda	24	Route 580 to Keith Avenue (on Broad-				
15		1.8/4.2	way) in Oakland; resurface prior to				
16			relinquishment	2.4	150,000	103,900	–46,100 [a]
17	Alameda	80	East approach to the San Francisco-				
18		2.2/3.0	Oakland Bay Bridge; construct median				
19			barrier (project for Division of Bay				
20			Toll Crossings)	0.8	–	200,000	200,000 [m]
21	Alameda, Contra Costa	80	0.4 mile south of Contra Costa county				
22		7.6/8.0	line to Hilltop Drive in Richmond;				
23		0.0/6.0	grind outside pavement lanes	6.4	270,000	259,000	–11,000 [a]
24	Alameda	84	Between 0.1 mile and 0.2 mile east of				
25		10.9/11.0	Route 238 in the City of Fremont;				
26			construct drainage facilities	–	–	14,000	14,000 [j]
27	Alameda	580	0.2 mile west of Vasco Road near Liver-				
28		9.9/17.5	more to 0.4 mile east of Tassajara				
29			Road; 8-lane freeway (total estimate				
30			$13,200,000; $1,000,000 1969–70 fiscal				
31			year, $6,200,000 1971–72 fiscal year	7.6	6,000,000	6,000,000	–
32	Amador	104	Southern Pacific Railroad to 5.4 miles				
33		2.2/5.4	east of Sacramento county line; 2-lane				
34			expressway	3.2	550,000	592,200	42,200 [g]
35	Amador	104	5.4 miles east of Sacramento county line				
36		88	to Route 88; on Route 88 between 0.1				
37		5.4/8.2R	mile west to 0.2 mile east junction				
38		7.3/7.6	Route 104; 2-lane conventional (48'–52'				
39			street in Ione) (cooperative project,				
40			total estimate $740,000)	3.1	727,000	835,000	108,000 [g]
41	Butte	32	About 1.2 miles south of Thatcher Ridge				
42		31.9/32.0	Road, about seven miles north of For-				
43			est Ranch; stabilize a slipout	–	–	60,000	60,000 [h, o]
44	Butte	162	At 1.7 miles west and at 2.5 miles west				
45		13.2/14.2	of Route 70; improve drainage	–	–	21,300	21,300 [j]
46	Colusa	5	Route 5 from 0.9 mile south of Husted				
47		20	Road, south of Williams to 1.1 miles				
48		R14.3/R30.8	north of Wadleigh Road and Route 20				
49		20.1/R23.3	from Salt Creek to 0.1 mile east of				
50			Husted Road; 4-lane freeway (total				
51			estimate $13,741,000; $3,500,000 1969–				
52			70 fiscal year; $5,241,000 1971–72 fiscal				
53			year)	14.7	5,000,000	5,000,000	–
54	Contra Costa	4	Morello Avenue to Vine Hill Way in Mar-				
55		10.4/10.6	tinez; construct south frontage road	0.2	200,000	200,000	–
56	Contra Costa	4	Between 0.3 mile and 0.5 mile east of				
57		13.0/13.2	Route 680 near Concord; raise grade	0.2	–	17,000	17,000 [i]
58	Contra Costa	4	0.2 mile west of Port Chicago Road to				
59		18.6/19.9	0.2 mile west of Bailey Road near				
60			Pittsburg; resurface	1.3	–	161,500	161,500 [i]
61	Contra Costa	4	Loveridge Road Interchange; revise in-				
62		24.3	terchange (state's share) (coop project				
63			with City of Pittsburg) (total esti-				
64			mate $380,000)	–	–	260,000	260,000 [p]
65	Contra Costa	4, 84	"G" Street to Route 84 and on Route 84,				
66		27.3/30.6	new Route 4 to Antioch Bridge; 4-lane				
67		9.3/11.4	freeway (total estimate $8,889,000;				
68			$6,000,000 1969–70 fiscal year)	5.4	2,889,000	2,889,000	–
69	Contra Costa	4	At Empire Avenue; improve alignment	–	105,000	82,200	–22,800 [a]
70		32.7					
71	Contra Costa, Marin	17	On the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge;				
72		7.2/7.8	construct and install tower service				
73		0.0/0.8	ladders	–	–	42,000	42,000 [k]
74	Contra Costa	24, 680	West of Orinda to Route 680; pay back				
75		1.3/9.1, 14.4	BARTD for remainder of state's share				
76			of freeway improvement and expansion				
77			previously financed by BARTD	7.8	3,500,000	3,500,000	–

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 3.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 3—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1970–71 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 12-31-70	DIFFERENCE
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
	Contra Costa	80 7.5	2.5 miles south of junction with Route 4: Construct subdrain at base of fill	–	–	20,000	20,000 [j]
	Contra Costa	80 12.6/13.2	Between Cummiugs Skyway and 0.3 mile south of Carquinez Bridge; replace chain link fence fabric	–	–	13,500	13,500 [k]
	Contra Costa	680 R6.4/R6.6	Approximately 0.3 mile south of Sycamore Valley Road Overcrossing near Danville; add an auxiliary lane	–	–	52,900	52,900 [i]
	Del Norte	101, 199 27.1/31.6 0.0/0.8	On Route 101 between 0.1 mile north of Northcrest Drive and 1.1 miles north of Route 101/199 junction and on Route 199 between 0.8 mile east; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $4,000,000; $1,300,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	5.7	3,800,000	3,000,000	–800,000 [b]
	El Dorado	49 0.5/0.9	At Gold Beach, about 0.6 mile north of the Amador county line; improve drainage	–	–	14,000	14,000 [j]
	El Dorado	50 40.0/50.0	Between 0.4 mile east of Riverton 1.8 miles west of Camp Sacramento; construct paved turnouts at various locations	–	–	41,000	41,000 [k]
	El Dorado	50 70.6/71.1	At various locations between Route 89 (South) and Meyers; improve and modify chain-changing areas	–	–	60,000	60,000 [k]
	Fresno	5 30.0/66.2	Derrick Avenue to Merced county line; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $11,660,000; $3,520,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	36.2	8,140,000	8,140,000	–
	Fresno	33 11.1	At Jacalitos Creek, approximately 3.7 miles east of Coalinga; construct a retard fence	–	–	43,100	43,100 [q]
	Fresno	33 26.9/27.2	At Fresno-Coalinga Road; Revise intersection and construct storage lane	0.3	–	33,000	33,000 [m]
	Fresno	41 R20.8/R21.2	Jensen Avenue; construct structure (total estimate $710,000) (state's share)	0.4	–	555,000	555,000 [p]
	Fresno	99 23.3	Olive Avenue Overcrossing Bridge No. 42-187; widen overcrossing (state's share $220.000, total cost $270,000)	–	–	220,000	220,000 [p]
	Humboldt	36 23.1/23.4	Between 1.3 miles and 1.6 miles west of the Van Duzen River Bridge at Bridgeville; reconstruct the roadway	–	–	73,900	73,900 [n]
	Humboldt	36 33.2	About 8.4 miles east of the Van Duzen River Bridge at Bridgeville; construct a slipout	–	–	121,300	121,300 [o]
	Humboldt	101 R14.6/R15.0	Approximately 3 miles north of Garberville; stabilize a fill and improve drainage	–	–	90,000	90,000 [j]
	Humboldt	101 R45.9/R48.7	5.1 miles south to 2.7 miles south of Scotia; 4-lane freeway	2.4	3,300,000	3,300,000	–
	Humboldt	101, 299 88.3/88.6 0.0/0.4	At and near the Route 101/299 Interchange; install chain link fence	–	–	7,000	7,000 [k]
	Humboldt	101 R97.5/R97.8	Between Little River and 0.5 mile north; install chain link fence	–	–	9,700	9,700 [k]
	Humboldt	101 106.9/107.2	Between 0.5 mile and 0.8 mile north of Patricks Point Undercrossing about 6 miles north of Trinidad; install undercrossing	–	–	20,000	20,000 [j]
	Humboldt	169 27.6	At Rube Creek, about 6.3 miles west of Route 169/96 junction near Weitchpec; replace Bridge No. 4-215 and approaches; 2-lane conventional	0.2	135,000	129,800	–5,200 [a]
	Humboldt	299 32.0	About 6.8 miles west of Route 96; improve drainage and eliminate a slide condition	–	–	56,400	56,400 [j]
	Humboldt	255 0.0/2.0	Route 101 at 5tb Street in Eureka to Route FAS 967 County Road near Samoa; 2-lane expressway (total estimate $5,337,000; $4,400,000 1969–70 fiscal year)	2.0	937,000	–	–937,000 [b]
	Kings	5 0.0/16.6	Kern county line to Route 41; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $8,212,000; $4,007,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	16.6	–	4,200,000	4,200,000 [p]
	Lake	29 41.2/50.8	0.1 mile south Route 175 near Lakeport to 1.7 miles south of junction Route 20; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $7,000,000; $4,000,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	9.4	4,000,000	3,000,000	–1,000,000 [b]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 3.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 3—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1970–71 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 12-31-70	DIFFERENCE
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
	Lassen	139 0.0/1.8	Junction Route 36 in Susanville to 1.8 miles north; 2-lane interim improvement on existing alignment	1.8	300,000	300,000	–
	Lassen	395 71.1/71.3	At the Susan River Overflow Bridge No. 7-32, approximately 1.6 miles south of Litchfield; construct a bridge	–	–	70,000	70,000 [j, k]
	Lassen	395 108.5/115.1	Ravendale to 0.1 mile south of Termo; 2-lane conventional, widen, base and surface—minor realignment at SPRR Crossing	6.6	1,040,000	1,040,000	–
	Madera	99, 145 11.7; 0.0	Fresno River Bridge No. 41-52 L&R and San Joaquin River Bridge No. 41-23. Repair bridge decks	–	210,000	210,000	–
	Marin	1 6.0	At Big Lagoon Bridge about 6.4 miles south of Stinson Beach; widen	–	–	39,000	39,000 [k]
	Marin	101 3.8/4.7	0.2 mile south to 0.2 mile north of Richardson Bay Bridge (Bridge No. 27-10); widen bridge and approaches for 8-lane freeway (total estimate $4,300,000; $2,700,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	0.9	–	1,600,000	1,600,000 [p]
	Mariposa	49 2.1/3.3	2.1 to 3.3 miles north of Madera county line; 2-lane expressway	1.2	1,410,000	1,626,000	216,000 [g]
	Mariposa	49 29.8/32.5	0.5 mile north of Bear Valley to 1.7 miles south of Merced River; grade and surface; (casual labor)	2.7	100,000	100,000	–
	Mendocino	101 13.1/17.3	2.3 miles north to 6.5 miles north of Hopland; 2-lane conventional, interim widening project	4.2	500,000	577,200	77,200 [e, g]
	Mendocino	101 40.5/42.4	4.7 miles south to 2.8 miles south of Willits; 4-lane expressway; level, resurface and drainage	1.9	–	135,000	135,000 [p]
	Mendocino	101 103.9/107.7	1.5 miles south of Piercy to 0.3 mile north of Humboldt county line; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $5,850,000; $5,000,000 1969–70 fiscal year)	3.7	850,000	–	–850,000 [b]
	Humholdt	101 0.0/0.3					
	Mendocino	261 9.0	1.1 miles west of Rodeo Creek Bridge No. 10-237; remove slide and reconstruct roadbed	–	–	26,500	26,500 [r]
	Merced	5 0.0/17.4	Between Fresno county line and Route 152; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $8,600,000; $3,300,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	17.4	5,300,000	5,300,000	–
	Merced	5 20.3/21.6	Between 1.5 miles south and 0.2 mile south of Route 33; provide water to the Los Banos roadside rests	–	–	20,000	20,000 [z]
	Merced, Stanislaus, San Joaquin	33 Var	Between 1.7 miles north of the Fresno county line and 5.9 miles north of the Stanislaus-San Joaquin county line; extend culverts at various locations	–	–	73,500	73,500 [j]
	Merced	59 28.5/30.3	4.5 to 2.7 miles west of Snelling; 2-lane conventional	1.8	311,000	256,100	–54,900 [a]
	Modoc	395 14.6/R21.1	0.5 mile south of Jones Lane to Carlos Street in Alturas; 2-lane expressway on new alignment. Split financed (total estimate $2,620,000; $1,020,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	6.5	1,600,000	1,600,000	–
	Monterey	1 27.4/27.6	0.7 mile south to 0.5 mile south of Big Creek Bridge No. 44-56; crib project	0.2	–	300,000	300,000 [j]
	Monterey	1, 68 Var	At various locations on Routes 1 and 68 in Monterey County; construct culverts	–	–	30,000	30,000 [j]
	Monterey	1 Var	At various locations on Route 1 and 68; install safety railing.	–	–	26,000	26,000 [k]
	Monterey	68 Var					
	Monterey	101 3.2, 4.8	At Camp Roberts Northbound and Southbound Roadside Rests; install water tanks	–	–	15,000	15,000 [z]
	Monterey	101 R21.1/R32.9 198 R0.0/0.9	1.8 mile south San Ardo to 0.8 mile north Route 198 near San Lucas and proposed Route 101 to 0.5 mile east of San Lucas; 4-lane freeway on Route 101, 2-lane conventional on Route 198 (total estimate $10,000,000; $3,000,000 1969–70 fiscal year)	13.4	7,000,000	–	–7,000,000 [b]
	Napa	12 0.2/3.3	Kelly Road to Solano county line; widen and resurface	3.1	280,000	262,000	–18,000 [a]
	Napa	29 11.6	First Avenue in Napa; northbound on ramp	–	135,000	135,000	–

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 3.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 3—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1970–71 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 12-31-70	DIFFERENCE
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
	Nevada	49 13.0/R14.5 20 R12.1/R15.4	On Route 49 between 0.4 mile south of South Grass Valley Overcrossing and Route 20 and on Route 20 between Route 49 and Banner Ridge Road Overcrossing; install guard railing and cable railing at various locations	–	–	54,600	54,600 [k]
	Nevada	80 20.4/28.2	At various locations between Truckee River Bridge No. 17-13, 5.4 miles east of Truckee, and Truckee River Bridge No. 17-63, about 0.7 mile east of Floriston; remove and recast bridge decks	–	–	560,000	560,000 [i]
	Nevada, Sierra	80 13.2/31.8 0.0/1.6	In Nevada and Sierra Counties at various locations between Donner Park Overcrossing near Truckee and Nevada state line; guardrail	10.0	450,000	323,600	−126,400 [a]
	Nevada	80 28.2/30.2	At two locations between 0.9 mile east of Floriston and 0.7 mile east of Farad, about 14 miles east of Truckee; remove cut bench and place rock fence	2.0	310,000	221,100	−88,900 [a]
	Placer	49 3.5/5.5	Fulweiler Avenue in Auburn to North Auburn Underpass; improve 2-lane expressway to 4-lane expressway	2.0	–	1,200,000	1,200,000 [p]
	Placer	80 18.2/22.9	0.5 mile east of East Auburn Overhead about 0.2 mile east of Auburn to 0.5 mile west of Clipper Gap; 6-lane freeway; (total estimate $7,350,000; $4,350,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	4.1	–	3,000,000	3,000,000 [p]
	Placer	80 22.7/27.4	0.7 mile west of Clipper Gap to Heather Glen Overcrossing; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $8,100,000; $4,000,000 1971–72 fiscal year, $2,600,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	4.7	–	1,500,000	1,500,000 [p]
	Placer, Nevada	80 27.6/69.8 0.0/12.5	In Placer and Nevada Counties at various locations between 0.2 mile east of Heather Glen Overcrossing near Applegate and 0.7 mile west of Donner Park Overcrossing; guardrail	22.0	975,000	682,800	−292,200 [a]
	Placer, Nevada	80 36.8/69.3 R5.1/22.4	At various locations between Cape Horn Undercrossing and Boca Bridge Overhead; reconstruct bridge decks and seal	–	–	428,800	428,800 [l]
	Placer, Nevada	80 67.2/69.2 13.2/13.4	At various locations between Kingvale and the agricultural inspection station near Truckee; improve and modify chain-changing areas	–	–	41,000	41,000 [k]
	Placer	80 38.9/R66.3	Route 80 freeway between Magra Overhead and Union Mills Bridge Overhead and on Route 89 at Prosser Creek;				
	Nevada	89 R61.6/20.3 4.9	reconstruct 16 bridge decks	–	–	450,000	450,000 [y]
	Placer	256, 65 3.9/5.3 7.2/13.4	0.3 mile north of Andora Underpass in Roseville and First Street in Lincoln; 2 lanes of ultimate freeway (total estimate $1,900,000; $1,500,000 1969–70 fiscal year)	7.6	400,000	400,000	–
	Placer	267 1.8/2.4	Between 0.2 mile west and 0.4 mile east of Martis Creek; realign Route 267 (state's share)	0.6	–	120,000	120,000 [y]
	Plumas	36 4.5/5.4	4.5 to 5.4 miles east of Tehama county line; 2-lane conventional; realign reversing curves	0.9	–	360,000	360,000 [k]
	Plumas	70 41.7/42.3	Between 0.8 mile west and 0.2 mile west of Spanish Creek Bridge No. 9-18 near Quincy; construct channelization relocate a road connection, and extend a culvert	–	–	79,100	79,100 [m]
	Sacramento	16 2.6/9.7	Between Folsom Boulevard in Sacramento and 1.3 miles east of Excelsior Road; 2-lane conventional	7.1	450,000	610,000	160,000 [f]
	Sacramento	50 0.2/2.9	0.2 mile east of Route 80 to 0.2 mile east of 65th Street in Sacramento; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $7,986,000; $2,476,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	2.7	5,510,000	5,510,000	–
	Sacramento	50 2.7/6.4	0.1 mile east of 65th Street in Sacramento to Folsom Boulevard, about 0.6 mile west of Mayhew Road; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $8,208,000; $2,782,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	3.7	5,426,000	5,426,000	–

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 3.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 3—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1970–71 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 12-31-70	DIFFERENCE
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
	Sacramento	50 R6.1/R12.2	0.6 mile west of Mayhew Road to 0.2 mile west of Sunrise Boulevard; 8 lane freeway. (Coop project with County of Sacramento) (Total estimate $11,700,000) state's share $11,624,000. $3,628,000 1971–72 fiscal year. $5,996,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	6.1	–	2,000,000	2,000,000 [b]
	Sacramento	50 14.8	About 1 mile west of Nimbus Interchange; construct the Folsom South Canal crossing (state's share)	–	–	55,000	55,000 [y]
	Sacramento	80 R6.4/R6.5	At and near Arden Way in the City of Sacramento; construct a frontage road and private access road	–	–	17,000	17,000 [k]
	Sacramento	80 2.4	In Sacramento at X Street On-ramp Undercrossing; construct bridge column	–	–	12,000	12,000 [p]
	Sacramento, Placer	80 11.8/18.0 0.0/2.0	0.7 mile west of Madison Avenue Overcrossing to Douglas Boulevard Overcrossing in Roseville; add lanes for 6-8 lane freeway (total estimate $13,243,000; $2,500,000 1971–72 fiscal year; $5,413,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	8.2	5,330,000	5,330,000	–
	Sacramento	84 11.4	The San Joaquin River Bridge at Antioch; reconstruct	–	–	550,000	550,000 [i]
	Sacramento	99 7.9/17.0	North end of Cosumnes River Overflow Bridge No. 24-21 to Stevenson Avenue near Sacramento (portion); repair failing pavement in southbound lanes	9.1	200,000	136,600	–63,400 [a]
	Sacramento	99 20.1/23.7	At various locations between Turnbridge Drive Pedestrian Overcrossing and Fifth Avenue Overcrossing in and near Sacramento; install chain link sidewalk railing	–	–	51,300	51,300 [k]
	Sacramento	99 21.9	At Fruitridge Road Interchange in Sacramento; add auxiliary lane to overcrossing road	0.2 0.2	165,000	212,500	47,500 [g]
	Sacramento	160 35.5/36.9	Freeport Boulevard between 0.5 mile south of Meadowview Road and Florin Road; construct 4-lane expressway. (Coop project with City of Sacramento.) (Total estimate $450,000) (state's share)	1.4	–	380,000	380,000 [p]
	San Benito	101 3.0/5.5	0.2 mile north Route 156 to 0.6 mile north of Route 129; 4-lane freeway plus truck lane	2.5	2,350,000	2,449,000	99,000 [g]
	San Francisco	280 7.3/7.8	6th Street to 3rd Street in San Francisco; 8-lane freeway (coop project with City of San Francisco) (total estimate $9,430,000) (state's share $8,655,000; $3,849,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	0.5	–	4,806,000	4,806,000 [p]
	San Francisco	480 0.7/0.9	Clay and Washington Street ramps in San Francisco; landscape (state contribution to larger project which will be done by city)	–	–	55,000	55,000 [b, v]
	San Joaquin	4 3.2/3.5	Between 1.2 miles and 0.9 mile west of Middle River; replace a bridge with a culvert	–	–	71,300	71,300 [i]
	San Joaquin	5 R12.1/17.8	Between 0.3 mile north of Paradise Cut to Frewert Road; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $12,650,000; $3,680,000 1969–70 fiscal year, $3,577,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	5.7	5,393,000	5,393,000	–
	San Joaquin	5 R17.8/24.4	Frewert Road to Anderson Street in Stockton; 6-lane freeway (cooperative project, total estimate $14,784,000, state's share $14,748,000; $7,600,000 1969–70 fiscal year)	6.6	7,148,000	–	–7,148,000 [h]
	San Joaquin	5 24.1/24.8	Charter Way to Route 4 in Stockton—(third stage); 8-lane freeway (total estimate $8,670,000; $4,670,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	1.6	4,000,000	4,000,000	–
	San Joaquin	5 24.7/25.7	Church Street to Columbia Avenue in Stockton (second stage); 8-lane freeway (cooperative project, total estimate $24,439,000, state's share $24,413,000; $9,800,000 1969–70 fiscal year, $4,113,000 (awarded) 1971–72 fiscal year)	1.2	10,500,000	10,500,000	–
	San Joaquin	5 31.4	At Benjamin Holt Drive Interchange; construct storm drain system (state's share)	–	–	18,364	18,364 [j]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 3.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 3—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1970–71 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 12-31-70	DIFFERENCE
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
	San Joaquin	12 4.7	Potato Slough Bridge No. 29-101; redeck	–	–	83,000	83,000 [n]
	San Joaquin	12 5.1/8.9	Terminous to Guard Road; 2-lane conventional (interim project)	3.8	550,000	588,000	38,000 [g]
	San Joaquin	99, 120 1.7/3.4 6.4/21.2	On Route 99 between Wilma Avenue and 1.4 miles east of Austin Road and on Route 120 between 0.2 mile east of Route 99 and the Stanislaus county line; modify and extend existing irrigation structures at various locations	–	–	65,500	65,500 [j]
	San Mateo	1 29.5/29.8	Between 0.5 mile north and 0.8 mile north of Route 92 in Half Moon Bay; resurface and construct channelization	–	–	16,000	16,000 [m]
	San Mateo	1, 35 46.2/R47.2 27.9/28.9	On Route 1 between 0.5 mile south of Route 35 and 0.1 mile east of St. Francis Boulevard and on Route 35, between 0.1 mile north of Hickey Boulevard and 0.3 mile north of Route 1; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $5,000,000; $1,900,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	1.0	3,100,000	3,100,000	–
	San Mateo	35 25.3/25.7	Between 0.2 mile north and 0.2 mile south of College Drive in the City of San Bruno; install traffic signals and highway lighting, widen and construct channelization (state's share)	0.4	–	115,000	115,000 [m]
	San Mateo	35 25.3/26.4	North of College Drive to 0.2 mile north of Westborough Boulevard; conventional highway; widen to 4-lanes, modify signals and channelize (coop project. Total cost $385,500)	1.1	–	331,200	331,200 [i]
	San Mateo, Alameda	84, 85 26.5/29.4 0.4/3.4	Route 101 to Dumbarton Bridge and Dumbarton Bridge to toll plaza; resurface	5.9	310,000	270,200	–39,800 [a]
	San Mateo	92 0.0/5.2	Route 1 to Route 35; repair failed areas and resurface	5.2	300,000	280,800	–19,200 [a]
	San Mateo	92 11.6/12.3	South Delaware Street to Norfolk Street in San Mateo; add lanes and develop interchange (coop project with City of San Mateo) (total estimate $3,740,000, state's share $3,480,000; $2,000,000 1969–70 fiscal year)	0.7	1,480,000	–	–1,480,000 [b]
	San Mateo	101 0.0/6.6	Santa Clara county line to Whipple Avenue; structures only	4.0	–	2,480,800	2,480,800 [p]
	San Mateo	101 9.6	Ralston Avenue in Belmont; extend westerly half of interchange and widen overcrossing	–	–	900,000	900,000 [p]
	San Mateo	101 16.4/16.8	Broadway Interchange in Burlingame; ramp channelization and signals (coop project with City of Burlingame) (total estimate $530,000)	0.4	–	477,000	477,000 [m]
	San Mateo	101 21.7	At Colma Road Undercrossing in South San Francisco; modify abutment	–	–	100,000	100,000 [k]
	San Mateo	280 9.9/11.5	0.9 mile south of Route 92 to 0.6 mile north of Route 92; realignment of Canada Road as interim Route 280	1.6	1,800,000	1,856,000	56,000 [f]
	San Mateo	280 12.1/12.9	Between Route 92 and Bunker Hill Drive; reconstruct and resurface	0.8	–	30,700	30,700 [n]
	San Mateo	280 R24.0/R24.4	Between 0.1 mile south of Hickey Boulevard Undercrossing and 0.2 mile south of Collins Avenue Undercrossing in Daly City; construct ramps	–	–	89,500	89,500 [l]
	San Mateo, San Francisco	280 27.3/3.9	0.2 mile south of north city limits of Daly City of west of Route 101 in San Francisco; widen to 8-lane freeway (total estimate $3,000,000; $1,281,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	4.1	–	1,719,000	1,719,000 [p]
	San Mateo	280 13.5	On Crystal Springs Dam Bridge No. 35-05 near Hillsborough; construct bridge railing	–	–	45,600	45,600 [k]
	San Mateo	380, 82 4.7/5.8 18.6/19.2	Cherry Avenue to Fourth Avenue on Route 186 (380); 8-lane freeway. Route 82, San Bruno Avenue to 0.1 mile north of Sneath Lane; 6-lane divided conventional (cooperative project with City of San Bruno) (total estimate $4,050,000, state's share $3,970,000; $1,171,000 1969–70 fiscal year)	1.7	2,799,000	2,321,600	–477,400 [a]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 3.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 3—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1970–71 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 12-31-70	DIFFERENCE
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
4	Santa Clara	17	0.6 mile south to 0.5 mile north of Madrone Drive Undercrossing near Holy City Road intersection; widen conventional highway	1.1	290,000	299,600	9,600 [e]
8	Santa Clara	17	At and near Madrone Drive Undercrossing near Holy City; improve drainage	–	–	20,000	20,000 [j]
10	Santa Clara	17	0.3 mile north of adopted Route 85 to Route 280; widen to 6 lanes and reconstruct Camden Avenue Interchange (total estimate $3,345,000; $1,015,000 1969–70 fiscal year)	4.1	2,330,000	2,170,000	–160,000 [a]
15	Santa Clara, Alameda	17	0.3 mile north of Route 101 in San Jose to Warm Springs Separation in Fremont; grind outside pavement lanes	8.3	–	209,200	209,200 [k]
18	Santa Clara	17	At Trimble Road in the Cities of San Jose and Milpitas; construct an on-ramp	–	–	54,800	54,800 [l]
21	Santa Clara	82	0.1 mile south of Curtner Avenue to Alma Avenue in San Jose; 6-lane conventional divided highway (state's share) (cooperative project with City of San Jose)	1.2	–	491,900	491,900 [h, p]
26	Santa Clara	85, 280	Route 85—in and near Cupertino and Sunnyvale between Stevens Creek Boulevard and 0.6 mile north of Homestead Road; 8-lane freeway south of Route 280; widen to 6 lane freeway north of Route 280. Route 280—at Route 85 Interchange; construct interchange	1.8	3,500,000	3,132,000	–368,000 [a]
34	Santa Clara	101	1.4 miles south of Thomas Road near Gilroy to 0.5 mile north of Leavesley Road and 8-lane freeway; (Coop project with Santa Clara County Flood Control and Water District and with City of Gilroy) (total estimate $8,486,000, state's share $8,876,000; $2,363,000 1971–72 fiscal year, $3,313,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	4.0	–	2,700,000	2,700,000 [p]
43	Santa Clara	101	0.5 mile north of Leavesley Road near Gilroy to 0.3 mile north of Middle Avenue; 6-lane freeway (coop project with Santa Clara County Flood Control and Water District) (total estimate $7,300,000; $3,500,000 1971–72 fiscal year, $1,300,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	6.0	–	2,500,000	2,500,000 [p]
50	Santa Clara	101	0.3 mile north of Middle Avenue near San Martin to Cochran Road; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $5,600,000; $3,150,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	3.8	–	2,450,000	2,450,000 [p]
54	Santa Clara	237	0.3 mile west of Calabazas Creek to 0.4 mile east of Route 17 in Milpitas; interim 4-lane expressway on existing route (total estimate $4,150,000; $2,150,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	4.7	–	2,000,000	2,000,000 [p]
59	Santa Clara	280, 680	McLaughlin Avenue to 0.5 mile north of Route 130 in San Jose; 8-lane freeway (coop project with City of San Jose and Santa Clara County Flood Control District) (total estimate $11,125,000, state's share $11,075,000; $8,075,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	2.6	–	3,000,000	3,000,000 [p]
66	Santa Clara	280, 87	Route 280 — Route 101 to 0.2 mile east of Route 17; 8-lane freeway. Route 87—Jerome Street to 0.1 mile north of Brown Street; 4-lane freeway (coop project with Santa Clara County and City of San Jose) (total estimate $23,724,000, state's share $22,794,000; $5,450,000 1969–70 fiscal year, $6,084,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	5.5	11,260,000	11,260,000	–
75	Santa Clara, Alameda	680	Warm Springs to Calaveras Road in Milpitas; resurface prior to relinquishment	4.8	150,000	76,000	–74,000 [a]
78	Santa Cruz	1	Soquel Creek and Wharf Road, Bridge No. 36-13; widen bridge	0.3	256,000	361,000	105,000 [f, g]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 3.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 3—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1970–71 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 12-31-70	DIFFERENCE
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
	Santa Cruz	9 0.8/3.9	At various locations between 0.8 mile north of Route 1 in Santa Cruz and 2.6 miles south of Mt. Hermon Road in Felton; construct culverts	–	–	45,000	45,000 [j]
	Santa Cruz	9 4.7/4.8	Approximately 1.7 miles south of San Lorenzo Avenue in Felton; widen and resurface	–	–	14,000	14,000 [m]
	Santa Cruz	9 9.1	At Lorenzo Avenue in Ben Lomond; improve drainage	–	–	55,600	55,600 [j]
	Santa Cruz	9 9.4/10.5	Laurel Road to Upper Glenwood Drive; widen conventional highway	1.1	–	300,000	300,000 [l]
	Santa Cruz	17 11.2/11.9	Woodwardia Highway to 0.6 mile south of Santa Clara county line; widen conventional highway	0.7	–	167,300	167,300 [l]
	Santa Cruz	152 0.0/0.3	On East Lake Avenue and Third Street between Main Street and Lincoln Street in the City of Watsonville; convert to a one-way couplet (state's share)	–	–	109,000	109,000 [l]
	Shasta	5 R40.2/R44.4	South end of Sacramento River Bridge at Antler to 1.8 miles south of Delta; 4-lane freeway; split-financed (total estimate $5,850,000; $3,150,000 in 1971–72 fiscal year)	4.2	–	2,700,000	2,700,000 [p]
	Shasta, Siskiyou	89 35.6/36.2 1.1/1.7	3.1 to 2.5 miles south of McArthur Road and 1.1 to 1.7 miles north of Shasta county line; 2-lane interim improvement, eliminate reversing curves at two locations	1.2	–	370,000	370,000 [k]
	Shasta	299 47.6	At Oak Run Road, approximately 5.4 miles west of Round Mountain; construct a new road connection and left-turn lane	–	–	45,000	45,000 [m]
	Shasta	299 61.2	About 1.1 miles east of Big Bend Road near Montgomery Creek; install underdrains	–	–	23,000	23,000 [j]
	Sierra	49 10.2/R12.8	0.6 mile west of Ramshorn Campground to 0.4 mile east of Goodyears Bar, about 3.6 miles west of Downieville (portions); 2-lane conventional (total estimate $3,000,000; $800,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	2.5	2,565,000	2,200,000	–365,000 [b]
	Sierra	49 44.2/47.4	3.2 miles west of Route 89 to Route 89, about 1.0 mile west of Sattley (portions); 2-lane conventional (casual labor)	3.2	100,000	100,000	–
	Siskiyou	3, 5 R47.9/50.0; R41.8/R51.1	Route 5—Between 4.6 miles south of Oberlin Road in Yreka and Shasta River, 3.3 miles north of Lennox Street in Yreka; and Route 3 between 0.1 mile east of Junction Route 5, near Yreka, and 2.2 miles east. Route 3, 3-lane conventional; Route 5, 4-lane freeway (total estimate $9,350,000; $5,990,000 1969–70 fiscal year)	9.3	3,360,000	–	–3,360,000 [b]
	Siskiyou	5 0.6/2.3	At the South Dunsmuir Interchange and at 0.2 mile north of Willow Street in and near Dunsmuir; install horizontal and vertical drains and fill an interchange loop	–	–	40,600	40,600 [j p]
	Siskiyou	5 1.2	Panorama Undercrossing Bridge No. 2-66; correct abutment settlement and reconstruct deck	–	150,000	144,200	–5,800 [a]
	Siskiyou	5 R50.4/R58.5 R69.7	2.6 miles north of Lennox Street in Yreka to 2.5 miles north of Route 96 and lighting at Hill Interchange; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $7,875,000; $5,200,000 1969–70 fiscal year)	8.1	2,675,000	–	–2,675,000 [b]
	Siskiyou	5 R67.0	Bailey Hill Underpass, 2.3 miles south of Oregon state line; construct Bailey Hill Underpass and approach embankments	–	600,000	684,600	84,600 [e]
	Siskiyou	89 25.6	At and near Colombero Drive at McCloud; relocate a county road connection	–	–	60,000	60,000 [k]
	Solano	29 3.4/5.0	Redwood Street to Route 37; convert 2-lane conventional to 4-lane divided conventional	1.6	350,000	251,900	–98,100 [a]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 3.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 3—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1970–71 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 12-31-70	DIFFERENCE
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
	Solano	80 14.0/14.8	Between 1.2 and 2.0 miles northeast junction Route 21; westhound truck scales	0.8	–	273,000	273,000 [t]
	Solano	80 34.0	Ahout 0.5 mile west of McCune Creek; drill and prove a well	–	–	10,000	10,000 [z]
	Sonoma	1 21.2/21.4	Route 1 in Jenner; widen existing roadway through slide area	0.2	–	402,700	402,700 [l, k]
	Sonoma	1 31.8/33.4	Relocation at Fort Ross; 2-lane conventional (highways' share) (coop project with Parks and Recreation) (total estimate $885,000)	1.0	–	685,000	685,000 [h, p]
	Sonoma	12 9.2/12.5	Route 116 in Sebastopol to 0.5 mile east of Merced Avenue; resurface	3.3	300,000	236,100	–63,900 [a]
	Sonoma	37 2.3/2.8	Approximately 0.6 mile east of Lakeville Road; construct truck weighing facilities	–	–	84,800	84,800
	Sonoma	101 13.5/14.4 16.1/16.4	0.8 mile north of Gravenstein Highway (Route 116) in Rohnert Park to 0.2 mile south of Todd Road (portions); construct souhthound ramps and drainage improvements (coop project with Sonoma County Flood Control and Water Conservation District) (total estimate $600,000) (state's share)	1.2	385,000	385,000	–
	Sonoma	101 15.5	At Sauta Rosa Avenue, about 0.4 mile north of Rohnert Park; reconstruct the northbound off-ramp	–	–	22,300	22,300 [i]
	Sonoma	101 37.7/41.0	0.8 mile south of Lytton Springs Road to 1.7 miles south of Route 128 near Geyserville; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $4,000,000; $1,750,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	3.3	–	2,250,000	2,250,000 [p]
	Sonoma	116 21.8/23.8	Guerneville Road to 0.3 mile north of Occidental-Molino Road (2 locations); realign 2-lane highway	–	–	435,000	435,000 [k]
	Sonoma	116 35.3/39.3	Route 101 in Petaluma to Lakeville Road; construct shoulders and resurface; replace two hridges and extend two bridges	4.0	–	815,000	815,000 [i]
	Sonoma	121 7.3	Sonoma Creek Bridge; replace bridge and recoustruct approaches	–	300,000	293,725	–6,275 [a]
	Stanislaus, Calaveras	4 8.1/9.0 0.0/9.8	0.9 mile west Stanislaus county line to Copperopolis; 2-lane expressway (total estimate $3,200,000; $1,100,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	9.6	2,100,000	2,100,000	–
	Stanislaus, San Joaquin	5 27.4, 12.5	0.7 mile south of Stanislaus county line to 0.5 mile south of Paradise Cut Bridge; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $14,366,000; $8,185,000 1969–70 fiscal year)	13.2	6,181,000	–	–6,181,000 [b]
	Stanislaus, San Joaquin	99 20.0 21.0/24.5 0.0/0.3	1.3 miles south of Salida to 0.3 mile north of San Joaquin county line and at Beckwith Road; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $5,151,000; $3,000,000 1969–70 fiscal year)	3.8	2,151,000	2,151,000	–
	Stanislaus	120 3.5/4.5	0.2 mile south of Gilbert Road to 0.2 mile south Stanislaus River Bridge; 2-lane conventional	1.0	410,000	475,000	65,000 [g]
	Stanislaus	132 1.8/3.1	0.6 mile west to 0.7 mile east Sau Joaquin River; 2-laue expressway, bridge replacement	1.3	900,000	1,255,800	355,800 [f]
	Sutter	99 30.6/T36.2	Colusa Avenue to 0.2 mile north of Southern Pacific railroad crossing; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $3,417,000; $3,000,000 1969–70 fiscal year)	5.6	417,000	417,000	–
	Tehama	5 R10.0/R10.6	1.3 miles north of Corning Road Overcrossing; safety roadside rest areas left and right	0.5	–	300,000	300,000 [h, a]
	Tehama	5 33.3	Approximately 4.3 miles north of Adohe Road in Red Bluff; improve northhouud safety roadside rest area	–	–	150,000	150,000 [z]
	Tehama	36 91.8/97.4	Between 8.7 miles and 14.3 miles east of Mineral; extend culverts and widen shoulders	–	–	90,300	90,300 [i]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 3.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 3—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1970–71 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 12-31-70	DIFFERENCE
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
	Tehama	99 24.7/24.9	Between 0.3 mile and 0.1 mile south of Route 36 east of Red Bluff; widen three bridges	–	–	66,000	66,000 [l]
	Trinity	3 R75.3/R79.7	1.7 miles north of Ramshorn Creek to 6.1 miles north of Ramshorn Creek; 2-lane expressway on new alignment, stage construction	4.4	2,050,000	1,938,000	–112,000 [a]
	Tuolumne	120 16.1/25.6	Chinese Camp to Moccasin; 2-lane expressway (cooperative project, total estimate $7,212,000; state's share $2,452,000; $1,470,000 1969–70 fiscal year)	9.5	982,000	–	–982,000 [h]
	Yolo	5, 113 6.1/11.6 9.8/10.6	On Route 5 from 0.4 mile south of Route 16 to 0.2 mile north of County Road 18 and on Route 113 from 0.2 mile south of Route 16 to Route 5 in Woodland; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $9,651,000; $2,000,000 1971–72 fiscal year; $2,271,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	5.6	–	5,380,000	5,380,000 [p]
	Yolo	80 11.2/11.4	Between 0.4 mile and 0.6 mile east of Harbor Boulevard Overcrossing; correct a slipout	–	–	100,000	100,000 [q]
	Yuba	20 2.7/3.2	About 0.4 mile northeast of East 17th Street at future East 22nd Street; construct a public road connection and left-turn channelization	–	–	26,000	26,000 [m]
	Yuba	20 7.6/8.2	At Loma Rica Road, about 4.5 miles east of Marysville; construct left-turn channelization	–	–	18,300	18,300 [m]
	Yuba	65 4.0/9.2	0.2 mile north of South Beale Road to junction of Route 70 near Olivehurst; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $3,800,000; $1,700,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	5.2	2,100,000	2,100,000	–
	Various	Var North	Install inductive loop detectors at approximately 33 control count stations throughout the state	–	–	78,550	78,550 [k]
			Totals, Northern Group of Counties		$163,547,000	$194,125,239	$30,578,239
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES				
	Imperial	8 R40.7/R56.3	0.3 mile west of Route 111 to 5.6 miles east of Route 115; 4-lane freeway (total estimate, $10,100,000; $8,000,000 1969–70 fiscal year)	15.6	$2,100,000	–	–$2,100,000 [b]
	Imperial	98 4.6/5.1;31.9/33.4	Between 4.6 miles east and 5.1 miles east of Route 8 near Ocotillo and in and near Calexico between 0.4 mile west and 1.1 miles east of Route 111; widen to 4 lanes, realign and channelization (total estimate $460,000) (state's share)	2.0	344,000	$457,000	113,000 [g]
	Imperial	111 29.4/29.6	Alamo River Bridge; replace with culvert	0.2	–	193,000	193,000 [j]
	Inyo	168, 395 14.8 99.5	On Route 168 about 3.0 miles west of Bishop and on Route 395 about 0.5 mile south of Big Pine; install culverts	–	–	21,291	21,291 [j]
	Inyo	190 63.7/68.3	8.4 miles east of Panamint Springs to 0.6 mile west of the west boundary of Death Valley National Monument; 2-lane expressway	4.9	1,800,000	1,993,000	193,000 [g]
	Inyo	395 11.0/20.8	1.2 miles north of Little Lake to 0.2 mile south of Dunmovin; 4-lane expressway	9.8	2,170,000	2,170,000	–
	Inyo	395 116.4/118.6	North city limits to 2.2 miles north of Bishop; 4-lane conventional	2.2	–	641,700	641,700 [i]
	Kern	5 0.5	At Cuddy Creek Wash Bridge No. 50-48 R/L; reconstruct and protect the bridge decks	–	–	107,000	107,000 [h, i]
	Kern	5 11.7	At the Wheeler Ridge Weigh Station; modify undertruck lighting	–	–	25,100	25,100 [k]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 3.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 3—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1970–71 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 12-31-70	DIFFERENCE
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
	Kern	58 90.9/100.8	Between 0.2 mile west of the Tehachapi Overhead and 0.7 mile east of Cache Creek Bridge; resurface existing Route 58	9.9	–	160,200	160,200 [a]
	Kern	58 91.1	At Tehachapi Creek Bridge Overhead, about 0.3 mile west of Tehachapi; reconstruct and protect the bridge deck	–	–	74,600	74,600 [i]
	Kern, San Bernardino	58 135.0/143.9 0.0/1.5	5.3 miles east of Muroc Road to 1.5 miles east of the San Bernardino county line; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $6,240,000; $4,000,000 1969–70 fiscal year)	12.2	2,240,000	1,829,000	–411,000 [a]
	Kern	65 11.0/11.2	At Little Creek, approximately 12 miles north of Bakersfield; construct a culvert	–	–	43,500	43,500 [j]
	Kern	178 R40.0/R41.3	0.8 mile east of Borel Road Interchange to 0.4 mile west of Bodfish Road Interchange; 4-lane expressway	1.3	1,880,000	1,829,800	–50,200 [a]
	Los Angeles	1 4.0/8.4	Pacific Coast Highway from Loma Avenue to west city limits of Long Beach; resurface	4.4	225,000	225,000	–
	Los Angeles	1 16.6	On the Pacific Coast Highway (Route 1) at Janet Lane in the City of Torrance; improve drainage (state's share)	–	–	25,300	25,300 [j]
	Los Angeles	1 17.2	Pacific Coast Highway (Route 1) at Calle Mayor; modify signals and channelization (state's share)	–	–	19,000	19,600 [m]
	Los Angeles	1 21.9/23.9	Sepulveda Boulevard from Artesia Boulevard (Route 91) to Rosecrans Avenue; modify signals and channelization (cooperative project; total estimate $310,000)	–	200,000	–	–200,000 [b]
	Los Angeles	1 31.1/31.9	Lincoln Boulevard from 0.1 mile south of Machado grade crossing to Grant Avenue; widen and resurface	0.8	300,000	300,000	–
	Los Angeles	5 8.9	Santa Ana Freeway northbound off ramp at Paramount Boulevard in the City of Downey; widen ramp	–	–	16,500	16,500 [p]
	Los Angeles	5 10.9	On the Santa Ana Freeway at Garfield Avenue; improve drainage and functional planting	–	–	90,000	90,000 [h, j]
	Los Angeles	10 17.6	On the Santa Monica Viaduct at Mateo St.; reconstruct hinge joint	–	–	60,000	60,000 [k]
	Los Angeles	5, 10 18.1/18.4; So. 1/So. 2	Golden State Freeway from Brooklyn Avenue to the San Bernardino Freeway and on the San Bernardino Freeway at Macy Street; improve drainage	–	–	21,500	21,500 [j]
	Los Angeles	5 47.9	At Bridges No. 53-1797L and R; install joint seals	–	–	25,000	25,000 [n]
	Los Angeles	5 R56.3	On the Route 5 Freeway at Castaic Creek; drainage corrections	–	–	36,800	36,800 [j]
	Los Angeles	5 R59.8/R65.8	Between 0.3 mile north and 6.3 miles north of Violin Canyon Road; construct guard railing	6.0	–	175,100	175,100 [k]
	Los Angeles	5 R75.5/R76.0	Approximately 2.4 miles south of Hungry Valley Road; construct a buttress fill	–	–	341,000	341,000 [q]
	Los Angeles	5 85.8/88.6	At the Gorman Undercrossing, Bridge No. 53-1778 R/L, and at the Frazier Mountain Park Road Undercrossing, Bridge No. 53-1776 R/L; reconstruct and protect the bridge decks	–	–	115,300	115,300 [n]
	Los Angeles, Kern	5 88.5/88.6; 0.0/0.6	Between Frazier Park Road and Cuddy Creek Wash Bridge; improve drainage	–	–	45,000	45,000 [j]
	Los Angeles	10 So. 6/So. 7 18.4/21.4	San Bernardino Freeway in and near Los Angeles, Monterey Park and Alhambra, between 0.1 mile west of Route 5 and Route 7 with connections to Route 7; realign and widen 6-lane freeway to 8 lanes and construct auxiliary lanes (total estimate $16,086,000; $5,000,000 1969–70 fiscal year)	3.1	11,086,000	–	–11,086,000 [b]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 3.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 3—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1970–71 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 12-31-70	DIFFERENCE
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
	Los Angeles	11 22.7/23.2	At Third Street and Figueroa Street in the City of Los Angeles; modify the northbound off-ramp connections (state's share)	–	–	50,900	50,900 [m]
	Los Angeles	11 24.7/25.5	Pasadena Freeway from Stadium Way to Los Angeles River (portions); replace tunnel lighting	–	250,000	235,900	–14,100 [a]
	Los Angeles	11 22.8/23.6	Harbor Freeway from Fifth Street to Temple Street (northbound lanes); widen freeway and modify ramps	0.8	–	585,000	585,000 [p]
	Los Angeles	14 35.7/46.8	On portions of the median between Soledad Road Undercrossing and Ward Road Overcrossing; regrade and construct a paved ditch	8.4	–	29,500	29,500 [l]
	Los Angeles	27 3.0	On Topanga Canyon Boulevard approximately 0.9 mile north of Bridge No. 53-143; repair a slipout	–	–	45,900	45,900 [r]
	Los Angeles, Orange	57 R0.0/R4.6 22.3/22.6	Route 57 Freeway from 0.3 mile south of Orange county line to the Pomona Freeway (Route 60); 8-lane freeway and completion of Route 57/60 Interchange; (split financed; total estimate $13,425,000; $4,000,000 in 1969–70 fiscal year)	4.9	9,425,000	–	–9,425,000 [b]
	Los Angeles	60 21.1/22.5	Fifth Avenue from Azusa Avenue to Fullerton Road; reconstruct prior to relinquishment	1.4	150,000	210,000	60,000 [f]
	Los Angeles	60 33.6/33.7	On Mission Boulevard (Route 60) between Main Street and Garey Avenue; install signals and lighting and interconnect (state's share)	–	–	11,000	11,000 [m]
	Los Angeles	66 0.4/2.6	Foothill Boulevard between 0.1 mile west of Moreno Avenue to Garey Avenue in the Cities of La Verne and Pomona; widen, channelize and install traffic signals and highway lighting	2.1	350,000	430,200	80,200 [f, g]
	Los Angeles	90 T0.9/4	Route 90 Freeway from Lincoln Boulevard (Route 1) to 0.1 mile east of Centinela Avenue; 8-lane freeway, except first stage only west of McConnell Avenue	1.8	–	4,500,000	4,500,000 [p]
	Los Angeles	91 5.2/5.5	On the future Route 91 Freeway alignment between Denker Avenue and Normandie Avenue; construct a drainage system	–	–	23,600	23,600 [j]
	Los Angeles	91 9.7/R11.0	Route 91 Freeway from 0.5 mile west of Alameda Street to 0.1 mile west of Long Beach Boulevard; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $9,500,000; $7,500,000 in 1971–72 fiscal year)	1.3	–	2,000,000	2,000,000 [p]
	Los Angeles	91 21.7/22.1	On Artesia Boulevard between Coyote Creek and Knott Avenue; construct a storm drain system	–	–	25,500	25,500 [j]
	Los Angeles	101 1.8/11.5	Hollywood Freeway from Beaudry Avenue to Moorpark Street; upgrade safety lighting	–	510,000	334,400	–175,600 [a]
	Los Angeles	101 16.7/17.6	Ventura Freeway from Sepulveda Boulevard to Haskell Avenue; San Diego				
	Los Angeles	405 38.9/39.7	Freeway from Ventura Boulevard to 0.2 mile north of Ventura Freeway (Route 101); widen and improve Routes 101/405 interchange and replace planting	–	–	1,281,800	1,281,800 [h, p]
	Los Angeles	101 31.1/34.8	Ventura Freeway from Las Virgenes Canyon Road to 0.2 mile southeast of Kanan Road; widen and add auxiliary lanes including modification of Las Virgenes Road Interchange	3.7	–	5,300,000	5,300,000 [k]
	Los Angeles	107 0.7/3.7	Hawthorne Boulevard from Lomita Boulevard to 190th Street; modify signals (cooperative project; total estimate $305,000)	–	255,000	–	–255,000 [b]
	Los Angeles	107 3.7	At 190th Street in Torrance; improve drainage	–	–	23,200	23,200 [j]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 3.

Statement No. 3—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1970–71 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 12-31-70	DIFFERENCE
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
	Los Angeles	118 9.0/13.2	In Los Angeles from Woodley Avenue to Glenoaks Boulevard; interim protection of incomplete highway	–	–	10,000	10,000 [p]
	Los Angeles	118 13.5/15.8	On Brand Boulevard (Route 118) at Kewen Street and Maclay Avenue (Route 118) at Eighth Street in the City of San Fernando; install and modify signals and lighting (state's share)	–	–	14,000	14,000 [m]
	Los Angeles	134 R6.0/R6.1	On the Route 134 Freeway eastbound on-ramp at Commercial Street—Doran Street; revise the superelevation	–	–	8,620	8,620 [p]
	Los Angeles	159 5.4/8.2	Linda Vista Avenue from Holly Street to Route 210 Freeway; reconstruct prior to reliuquishment	2.8	–	303,000	303,000 [a]
	Los Angeles	210 R1.9/R4.9	At Roxford Street and Maclay Street in the City of Los Angeles; install and and modify traffic signals and highway lighting and construct chaunelization	–	–	67,300	67,300 [m]
	Los Angeles	210, 118 R5.0/R12.1 R13.0/R14.0	Route 210 Freeway from Maclay Street to 1.0 mile east of Sunland Boulevard; Route 118 Freeway from 0.2 mile south of Glenoaks Boulevard to Route 210 Freeway; 8-lane freeway including Routes 118/210 Interchange (split financed; total estimate $25,085,000; $13,000,000 in 1971–72 fiscal year; $8,570,000 in 1972–73 fiscal year)	8.1	–	3,515,000	3,515,000 [p]
	Los Angeles	210 R10.0	Route 210 Freeway at North Channel of Big Tujunga Wash; construct levee and portion of bridge substructure	–	–	795,000	795,000 [n]
	Los Angeles	210 R11.5/R15.6	Route 210 Freeway from 0.4 mile east of Sunland Boulevard to Lowell Avenue; 8-lane freeway (split financed; total estimate $20,500,000; $16,716,000 in 1971–72 fiscal year)	4.1	–	3,784,000	3,784,000 [p]
	Los Angeles	210 R15.6/R18.4	Route 210 Freeway from Lowell Avenue to 0.2 mile east of Ocean View Boulevard; 8-lane freeway (total cost $13,600,000) (state's share)	2.8	–	12,253,700	12,253,700 [p]
	Los Angeles	210, 134, 7 R15.6/R29.8; 12.8/13.2; 32.0/33.1	Between the Glendale/Los Angeles city limit near Lowell Street and the east city limit of the City of Pasadena near Michillinda Avenue; purchase specimen trees to be planted on the future Route 210 freeway	–	–	150,000	150,000 [r]
	Los Angeles	210, 2 R18.4/R21.0; R21.4/R23.1	Route 210 Freeway from 0.2 mile east of Ocean View Boulevard to Michigan Avenue; Glendale Freeway from 0.1 mile south of Fern Lane to Route 210 Freeway; 8-lane freeway (including Routes 210/2 Interchange)	4.3	9,904,000	20,000,000	10,096,000 [e]
	Los Angeles	210 R20.9/R24.6	Route 210 Freeway from Hampton Road to Orange Grove Boulevard; 8-lane freeway	3.7	8,750,000	–	–8,750,000 [b]
	Los Angeles	210 R20.9/R22.3	Route 210 Freeway from 0.2 mile east of Hampton Road to 0.1 mile west of Arroyo Boulevard; 8-lane freeway	1.4	–	9,400,000	9,400,000 [p]
	Los Angeles	210 R22.3/R24.3	Route 210 Freeway from 0.1 mile west of Arroyo Boulevard to Orange Grove Boulevard; 8-lane freeway	2.2	–	9,850,000	9,850,000 [p]
	Los Angeles	210 34.7/35.7	On Foothill Boulevard between Shamrock Avenue and Mountain Avenue and on Mountain Avenue between Wild Rose Avenue and Huntington Drive (portions) in the City of Monrovia; resurface	1.0	–	14,700	14,700 [s]
	Los Angeles	213 1.6; 3.2	Western Avenue (Route 213) at Weymouth Avenue and at Delasonde Drive; install signals and revise intersection (state's share)	–	–	60,000	60,000 [m]
	Los Angeles	213 4.3/5.1	Western Avenue from Palos Verdes Drive north to Pacific Coast Highway (Route 1); 4-lane conventional highway (coop project, total estimate $440,000)	0.8	–	220,000	220,000 [p]
	Los Angeles	214 0.0/3.5	Carson Street from Lakewood Boulevard (Route 19) to Pioneer Boulevard; resurface and repair prior to relinquishment	3.5	185,000	144,200	–40,800 [a]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 3.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 3—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1970–71 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 12-31-70	DIFFERENCE
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
	Los Angeles	214 2.8/2.9	Across the San Gabriel River at Carson Street in the City of Lakewood; modify the bridge	–	–	52,500	52,500 [k]
	Los Angeles	248 8.4	At the intersection of Huntington Drive (Route 248) with Second Avenue in the City of Arcadia; modify bridge abutments and realign (state's share)	–	–	22,425	22,425 [k]
	Los Angeles	405 2.8/7.1	San Diego Freeway from Clark Avenue to Bixby Overhead; median barrier, shoulders, lane delineation and guide sign	4.3	–	275,000	275,000 [m]
	Los Angeles	405 32.7/33.2	San Diego Freeway from 0.3 mile south to 0.2 mile north of Sunset Boulevard; construct ramp and widen city street	0.5	–	190,000	190,000 [p]
	Los Angeles	405 36.5/37.0 39.5/40.2	San Diego Freeway from 0.2 mile south of Rimerton Road to Mulholland Drive and from 0.1 mile south of Los Angeles River to 0.1 mile south of Burbank Boulevard; widen	1.2	–	500,000	500,000 [k]
	Los Angeles	605 19.9/22.7	Route 605 Freeway from 0.3 mile south of the San Bernardino Freeway (Route 10) to 0.5 mile north of Lower Azusa Road; 8-lane freeway and completion of Routes 605/10 Interchange; (split financed; total estimate $6,275,000; $4,000,000 in 1969–70 fiscal year)	2.8	2,275,000	1,781,000	–494,000 [a]
	Mono	120, 395 10.3/13.4; 50.5/51.0	3.1 miles southwest of Lee Vining to junction of Route 395; 2-lane expressway	3.6	800,000	747,300	–52,700 [a]
	Mono	395 32.3	About 1.6 miles south of Crestview; roadside rest	–	–	170,000	170,000 [r]
	Mono	395 53.8/54.2	Between 2.5 miles and 2.9 miles north of Lee Vining; realign	–	–	115,000	115,000 [k]
	Mono	395 76.7/76.9 93.4/93.8	At Kirkwood Street near Bridgeport and at Sonora Junction; widen and construct channelization (state's share)	–	–	65,000	65,000 [m]
	Mono	395 79.0/93.0	2.6 miles north of Bridgeport to 0.6 mile south of Sonora Junction; resurfacing —2-lane conventional	14.0	350,000	426,000	76,000 [g]
	Orange	1 8.0/10.4	Pacific Coast Highway from Diamond Street to Viejo Street; replace signals (cooperative project; total estimate $210,000)	–	155,000	153,300	–1,700 [a]
	Orange	5, 405 6.6/21.0 5.2/8.7	San Diego Freeway—0.1 mile south of Route 1 near San Juan Capistrano to Route 405; and 0.4 mile south of Culver Drive to 0.3 mile north of Redhill Avenue; median barrier	17.9	–	710,000	710,000 [m]
	Orange	5 15.3	Construct Oso Parkway Interchange; (cooperative project; total estimate $2,005,000)	–	1,320,000	1,605,000	285,000 [f, g]
	Orange	5 R16.6	On the San Diego Freeway Ramp connections at LaPaz Road; install traffic signals, highway lighting and signals and widen an off-ramp (state's share)	–	–	34,000	34,000 [m]
	Orange	5 22.4/23.1	On the Santa Ana Freeway between 1.4 miles north of Route 405 and Route 133 near Irvine; construct a wood fence and grade and line a drainage channel	–	–	38,700	38,700 [k]
	Orange	5, 250 34.8 0.0/0.5	Santa Ana Freeway at Chapman Avenue; State College Boulevard from Chapman Avenue to Walnut Street; widen, modify signals and channelize (cooperative project; total estimate $165,000)	0.5	150,000	170,300	20,300 [g]
	Orange	22 3.7/8.9	Between 0.1 mile west of Beach Boulevard (Route 39) and Lewis Street; reconstruct Garden Grove Boulevard	5.2	–	97,000	97,000 [s]
	Orange	22 R11.7	At Santiago Creek; reconstruct a levee	–	–	21,800	21,800 [q]
	Orange	39 1.6/8.7	Beach Boulevard—Adams Avenue to Garden Grove Boulevard; widen 4-lane conventional to 6-lane conventional highway (total estimate $1,495,000, state's share)	7.1	–	1,635,000	1,635,000 [p]
	Orange	39 8.7/15.2	Beach Boulevard from Garden Grove Boulevard to Manchester Boulevard; widen and modify drainage	6.5	1,350,000	1,229,330	–120,670 [a]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 3.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 3—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1970–71 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 12-31-70	DIFFERENCE
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
	Orange	55 3.6/R5.0	In and near Costa Mesa between 0.1–0.6 mile south and 0.4 mile north of Bristol Street-Palisades Road; 8-laue freeway	1.4	2,200,000	2,415,000	215,000 [f]
	Orange	55 13.2/13.7	Newport Freeway from Garden Grove Freeway to Chapman Avenue; construct auxiliary lanes	0.5	460,000	528,000	68,000 [g]
	Orange	57, 91 12.5/15.6 5.3/7.4	Orauge Freeway from 0.1 mile south of Katella Avenue to Riverside Freeway (Route 91); Riverside Freeway from Sunkist Street to Dowling Avenue; 8-lane freeway on Route 57, auxiliary lanes on Route 91 (total estimate $11,000,000; $9,000,000 in 1971–72 fiscal year)	4.6	–	2,000,000	2,000,000 [p]
	Orange	73 R2.9/R3.8	Between Palisades Road and Veteran's Memorial Highway (Route 73); construct Jamboree Road (state's share)	–	–	69,000	69,000 [p]
	Orange	91 R1.0/R1.3	At aud near Holder Street pedestrian overcrossing in the City of Buena Park; install guard railing	–	–	6,000	6,000 [k]
	Orange	214 1.0/3.5	On Lincoln Avenue between Moody Street and Westeru Avenue; modify traffic signals at various locations (state's share)	–	–	39,600	39,600 [m]
	Orange	405 21.2/23.3	San Diego Freeway from 0.4 mile north of Garden Grove Freeway (Route 22) to 0.7 mile south of San Gabriel River Freeway (Route 605); widen to 12 lanes	2.1	–	1,200,000	1,200,000 [p]
	Riverside	10 R14.7/R19.8	Route 10 Freeway—East Ramsey Street Undercrossing near Banning to 0.4 mile east of East Cabazon Overcrossing near Cabazon; widen 6-lane freeway to 8-lane freeway	5.1	2,050,000	–	–2,050,000 [b]
	Riverside	10 R45.0/R62.0	Thousaud Palms to 3.9 miles east of junction Route 86; 4- and 6-lane freeway (total estimate $13,844,000; state's share $13,741,000; $5,863,000 1969–70 fiscal year)	17.0	7,878,000	–	–7,878,000 [b]
	Riverside	10 R63.1/129.9	At various locations between 5.0 miles east of Route 86 and Ford Dry Lake Overcrossing; improve drainage and construct fence (state's share)	–	–	97,700	97,700 [j]
	Riverside	10 R145.1/R156.4	Mesa Drive to 0.1 mile west of Arizona State Line; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $9,500,000; $4.500,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	11.3	5,000,000	10,920,000	5,920,000 [e]
	Riverside	10 R157.1/0.1(Ariz)	Colorado River Bridge; construct bridge (total estimate $2,910,000) (state's share)	0.2	–	1,455,000	1,455,000 [p]
	Riverside	31 0.5	On Hammer Avenue (Route 31); construct a bridge (cooperative project) (total estimate $1,150,000)	–	–	350,000	350,000 [p]
	Riverside	60 2.7/3.1	Across San Sevaine Channel near Mira Loma; construct a bridge	–	–	45,000	45,000 [p]
	Riverside	60 2.7/4.0	Route 60 Freeway—Bain Street Interchange, approximately 3 miles east of San Bernardino county line; construct interchauge	–	–	930,300	930,300 [p]
	Riverside	62 5.6	At Mission Creek ahout 5.5 miles south of Morongo Valley; construct a channel and a dike with slope protectiou	–	–	41,600	41,600 [j]
	Riverside	74 20.2	Approximately 3.4 miles north of Elsinore near Wasson Canyon Road; improve drainage	–	–	24,000	24,000 [j]
	Riverside	74 27.5/34.1	Route 74—South junction Escondido Freeway (Route 15) to west junction Route 79 (portious); conventional 4-lane widening	5.1	700,000	730,400	30,400 [g]
	Riverside	74 31.3/37.0	Between 0.5 mile west of Leon Road and Warren Road (portions); drainage and roadway improvements	–	–	66,000	66,000 [j, l]
	Riverside	74 63.4/63.8	At Antsell Rock Bridge No. 56-182, at Servo Creek Bridge No. 56-183, and at South Fork San Jacinto River Bridge No. 56-184; restore bridge decks	–	–	63,000	63,000 [h]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 3.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 3—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1970–71 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 12-31-70	DIFFERENCE
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
	Riverside	86 18.3/20.5	Avenue 54 to junction of Route 111 in Coachella; widen to 4 lanes and channelize (cooperative project with City of Coachella) (total estimate $486,500) (state's share)	2.2	435,000	481,000	46,000 [g]
	Riverside	91 4.3/6.6	Riverside Freeway (Route 91)—0.2 mile east of Maple Street in Corona to East Grand Bonlevard in Corona; widen 4-lane freeway to 8-lane freeway	2.3	–	1,900,000	1,900,000 [p]
	Riverside	95 0.0/6.6	On portions between Route 10 and 6.6 miles north of Ronte 10 near Blythe; realign cnrve, widen and apply a seal coat	–	–	168,000	168,000 [l]
	San Bernardino	10 0.0/1.8	San Bernardino Freeway (Route 10)—Los Angeles county line to Benson Avenne at Montclair east city limit; landscape	1.8	–	185,000	185,000 [v]
	San Bernardino	10 5.2/11.1	On the westbound on ramps between Fourth Street in Ontario and Etiwanda Avenue; install ramp metering signals	–	–	30,000	30,000 [m]
	San Bernardino	10 11.6/16.5	San Bernardino Freeway (Route 10); San Sevaine Flood Control Channel, approximately 1.8 miles east of Ontario to 0.3 mile east of Sierra Avenue in Fontana; drainage improvements (total estimate $1,050,000; state's share $1,000,000)	4.9	1,000,000	1,230,700	230,700 [g]
	San Bernardino	10, 15, 395 23.7/25.3 0.0/2.1 2.7/4.0	San Bernardino Freeway (Route 10)—Routes 10, 15, 395 Interchange; San Bernardino Freeway (Route 15)—Route 10 to Mill Street; Riverside Freeway (Route 395)—Washington Avenue to Route 10; constrnct interchange; auxiliary lanes on Route 15 and Orange Show Road Interchange (total estimate $18,814,000; $12,414,000 1969–70 fiscal year)	4.2	6,050,000	6,400,000	350,000 [e]
	San Bernardino	15 40.4/44.0	Barstow Freeway (Route 15)—0.1 mile south of Route 18 (Palmdale Road) to Mojave River Bridge; widen 4-lane freeway to 6-lane freeway	3.6	2,500,000	2,640,000	140,000 [g]
	San Bernardino	18 63.7/64.8	Route 18—9.2 miles to 10.3 miles north of North Junction Route 18 and Route 38 on Cushenberry Grade (portions); drainage improvements	1.1	–	276,600	276,600 [j]
	San Bernardino	18 88.7/90.8	Navajo Road to Standing Rock Avenue; widen 2-lane conventional to 4-lane expressway	2.1	500,000	520,000	20,000 [g]
	San Bernardino	30 25.3/25.8	On Highland Avenue (Route 30) between East Twin Creek and Golden Avenne in the City of San Bernardino; construct a storm drain system (state's share)	–	–	120,000	120,000 [j]
	San Bernardino	40 0.5/R2.7	At various locations between 0.5 mile west of Montara Avenue and Cape Gloucester Avenue Overcrossiug in and near Barstow; improve drainage	–	–	66,000	66,000 [j]
	San Bernardino	40 R28.4	Desert Oasis Roadside Rests, approximately 9.0 miles east of Newberry; construct one pair of roadside rests	–	475,000	635,400	160,400 [g]
	San Bernardino	40 R52.1/R77.8	Route 40 Freeway—2.0 miles east of Crucero Road at Ludlow to 0.4 mile west of Kelbaker Road; pave 2.0 miles east of Ludlow to 11.0 miles east of Ludlow (PM R52.1/R61.5); construct 4-lane freeway on relocation, 11.0 miles east of Ludlow to Kelbaker Road (PM R61.5/R77.8) (total estimate $12,400,000; $4,600,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	25.8	7,800,000	7,800,000	–

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 3.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 3—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1970–71 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 12-31-70	DIFFERENCE
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
	San Bernardino	40 R77.8/R114.7	Route 40 Freeway—0.4 mile west of Kelbaker Road to 0.5 mile west of Mountain Springs Road; construct 4-lane freeway on relocation—Kelbaker Road to Essex Road (PM R77.8/R100.4); Pave — Essex Road to Mountain Springs (PM R100.4/R114.6) (total estimate $19,700,000; $11,225,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	36.9	–	8,475,000	8,475,000 [p]
	San Bernardino	40 R114.6/R136.4	Route 40 Freeway—0.9 mile west of Mountain Springs Road to 2.4 miles east of existing Java Overhead; construct 4-lane freeway (total estimate $11,700,000; $5,300,000 1969–70 fiscal year)	21.9	6,400,000	–	–6,400,000 [b]
	San Bernardino	60, 31 R4.6/R0.0; 9.4/10.4	On Route 60 between Euclid Avenue and Riverside county line at Milliken Avenue (Route 31) and on Milliken Avenue between 0.1 mile south of Riverside Avenue and Mission Boulevard (existing Route 60); 6-lane freeway on Route 60; 4-lane conventional on Route 31 (total estimate $8,400,000; $2,100,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	6.3	8,100,000	6,300,000	–1,800,000 [b]
	San Bernardino, Riverside	60 R10.0/R2.4	Between Milliken Avenue and 0.4 mile east of Etiwanda Avenue; 6-lane freeway (coop project with County of Riverside) (total estimate $5,380,000)	2.4	–	4,800,000	4,800,000 [p]
	San Bernardino	62 0.9/7.3	Route 62—Morongo Valley to Yucca Valley; widen 2-lane conventional to 4-lane conventional (60′ all-paved section)	6.4	–	475,000	475,000 [i]
	San Bernardino	62 16.8/18.4	Between 0.3 mile west of Torres Avenue and 0.1 mile east of Sunset Road; widen	1.7	–	51,300	51,300 [i]
	San Bernardino	83 6.1/7.0	Euclid Avenue (Route 83)—Riverside Drive to Route 60 Freeway; widen 2-lane conventional to 4-lane divided	0.9	225,000	225,000	–
	San Diego	5 1.5/4.3	0.3 mile north of Sycamore Road to 0.3 mile south of Palm Avenue; widen to 6 and 8 lanes (total estimate $10,250,000; $4,180,000 1971–72; $2,920,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	2.9	–	3,150,000	3,150,000 [p]
	San Diego	5 4.3/8.6	0.3 mile south of Palm Avenue to "E" Street in Chula Vista; widen to 8 lanes	4.3	5,000,000	16,132,700	11,132,700 [c]
	San Diego	5 R22.7	In San Diego at Mission Bay Drive and southbound on-ramp to Route 5; install traffic signal	–	–	20,000	20,000 [m]
	San Diego	5 44.1	At La Costa Rest Area; install temporary toilet building	–	–	30,000	30,000 [z]
	San Diego	5 46.8/50.2	Between 0.5 mile south of Cannon Road and Buena Vista Creek; widen to 8 lanes (total estimate $7,125,000; $3,961,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	4.2	3,164,000	3,164,000	–
	San Diego	5 50.2/54.0	Buena Vista Creek Bridge No. 57-257 to 0.3 mile north of Vandegrift Boulevard; widen to 8 lanes (total estimate $11,911,000; $6,911,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	3.8	5,000,000	6,911,000	1,911,000 [c]
	San Diego	5 R58.8	5.5 miles north of San Luis Rey River; first stage construction of Aliso Creek Safety Roadsie Rest, northbound and southbound	–	–	400,000	400,000 [z]
	San Diego	8 17.8/R31.4	East Main Street in El Cajon to 0.1 mile east of West Willow Road Overcrossing near Alpine; landscape, functional and tree planting	17.4	–	150,000	150,000 [v]
	San Diego	8 R37.6/R44.5	0.2 mile west of Japatul Valley Road to 0.5 mile west of Laguna Junction; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $22,100,000; $8,200,000 1971–72 fiscal year, $7,600,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	6.9	–	6,300,000	6,300,000 [p]
	San Diego	8 R52.7/R59.3	2.3 miles west of La Posta Road to 6.6 miles west of Boulevard; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $15,500,000, $8,270,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	6.6	–	7,230,000	7,230,000 [p]
	San Diego	15 5.3/6.6	Between Monroe Avenue and 0.1 mile south of Route 8; drainage improvements	–	–	90,500	90,500 [j]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 3.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 3—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1970–71 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 12-31-70	DIFFERENCE
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
	San Diego	54 16.1	At the intersection of Second Street (Route 54) with Madison Avenue in the City of El Cajon; construct drainage facilities (state's share)	–	–	34,013	34,013 [j]
	San Diego	67 R5.5	Near Lakeside at Mapleview Street; install traffic signals and highway lighting	–	–	36,000	36,000 [m]
	San Diego	75, 209 18.7/19.4 2.4/3.4	On Route 75 between Churchill Place and Sixth Street in Coronado; on Route 209 between Electron Way and Canon Street in the City of San Diego; improve the drainage; replace portions of the structural section	–	–	83,000	83,000 [j, p]
	San Diego	76 39.4/39.7	On portions between 0.4 mile aud 0.1 mile west of the west boundary of La Jolla Indian Reservation; reconstruct and install underdrains	–	–	57,000	57,000 [j]
	San Diego	78 3.6/5.9	Emerald Drive Interchange; construct interchange and frontage roads	2.3	–	1,187,000	1,187,000 [p]
	San Diego	78 49.5/72.5	Between 1.6 miles west of the west junction of Route 79 and 2.5 miles east of San Felipe Road; resurface, widen and realign at three locations	–	–	222,000	222,000 [m]
	San Diego	94 13.5/20.0	Between Avocado Boulevard and Jamul (portions) realign curve, extend culverts, correct drainage	5.4	141,000	166,800	25,800 [g]
	San Diego	805 3.5/7.3	3.5 miles north of Route 5 to 1.6 miles south of Route 54; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $4,957,000; $3,000,000 1969–70 fiscal year)	3.8	1,957,000	1,957,000	–
	San Diego	805 21.0/24.2	0.4 mile north of Route 395 to 0.2 mile north of Route 52; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $7,300,000; $3,744,000 1969–70 fiscal year)	3.2	3,556,000	3,319,900	–236,100 [a]
	San Diego	805 24.2/26.6	0.6 mile north of Route 52 to 0.2 mile north of Miramar Road: 8-lane freeway (total estimate, $5,700,000; $2,700,000 1969–70 fiscal year)	2.4	3,000,000	–	–3,000,000 [b]
	San Diego	805 26.4/28.7	0.2 mile north of Miramar Road to Route 5 near Sorrento; 8-lane freeway	2.1	3,500,000	9,660,000	6,160,000 [e]
	San Luis Obispo	41 46.3/48.2	At 4.1 miles and 2.3 miles west of the Kern county line; reconstruct	–	–	70,200	70,200 [n]
	San Luis Obispo	101 25.5/27.9	0.4 mile south Los Osos Road Overcrossing to 0.2 mile south Marsh Street separation; 4-lane freeway, widen outside lanes and repair drainage	2.4	450,000	406,100	–43,900 [a]
	San Luis Obispo	101 29.4	California Boulevard Overcrossing Bridge No. 49-79; widen existing 2-lane structure to 4 lanes	–	200,000	200,000	–
	San Lnis Obispo	101 35.5/37.5	Cuesta Overhead to 1.8 miles north; 4-lane freeway, pavement repairs	2.0	250,000	250,000	–
	San Luis Ohispo	101 37.9/45.9	Route 101/58 separation to Traffic Way Undercrossing; interchange ramp reconstruction	–	150,000	150,000	–
	San Luis Ohispo	101 var					
	Santa Barhara	101 var	At various locations on Route 101; install safety railing	–	–	22,000	22,000 [k]
	San Luis Ohispo	227 7.2/7.6	0.2 mile south to 0.3 mile north of Corral De Piedra Creek; 2-lane conventional	0.4	155,000	146,000	–9,000 [a]
	Santa Barhara	1 23.4/24.2	Between 0.1 mile north of Lompoc-Casmalia Road and Burton Mesa Boulevard ahout 0.7 mile north of Lompoc; surface shoulders	0.8	–	43,500	43,500 [l]
	Santa Barhara	101 3.1	At the Linden Avenue Overcrossing in Carpinteria; widen approach fills and construct curhs and sidewalks (state's share)	–	–	26,000	26,000 [k]
	Santa Barbara	101 34.1/37.8	0.3 mile west of El Capitan Park Undercrossing, ahout 11.5 miles west of Goleta, to 0.6 mile west of Canada del Refugio (portion); first stage grading and structures for a 4-lane freeway	3.7	–	1,920,000	1,920,000 [p]
	Santa Barbara	101 47.3	At Gaviota Creek Bridge No. 51-24L; reconstruct retaining wall	–	–	15,000	15.000 [q]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 3.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 3—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1970–71 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 12-31-70	DIFFERENCE
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
	Santa Barbara	101 89.1	Alvin Avenue Overcrossing in Santa Maria; 4-lane structure and approaches	–	–	605,000	605,000 [p]
	Santa Barbara	154 0.0/3.0	Route 101 to Alta Street at Los Olivos; 2-lane conventional	3.0	510,000	600,000	90,000 [f]
	Santa Barbara	154 3.0/7.6	Alta Street at Los Olivos to 0.3 mile west of Route 246; 2-lane expressway	4.6	1,000,000	926,200	–73,800 [a]
	Santa Barbara	154 7.6/10.9	0.3 mile west of Route 246 to 0.5 mile east of Santa Ynez River; 2-lane expressway	3.3	1,720,000	1,693,500	–26,500 [a]
	Santa Barbara	154 30.4/R32.2	0.2 mile south San Antonio Creek to Route 101; 2-lane freeway	1.8	1,900,000	2,250,000	350,000 [f]
	Santa Barbara	166 R27.0/R33.1	Between 1.6 miles east of Aliso Creek and 0.3 mile west of Wild Cow Creek; construct a 2-lane expressway (total cost $6,900,000; $3,700,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	6.1	–	3,200,000	3,200,000 [p]
	Santa Barhara, San Luis Ohispo	166 R32.9/R36.6	0.3 mile west Wild Cow Creek to 0.2 mile east Gifford Creek; 2-lane expressway. Cooperative project with Santa Barhara County (total cost $3,250,000, state's share $3,200,000)	3.7	3,200,000	3,403,000	203,000 [g]
	Santa Barbara	246 33.2/34.5	0.2 mile west of East Street at Santa Ynez to 0.1 mile west of Route 154; 2-lane conventional	1.3	–	231,600	231,600 [i]
	Tulare	63 21.6/R24.0	North junction Route 201 to Avenue 419 north of Orosi; 2- and 4-lane conventional (cooperative project, total cost $450,000; state's share $440,000)	2.4	440,000	608,300	168,300 [g]
	Tulare	63 21.8/22.5	Between the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad tracks and Avenue 408 in the community of Cutler; construct a storm drain system (state's share)	–	–	35,000	35,000 [j]
	Tulare	65, 190 17.4/19.2 R14.6/R15.6	On Route 65, 0.7 mile south to 1.1 miles north of Route 190; on Route 190, 0.6 mile west to 0.4 mile east of Route 65; construct interchange	1.2	–	2,154,000	2,154,000 [p]
	Tulare	99 22.3	At the safety roadside rest approximately 3.3 miles north of Tipton; enlarge and improve the restroom facilities	–	–	20,000	20,000
	Tulare	99 41.4/47.8	2.4 miles north of junction Route 198 to Traver; freeway widening, northbound lanes	6.4	1,850,000	1,850,000	–
	Tulare	99 52.5/52.7	Kings River Bridge; deck repair	–	150,000	47,200	–102,800 [b]
	Tulare	137, 216 0.5/10.6 8.4/10.8	On Route 137 hetween 0.5 mile east of Road 16 near Waukena and 0.6 mile west of Road 68, and on Route 216 hetween 0.1 mile west of Road 172 near Ivanhoe and 0.2 mile west of Road 188; extend culverts at various locations	–	–	77,500	77,500 [k]
	Tulare	137 16.8/17.8	Between 0.1 mile east of Route 99 and 0.3 mile east of Mooney Boulevard; reconstruct the pavement and improve drainage	–	–	236,600	236,600 [n, j]
	Tulare	190 12.2/14.9	Between 0.2 mile east of Friant-Kern Canal and east of Crystal Street; resurface	2.7	–	38,700	38,700 [n]
	Tulare	190 20.1/20.3	About 1.8 miles east of Hospital Road; improve drainage	–	–	17,700	17,700 [j]
	Tulare	198 21.4	Yokohl Creek Bridge No. 46-25; hridge replacement	–	125,000	172,000	47,000 [f]
	Ventura	1 18.3	At the intersection of Oxnard Boulevard (Route 1) with Fourth Street in Oxnard; install and modify signals and lighting (state's share)	–	–	12,000	12,000 [m]
	Ventura	33, 150 11.2; 14.5	Ventura Avenue at Baldwin Road; signals, lighting and channelization	–	–	100,000	100,000 [h, m]
	Ventura	34 5.3/10.4	On East Fifth Street at various locations between Rose Avenue near Oxnard and Las Posas Road; signals, lighting and channelization (co-op project) (state's share) (total estimate $315,000)	–	–	180,000	180,000 [h, m]
	Ventura	34 13.5	Lewis Road (Route 34) at Petit Street in the City of Camarillo; install temporary signals and lighting and construct channelization	–	–	10,500	10,500 [m]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 3.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 3—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1970–71 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 12-31-70	DIFFERENCE
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
	Ventura	101 8.5/9.5	Ventura Freeway from 0.5 mile east to 0.5 mile west of Conejo Grade Summit; truck weighing facility	1.0	1,070,000	1,070,000	–
	Ventura	101, 33 18.8/32.5 0.0/3.2	Ventura Freeway—0.4 mile east of Nyeland Acres Overcrossing to 0.1 mile west of Taylor Ramp Undercrossing; Route 33 Freeway, 0.2 mile south of Main Street to 0.1 mile south of Southern Pacific Railroad; median barrier	16.5	–	494,400	494,400 [m]
	Ventura	101 R24.6	At Victoria Avenue in the City of Ventura; install signals and modify lighting and median	–	–	44,000	44,000 [m]
	Ventura	101 32.2/R41.2	Route 101 Freeway from 1.3 miles north of Route 33 Freeway to 2.3 miles south Santa Barbara county line; 6-lane freeway, grading only north of 3.0 miles south of Santa Barbara county line (split-financed, total estimate $19,500,000; $6,500,000 in 1969–70 fiscal year; $1,300,000 in 1971–72 fiscal year)	8.3	11,700,000	–	–11,700,000 [b]
	Ventura	118, 232 2.2; 4.1	Los Angeles Avenue (Route 118) at Vineyard Avenue (Route 232); modify signals and lighting and widen	–	–	69,000	69,000 [m]
	Ventura	118 T25.1/T25.6	On First Street between Los Angeles Avenue aud Cochran Street; construct an end of freeway detour, widen, improve drainage and install traffic signals (state's share)	–	–	44,400	44,400 [p, m]
	Ventura	126 13.4/34.6	Telegraph Road from 0.3 mile east of east city limit of Santa Paula to LA/Ven county line (portions); construct passing lanes at five locations	10.0	–	1,100,000	1,100,000 [p]
	Ventura	232 0.7/2.6	Vineyard Avenue from Olive Street to Central Avenue; widen, signals and lightiug (cooperative project; total estimate $372,000)	1.9	–	360,000	360,000 [m]
	Various	Var South	Install inductive loop detectors at approximately 4 control count stations throughout the state	–	–	11,200	11,200 [k]
			Totals, Southern Group of Counties		$160,485,000	$245,726,879	$85,241,879
			Totals, Northern Group of Counties		$163,547,000	$194,125,239	$30,578,239
			Totals, Southern Group of Counties		$160,485,000	$245,726,879	$85,241,879
			TOTALS, MAJOR PROJECT ALLOCATIONS		$324,032,000	$439,852,118	$115,820,118

REASONS FOR REVISIONS

[a] Savings—funds in excess of project requirements.
[b] Project or portion of project deferred.
[c] Decrease due to change in scope of work.
[d] Decrease project or portion of project financed from other funds.
[e] Additional funds to cover increases in project costs or to advance construction.
[f] Additional funds required because of revision of design standards or scope of work.
[g] Additional funds required because of low budget estimate or higher construction costs.
[h] Additional project; transfer from prior budget.
[i] Additional project to improve deficient roadway or structure.
[j] Additional project to improve drainage.
[k] Additional project to improve traffic safety or traffic service.
[l] Additional project to relieve traffic congestion.
[m] Additional project to install or revise traffic regulatory or safety devices.
[n] Additional project to repair, replace or remove a deteriorated roadway or structure.
[o] Additional project to restore or reconstruct roadway at slipout.
[p] Additional project for freeway or expressway construction.
[q] Additional project for erosion control and/or restoration.
[r] Additional project to stabilize slide area or remove underground water.
[s] Additional project to place roadway in acceptable condition for relinquishment.
[t] Additional project to construct weighing facilities or loadometer stations.
[u] Additional project to acquire material site or disposal site for use on construction.
[v] Additional project for landscaping.
[w] Additional project to comply with fish and game requirements.
[x] Additional project for archaeological salvage.
[y] Additional project for commemorative markers.
[z] Additional project for roadside rests.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES					
	Alameda	17 12.6/15.2	Between 0.2 mile south of Alameda Creek and 0.5 mile south of Tennyson Road in Union City and Hayward; functional and tree planting	–	–	$61,200	$60,660	–$540 [a]
	Alameda	17 18.4	At A Street in the City of Hayward; widen the southbound off ramp	–	–	38,000	45,500	7,500 [f]
	Alameda	17 19.8/20.2	Between Paseo Grande Overcrossing and 0.1 mile south of Hesperian Boulevard Undercrossing in San Lorenzo; relocate the southbound on ramp	–	–	95,000	92,800	–2,200 [a]
	Alameda	17 20.7/26.0	Route 238 near Washington Avenue to 0.5 mile north of Hegenberger Road in Oakland; widen to 8-lane freeway (total estimate $4,430,000; $1,300,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	5.3	$3,130,000	3,130,000	3,130,000	–
	Alameda	17 33.9	Between Cypress Street East and Cypress Street West in Oakland; pave an air-space parking facility south of 26th Street	–	–	–	4,977	4,977 [k]
	Alameda	24, 580 1.2/R2.8 44.7/45.6	Route 24 from Sycamore Street to 53rd Street and Route 580 from Webster Street to Market Street in Oakland; landscape (coop project with BARTD—total estimate $540,000) (state's share)	1.8	350,000	350,000	258,960	–91,040 [a]
	Alameda	61 18.7/19.7	On Otis Drive and Broadway (both Route 61) between 0.1 mile south of High Street and Encinal Avenue in the City of Alameda; reconstruct and resurface	1.0	–	95,000	78,700	–16,300 [a]
	Alameda	80 1.1/1.7	Between 0.9 mile west and 0.3 mile west of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Toll Plaza; install air and water lines	–	–	–	40,000	40,000 [k]
	Alameda	84 5.6/6.2	On Thornton Avenue (Route 84) between Olive Street and Birch Street in the City of Newark; widen to 4 lanes and install traffic signals	0.6	–	–	195,800	195,800 [m]
	Alameda	84 17.2/23.5	Sunol to Vineyard Avenue (portions); resurface	6.3	160,000	160,000	148,630	–11,370 [a]
	Alameda	84 21.6/22.0	Between 2.8 miles and 2.4 miles west of Vineyard Avenue; realign	–	–	–	99,200	99,200 [m]
	Alameda	92 5.7	In the vicinity of Hesperian Boulevard in the City of Hayward; realign Depot Road	–	–	55,000	55,000	–
	Alameda	185 8.5/8.6	Arroyo Viejo Creek on East 14th Street between 74th and 77th Avenue in Oakland; drainage structure (coop project with Alameda County Flood Control District) (total estimate $355,000) (state's share)	0.1	350,000	305,600	305,600	–
	Alameda	580 9.9/17.5	0.2 mile west of Vasco Road near Livermore to 0.4 mile east of Tassajara Road: 8-lane freeway (total estimate $13,200,000: $6,000,000 1970–71 fiscal year: $6,200,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	7.6	–	1,000,000	–	–1,000,000 [b]
	Alameda	580 17.5/19.7	0.4 mile east of Tassajara Road to 1.0 mile east of Route 680: 8-lane freeway (total estimate $3,850,000; $1,000,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	2.2	2,850,000	2,751,390	2,751,390	–
	Alameda	580 R31.3/44.4	Between 0.1 mile north of 167th Avenue Undercrossing at Castro Valley and Broadway-Richmond Boulevard Undercrossing in Oakland: install breakaway bases on existing light standards	13.1	–	40,000	40,000	–
	Alameda	580 43.2	At the Lake Park Avenue Overcrossing in the City of Oakland; install acoustical baffling	–	–	58,000	56,550	–1,450 [a]
	Alpine	88 5.3/7.7	0.25 mile west of Carson Pass to 5.75 miles west of Picketts (Red Lake Grade) 2nd stage; base and surfacing, 2-lane expressway	2.4	300,000	488,900	488,900	–
	Amador	49 3.8/4.4	0.3 mile south of Route 88 to 0.2 mile north of Main Street in Jackson—Jackson interim; 4-lane city street (64′)	0.6	460,000	466,800	466,800	–

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	Amador	49 14.9/15.6	Near Plymouth, 0.2 mile north to 0.9 mile north of Route 16; 2-lane conventional (40′ AP)—curve correction	0.7	250,000	250,000	207,286	–42,714 [a]
	Amador	49, 88 16.3/21.8 34.3/39.2	At various locations on Route 49 between Plymouth and the El Dorado county line and on Route 88 between 2.0 miles and 7.0 miles east of Buckhorn; improve drainage	–	–	50,000	53,600	3,600 [c]
	Butte	32 15.3/R24.2	0.6 mile north of Hog Spring to 0.4 mile north of Forest Ranch; 2-lane expressway	8.9	2,810,000	2,196,000	2,316,000	120,000 [c]
	Butte	32 32.0	Approximately 1.2 miles south of Thatcher Ridge Road, seven miles north of Forest Ranch; stabilize a slipout	–	–	260,000	15,000	–245,000 [b]
	Butte	99 33.2/34.5	On the Esplande (existing Route 99) between Big Chico Creek and 9th Avenue in the City of Chico; improve intersections and resurface (state's share)	1.3	–	31,000	30,640	–360 [a]
	Butte	162 15.5/15.8	On the Lower Thermalito Bridge across the Feather River; construct a pedestrian walkway	–	–	103,000	91,000	–12,000 [a]
	Calaveras	4 41.2/42.3	Arnold to Moran Road; 2-lane conventional and expressway (32′ AP)	1.1	450,000	382,500	382,500	–
	Calaveras	12, 26 0.7/2.1 5.2/9.7	At various locations on Route 12 between 0.7 mile and 2.1 miles east of the San Joaquin county line and on Route 26 between 5.2 miles and 9.7 miles east of the San Joaquin county line; improve drainage	–	–	23,000	22,540	–460 [a]
	Calaveras	49 7.2/7.4	Between Angels Creek and Pine Street in the City of Angels; remove the excessive crown	–	–	42,100	34,400	–7,700 [a]
	Colusa	5, 20 15.2/29.9 20.2/R23.3	On Route 5 from 0.9 mile south of Husted Road south of Williams to 1.1 miles north of Wadleigh Road and on Route 20 from Salt Creek to 0.1 mile east of Husted Road; 4-lane freeway and 2-lane conventional (total estimate $15,000,000; $7,000,000 1970–71 fiscal year; and $4,500,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	17.8	–	3,500,000	3,500,000	–
	Colusa, Glenn	5 29.6/34.3 0.0/7.1	0.8 mile north of Wadleigh Road to about 1.5 miles south of Willows; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $6,200,000; $3,500,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	11.8	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	–
	Contra Costa	4 4.4/4.6	Approximately 0.2 mile west of Cummings Skyway; construct a median barrier	–	–	30,000	18,940	–11,060 [a]
	Contra Costa	4 5.6	In the vicinity of McEwen Road Undercrossing; install horizontal drains	–	–	6,500	6,477	–23 [a]
	Contra Costa	4, 84 27.3/30.6 9.3/11.4	"G" Street to Route 84 and on Route 84, New Route 4 to Antioch Bridge; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $9,200,000; $3,200,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	5.4	4,140,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	–
	Contra Costa, Marin	17 6.2/L2.5	Under the expansion gratings on both decks of the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge; install access walkways	–	–	27,208	27,000	–208 [a]
	Contra Costa	24 1.3/9.1	West of Orinda to Route 680; pay BARTD for portion of state's share of freeway improvement and expansion previously financed by BARTD ($3,500,000 to be financed in future budgets)		2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	–
	Contra Costa	80 6.7/7.2	Between 0.7 mile and 1.2 miles north of Hilltop Drive Overcrossing near Pinole; reconstruct	0.5	–	840,000	840,000	–
	Contra Costa	80 7.5	In the vicinity of Appian Way Overcrossing; install horizontal drains	–	–	20,000	20,000	–
	Contra Costa	80 8.5/8.6	At Pinole Valley Road Interchange in the City of Pinole; widen and construct channelization	–	–	29,000	26,600	–2,400 [a]
	Contra Costa	680 15.4/15.7	Between 0.2 mile south and 0.1 mile north of North Main Street Overcrossing in the City of Walnut Creek; upgrade the landscaping	0.3	–	40,000	31,000	–9,000 [a]
	Del Norte	101 23.5/25.3	Between 2.2 miles and 0.4 mile south of the south city limits of Crescent City; widen	1.8	–	93,760	90,724	–3,036 [a]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	Del Norte	199 4.2	At Smith River Bridge No. 1-06 about 7.5 miles east of Crescent City; modify sway bracing	–	–	28,000	39,800	11,800 [f]
	El Dorado	49 14.5/14.7	Between 0.3 mile and 0.1 mile east of Route 50 in Placerville; grade, pave and improve drainage	–	–	24,000	24,000	–
	El Dorado	50 3.9/8.0	1.0 mile east of Bass Lake Road to 0.8 mile west of Shingle Springs; 4-lane freeway	4.1	2,600,000	2,399,300	2,399,300	–
	El Dorado	50 8.4/15.2	On portions between 0.1 mile west of Shingle Springs Overcrossing and 0.1 mile east of Missouri Flat Road Overcrossing; functional and tree planting	–	–	14,000	12,870	–1,130 [a]
	El Dorado	50 R26.3/R31.1	At various locations between 0.4 mile east of East Camino Undercrossing and 0.1 mile west of Sly Park undercrossing; pave the median	–	–	–	16,100	16,100 [j]
	El Dorado	50 35.5, 51.9	At Pacific House and approximately 2.9 miles east of Kyhurz; install horizontal drains; stabilize a slide	–	–	14,000	14,000	–
	El Dorado	50 76.7/80.4	At various locations between Tahoe Keys Boulevard and State Line Avenue in the City of South Lake Taboe; modify traffic signals	–	–	–	83,000	83,000 [m]
	El Dorado	89 17.5/17.9	Along the north shore of Emerald Bay at Lake Tahoe; scale cut slopes	–	–	–	15,000	15,000 [r]
	El Dorado	89 26.1	At General Creek about two miles north of Meeks Bay; improve drainage and widen	–	–	44,000	50,700	6,700 [g]
	Fresno	5 0.1/30.0	0.1 mile soutb of Lassen Avenue to Derrick Avenue; 4-lane freeway, paving and structures	29.9	8,300,000	7,300,000	7,150,000	–150,000 [a]
	Fresno	33 69.1/79.9	0.4 mile southeast of Saipan Avenue to Laguna Canal; widen to 4-lane divided and 2-lane conventional (coop project—total estimate $1,620,000)	10.8	1,600,000	1,635,370	1,635,370	–
	Fresno	41 R23.2/R23.9	Between Ventura Avenue and Nevada Avenue in the City of Fresno; construct storm drainage facilities (state's share)	–	–	–	47,000	47,000 [j]
	Fresno	41 23.5	On Ventura Street (Route 41) at "E" Street in the City of Fresno; improve drainage	–	–	8,500	6,970	–1,530 [a]
	Fresno	41, 168 27.8/29.0 0.0/0.4	On Blackstone Avenue (Route 41) between Ashlan Avenue and San Jose Avenue and on Shaw Avenue (Route 168) between Blackstone Avenue and Thesta Street; improve drainage (state's sbare)	–	–	–	45,000	45,000 [j]
	Fresno, Madera	99 26.2, 31.0 9.4	At the Dakota Avenue Overcrossing, Herndon Overcrossing, and Soutb Madera Overcrossing; reconstruct bridge decks	–	–	140,000	132,000	–8,000 [a]
	Fresno	168 1.0/2.0	On Shaw Avenue (Route 168) between First Street and Cedar Avenue; construct drainage (state's sbare)	–	–	–	12,000	12,000 [j]
	Fresno	168 48.3/48.7	At two locations between Stevenson Creek and 0.2 mile west of Sbaver Dam; improve curves	–	–	28,000	35,730	7,730 [g]
	Fresno	168 61.7/63.9	Between 1.7 miles north of the Huntington Lake Maintenance Station and 0.2 mile south of Big Creek; reconstruct portions	–	–	13,000	13,000	–
	Fresno, Madera	180, 145 47.8/49.3 1.9/6.5	At various locations on Whites Bridge Road (Route 180) between 0.1 mile east of Dickenson Avenue and 0.1 mile east of Monroe Avenue and on Madera Avenue and Road 27 (both Route 145) between 0.1 mile south of McKinley Avenue and 0.1 mile south of Avenue 11½; raise the grade	–	–	123,600	117,998	–5,602 [a]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	Fresno	180 66.6/74.2	At various locations on Kings Canyon Road (Route 180) between DeWolf Avenue and 0.5 mile west of Rainbow Road in Centerville; raise the grade and install culverts	–	–	111,800	97,522	–14,278 [a]
	Fresno	198 13.7/16.0	Approximately 9 miles and between 7.9 miles and 6.7 miles west of Coalinga, through Warthan Creek Canyon; repair and realign Route 198	–	–	–	429,300	429,300 [l, n]
	Glenn	162 0.0/0.6	Tehama Street in Willows to Central Irrigation Canal; widen to 64-foot and 40-foot section and improve railroad crossing	0.6	–	142,000	155,600	13,600 [g]
	Glenn	261 45.1/54.2	Between Stony Creek Bridge near Elk Creek and 2.7 miles west of Clarks Valley Road; place a pavement overlay	9.1	–	80,000	80,000	–
	Humboldt	1 75.2	On Salt River Bridge, approximately 0.9 mile north of Ferndale; install approach railing and bridge railing	–	–	–	28,670	28,670 [m]
	Humboldt	36 11.8	At Hely Creek Bridge approximately 4.2 miles east of Carlotta; install bridge railing	–	–	–	9,570	9,570 [k]
	Humboldt	36 23.3	Approximately 1.5 miles west of the Van Duzen River Bridge at Bridgeville; replace a culvert	–	–	15,000	10,769	–4,231 [a]
	Humboldt	36 26.1/34.8	1.3 miles east to 10.0 miles east of Bridgeville (portions); (grade and oil penetration treatment) (casual labor) 2-lane conventional	0.5	100,000	100,000	98,412	–1,588 [a]
	Humboldt	36 28.1/31.3	Between 3.2 miles east of Bridgeville and McClellan Mountain Road; surface	3.2	–	97,000	86,970	–10,030 [a]
	Humboldt	36 39.1	Approximately 14.5 miles east of Bridgeville; widen a curve and improve drainage	–	–	39,000	35,240	–3,760 [a]
	Humboldt	96 12.2/30.0	At Trinity River Bridge No. 4-137 and at Slate Creek Bridge No. 4-61; rehabilitate bridge decks	–	–	–	64,900	64,900 [l]
	Humboldt	101 102.9; 105.2	At 2.2 miles north and 4.5 miles north of Trinidad (portions); 2 roadside rests	–	260,000	260,000	252,800	–7,200 [a]
	Humboldt	254 3.7	Approximately 3.2 miles south of Maple Hills Road near Miranda; raise the grade and realign	–	–	–	35,000	35,000 [l]
	Humboldt	255 0.0/2.0	Route 101 (northbound) in Eureka to Route FAS-967 county road, near Samoa; 2-lane expressway (total estimate $5,400,000; $1,000,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	2.0	4,400,000	4,400,000	5,337,000	937,000 [o]
	Humboldt	299 R5.2/18.3	0.4 mile west of Blue Lake to 0.2 mile east of Lord Ellis Summit; 2-lane expressway (total estimate $9,100,000; $2,400,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	12.2	6,700,000	5,667,000	5,667,000	–
	Kings	41 1.2/9.0	On portions between 6.9 miles south and 0.9 mile north of Route 33; raise grade and construct culverts	–	–	175,000	171,600	–3,400 [a]
	Kings	41 36.7/39.2	Jersey Avenue to 0.5 mile south of Route 198; 2-lane expressway	2.5	400,000	400,000	499,000	99,000 [g]
	Kings	43 1.5/3.0	At Whitley Avenue and at Santa Fe Avenue near Corcoran; landscape planting	–	–	8,000	6,670	–1,330 [a]
	Lassen	36 5.4/5.7	At Red River Canal, approximately 3.8 miles southwest of Coppervale; replace a bridge with a culvert and improve the approaches	–	–	–	37,600	37,600 [k]
	Lassen	36 3.2	At Roohers Creek near Westwood; widen a bridge and approaches	–	–	–	73,000	73,000 [m]
	Lassen	139 24.7/26.0	Between 24.7 miles north of Route 36 in Susanville and 4.8 miles south of Eagle Lake Road; construct a 2-lane conventional highway	–	–	–	159,000	159,000 [f]
	Marin	17 0.0/2.3	Richmond-San Rafael Bridge to Route 101; resurface	2.3	260,000	260,000	211,900	–48,100 [a]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	Marin	101 1.5/2.1	Between Spencer Avenue Overcrossing and 0.2 mile south of Rodeo Avenue in Sausalito; widen the existing northbound highway and reconstruct an on ramp	0.6	–	68,000	60,600	–7,400 [a]
	Marin	101 3.3	At Waldo Undercrossing in Marin City; resurface, construct sidewalk and fencing, install highway lighting	–	–	93,000	87,550	–5,450 [a]
	Marin	131 3.3	Approximately 0.1 mile east of San Rafael Avenue; construct a metal crib retaining wall	–	–	16,000	9,900	–6,100 [a]
	Mariposa	49 3.6/8.7	3.3 miles north of Madera county line to 0.7 mile west of Usona Road; 2-lane expressway (32′ AP)	5.1	2,000,000	1,780,600	1,780,600	–
	Mariposa	49 29.3/36.2	Bear Valley to 1.4 miles north of Merced River (portions); widening by casual labor; 2-lane conventional	4.4	110,000	110,000	110,000	–
	Mendocino	1 83.0	At Juan Creek Bridge, approximately 5 miles north of Westport; place additional rock slope protection	–	–	100,000	86,879	–13,121 [a]
	Mendocino	1 83.0	At Juan Creek; place rock slope protection	–	–	–	110,000	110,000 [q]
	Mendocino	20 32.9/33.1	On Flower Street (Route 20) between Harmon Lane and Main Street in the city of Willits; functional and tree planting	–	–	10,000	10,000	–
	Mendocino	101 47.7/48.7	Between 0.6 mile north and 1.5 miles north of Willits Creek Bridge (portions); widen and realign	–	–	–	87,200	87,200 [m]
	Mendocino, Humboldt	101 103.9/107.7 0.0/0.3	1.5 miles south of Piercy to 0.3 mile north of Humholdt county line; 4-lane freeway	3.7	4,300,000	5,000,000	6,020,000	1,020,000 [e]
	Mendocino, Lake	128, 261, 20 Var	At various locations on Routes 128 and 261 in Mendocino county and on Route 20 in Lake County; install culverts	–	–	–	42,400	42,400 [j]
	Mendocino	261 4.0/14.7	Between 4.0 miles north and 14.7 miles north of Route 101 near Longvale; reconstruct a storm-damaged highway	–	–	–	50,000	50,000 [e]
	Merced	5 21.4	At San Luis Wasteway about 11 miles south of Gustine; drill and case well	–	–	8,000	7,600	–400 [a]
	Merced	5 22.9/23.7	0.9 mile south to 0.1 mile south of Whitworth Road Overcrossing; truck weighing station	0.8	300,000	345,700	362,700	17,000 [c]
	Merced	59, 140 14.1/14.3; 19.1/19.9 14.3/14.5	On Route 59 between Childs Avenue and 0.2 mile north and between 0.2 mile and 1.0 mile north of Bellevue Road and on Route 140 between 0.1 mile and 0.3 mile east of Northrup Road; improve drainage	–	–	113,900	113,900	–
	Merced	59 17.5	About 2.2 miles north of Merced at Belcher Avenue; widen a drainage structure	–	–	10,500	7,888	–2,612 [a]
	Merced	140 10.3/11.0	At Mud Slough Overflow Bridge No. 39-107, 4.3 miles east of Gustine; 2-lane bridge and approaches	0.7	118,000	132,800	132,800	–
	Merced, Stanislaus, San Joaquin	580, 5 17.6/0.7 0.0/13.7	On Route 5 between Route 152 and Route 580 and on Route 580 between Route 5 and 2.0 miles south of Route 205 near Tracy (portions); functional and tree planting	57.3	–	150,000	99,600	–50,400 [a]
	Modoc	139 R7.5/R18.9	7.3 to 18.7 miles north of Route 299 near Canby; 2-lane expressway and 7.7 miles of fencing	11.4	1,080,000	1,006,500	1,006,500	–
	Monterey, San Luis Obispo	1, 46 1.4/60.0 69.2; 13.2; 13.7	At various locations on Routes 1 and 46 in Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties; construct culverts	–	–	15,100	12,040	–3,060 [a]
	Monterey	1 8.9, 20.6	At Mud Creek, at Limekiln Creek; construct a culvert and fill, remove slide material	–	–	210,000	203,084	–6,916 [a]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	Monterey	1 51.4/71.4	At approximately 38 locations between 2.5 miles south of Point Sur Naval Facility and 0.9 mile south of Carmel; line and extend existing culverts	–	–	22,100	19,524	–2,576 [a]
	Monterey	1, 68 68.4 10.3, 12.9	On Route 1 at 0.6 mile south of Wildcat Creek and Route 68 at 1.1 miles west of Los Laureles Grade Road and at 0.6 mile west of El Toro Creek; install culverts	–	–	16,800	14,300	–2,500 [a]
	Monterey	1 71.5/71.8	Between 0.3 mile north of San Jose Creek Bridge and 0.1 mile north of Ribera Road; construct a right-turn lane, improve sight distance, install underdrains, and reconstruct the roadway	0.3	–	54,000	45,130	–8,870 [a]
	Monterey	1 77.3	At the intersection of the Route 1 northbound off ramp with Aguajito Road and Mark Thomas Drive in the City of Monterey; install traffic signals and modify highway lighting	–	–	–	23,000	23,000 [m]
	Monterey	1 76.0/79.2	Between Soledad Drive and the city limits near Canyon Del Rey Boulevard in the City of Monterey (portions); resurface	–	–	–	58,200	58,200 [a]
	Monterey	1 R78.5/81.8	At various locations between 0.2 mile north of Casa Verde Undercrossing in Monterey and 0.3 mile north of Ord Village Overhead; improve drainage	–	–	42,700	31,357	–11,343 [a]
	Monterey	1 92.5	In the vicinity of the junction of Route 1 with Route 156 in the Town of Castroville; improve drainage	–	–	–	17,700	17,700 [j]
	Monterey	101 R4.5/R6.8	3.7 miles north to 6.0 miles north of Camp Roberts Overcrossing; roadside rest, southbound lanes	–	200,000	200,000	199,946	–54 [a]
	Monterey	101, 198 R20.8/R33.3 R0.0/L0.9	Route 101—2.2 miles south of San Ardo to 1.2 miles north of Route 198 near San Lucas and Route 198—Route 101 to 0.5 mile east of San Lucas; 4-lane freeway on Route 101 and 2-lane conventional on Route 198	13.4	3,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	7,000,000 [e]
	Monterey	101 32.7/R39.3	0.7 mile north of Route 198 to 1.1 miles south of Lorenzo Creek in King City; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $3,200,000; $1,700,000 68–69 fiscal year)	6.6	1,500,000	1,177,000	1,177,000	–
	Monterey	101 43.2/52.7	1.0 mile north of Salinas River to South Greenfield Overcrossing; reconstruct	9.5	440,000	363,500	351,133	–12,367 [a]
	Napa	29 40.3/40.7	Between 8.3 miles and 7.9 miles south of the Lake county line; construct a passing lane	–	–	72,500	72,500	–
	Napa	121 5.5/5.9	Between 0.6 mile and 0.2 mile south of Imola Avenue Interchange in the City of Napa; extend South Freeway Drive (a frontage road)	–	–	77,000	52,900	–24,100 [a]
	Napa	121 8.3	At the intersection of Silverado Trail (Route 121) with Lincoln Avenue-Clark Street in the City of Napa; install traffic signals and highway lighting and widen for left-turn channelization	–	–	–	51,700	51,700 [m]
	Napa	121 9.4/10.7	Between Trancas Street and Vichy Avenue; widen and resurface	1.3	–	105,000	97,900	–7,100 [a]
	Nevada	20 4.3/4.7	Cow Creek Bridge No. 17-39; bridge and approaches	–	110,000	110,000	102,560	–7,440 [a]
	Nevada	20, 49 13.0/R14.5 R12.3/R15.4	0.4 mile south of Grass Valley to Banner Ridge Road; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $7,121,00; $5,240,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	4.4	1,881,000	1,881,000	1,880,796	–204 [a]
	Nevada	80 2.2/14.2	Near Soda Springs to Route 89 (south) (portions); guard rail	9.8	230,000	230,000	229,587	–413 [a]
	Placer	28 8.2/8.3	Near the Tahoe Vista Post Office, approximately 1.1 miles west of Route 267; improve drainage	–	–	11,800	9,722	–2,078 [a]
	Placer	65, 256 3.9/5.3 7.2/13.4	0.3 mile north of Andora Underpass in Roseville to First Street in Lincoln; 2 lanes of ultimate freeway (total estimate $2,000,000; $400,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	7.6	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,600,000	100,000 [g]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	Nevada, Placer	80 34.9/R62.8 14.9/21.1	At various locations between Long Ravine Undercrossing, about 1.3 miles east of Colfax, and Truckee River Bridge No. 17-12, about 5 miles east of Truckee; reconstruct and protect concrete bridge decks	–	–	360,000	395,200	35,200 [g]
	Nevada, Placer	80 37.7/69.8 0.0/9.6	At various locations between Magra Overcrossing and 0.5 mile east of Donner Lake Undercrossing; install overbead signs	–	–	137,000	133,000	–4,000 [a]
	Placer	89 13.5/18.2	0.2 mile south to 4.4 miles nortb of Squaw Valley Road; reconstruct and drainage	4.7	345,000	345,000	345,000	–
	Plumas	70 25.4	Approximately 0.6 mile east of Virgilia Depot Road at Virgilia; construct guard railing	–	–	–	7,400	7,400 [k]
	Plumas	70 74.0	At Humbug Creek approximately 1.4 miles west of Portola; construct a bridge and approacbes	–	–	116,250	116,250	–
	Plumas	89 11.8	Approximately 3.0 miles soutb of Arlington Road near Crescent Mills; construct metal cribwalls	–	–	–	19,600	19,600 [q]
	Plumas	89 36.7/R42.2	1.3 miles northwest of Almanor Inn to junction Route 36; 2-lane expressway	5.5	980,000	980,000	956,600	–23,400 [a]
	Sacramento	5 21.8/23.7	0.6 mile soutb of Broadway to "K" Street (portions); 8-lane freeway (total estimate $17,304,000; $12,000,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	1.9	5,304,000	5,304,000	5,304,000	–
	Sacramento	5 22.3/22.9	0.1 mile soutb of Broadway to "S" Street; 8-lane freeway (Route 5/80 Interchange) (total estimate $12,960,000; $4,000,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	0.6	8,960,000	8,032,000	8,032,000	–
	Sacramento	5 23.5/24.8	"L" Street to American River; landscape	1.3	–	350,000	221,900	–128,100 [a]
	Sacramento	12 5.1/5.7	At Brannan Island Road; construct a left-turn lane	–	–	25,200	24,200	–1,000 [a]
	Sacramento	80 R0.5/R3.6	At seven off-ramp intersections between 5tb Street and "J" Street in tbe City of Sacramento; install programmed visibility traffic signal heads (state's share)	–	–	13,000	12,600	–400 [a]
	Sacramento	80, 244 R8.5/12.4 0.0/0.6	Route 80—near Arcade Creek to near Madison Avenue; Route 244—Route 80 to Auburn Boulevard; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $9,326,000; $5,000,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	4.5	4,326,000	4,326,000	4,326,000	–
	Sacramento	99 21.3	On the 41st Avenue Overcrossing near the City of Sacramento; install chain link sidewalk railing	–	–	11,000	7,248	–3,752 [a]
	Sacramento	99 33.2/33.6	At Elkborn Road; construct cbannelization	–	–	–	23,000	23,000 [m]
	Sacramento	880 0.0/2.6	Yolo county line to Route 5; 6-lane freeway	2.6	2,057,000	1,914,110	1,871,110	–43,000 [a]
	San Benito	156 10.2/10.7	On Fourth Street between Line Street and Monterey Street in the City of Hollister; resurface and improve drainage	–	–	33,500	31,100	–2,400 [a]
	San Francisco	1 5.9/7.1	On portions between Lake Street and Route 480 in San Francisco; construct cbain link fence	–	–	–	14,900	14,900 [k]
	San Francisco, Alameda	80 5.7/8.9 0.0/0.4	Under tbe upper deck of tbe San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge; install expansion grating shields	–	–	–	215,000	215,000 [k]
	San Francisco	101 2.0	At the Tbornton Avenue Pedestrian Undercrossing in San Francisco; install improved lighting	–	–	12,200	12,829	629 [g]
	San Francisco	280 3.1	On St. Mary's Pedestrian Overcrossing in San Francisco; install chain link sidewalk railing	–	–	10,000	10,000	–
	San Francisco	280 R6.7/R7.3	18th Street to 6tb and Brannan Streets; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $13,500,000; $4,000,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	0.6	9,500,000	7,865,900	7,865,900	–
	San Francisco	480 0.7/0.9	Clay and Wasbington Street ramps in San Francisco; landscape (state contribution to larger project wbicb will be done by city)	–	–	55,000	–	–55,000 [b]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	San Joaquin	4 8.0/8.9	6.0 miles west to 5.1 miles west of San Joaquin River (Bacon Island Road); 2-lane conventional (40′); curve correction	0.9	280,000	214,920	188,285	–26,635 [a]
	San Joaquin	5 R12.1/17.8	Between 0.3 mile north of Paradise Cut and Frewert Road; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $12,650,000; $5,393,000 1970–71 fiscal year, $3,577,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	5.7	–	–	3,680,000	3,680,000 [p]
	San Joaquin	5 13.0/13.3	At San Joaquin River Bridge No. 29-166; install guard railing	–	–	16,000	9,900	–6,100 [a]
	San Joaquin	5 17.8/24.4	Frewert Road to Anderson Street in Stockton; 6-lane freeway	6.6	6,600,000	7,600,000	14,748,000	7,148,000 [c]
	San Joaquin	5 24.1/25.3	Charter Way to Weber Avenue; 3rd stage; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $10,394,000; $6,714,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	1.2	3,680,000	3,680,000	–	–3,680,000 [b]
	San Joaquin	5 24.1/25.7	Charter Way to Columbia Avenue; 2nd stage; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $24,958,000; $10,500,000 1970–71 fiscal year; $4,658,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	1.6	10,500,000	9,800,000	9,800,000	–
	San Joaquin	120 9.2/13.7	At three locations between 0.3 mile east of Jack Tone Road and 0.2 mile west of Van Allan Road; improve drainage	–	–	17,380	16,010	–1,370 [a]
	San Mateo	1 T47.0	At the intersection of St. Francis Boulevard (Route 1) with Serramonte Boulevard-Higate Drive in the City of Daly City; install traffic signals and highway lighting	–	–	14,000	13,400	–600 [a]
	San Mateo	82 0.2/1.6	On El Camino Real (Route 82) between Oak Grove Avenue and the Atherton Channel in Atherton; install storm drains (state's share)	–	–	–	40,000	40,000 [j]
	San Mateo	82 19.0/20.4	0.1 mile south of Sneath Lane in San Bruno to 0.1 mile north of Orange Avenue in South San Francisco; conventional highway widening to 6 lanes divided; (cooperative project with San Bruno and South San Francisco) (total estimate $700,000) (state's share)	1.4	420,000	481,000	538,800	57,800 [g]
	San Mateo	82 20.6	At Twelve Mile Creek in the City of South San Francisco; construct a culvert	–	–	–	15,000	15,000 [p,j]
	San Mateo	82 22.4	At the entrance to Mount Olivet Cemetery in the Town of Colma; improve drainage	–	–	20,000	13,646	–6,354 [a]
	San Mateo, Alameda	84 28.3/30.1 0.0/0.6	On the approaches to the Dumbarton Bridge; construct dikes, culverts and tide gates	–	–	–	113,000	113,000 [j]
	San Mateo	92 R7.6/R10.0	0.3 mile west of Ralston-Polhemus Overcrossing to 0.6 mile east of West Hillsdale Boulevard Undercrossing in and near San Mateo; landscape	2.4	195,000	201,000	201,000	–
	San Mateo	92 R7.9	At 0.1 mile north of Ralston-Polyhemus Overcrossing; improve drainage	–	–	13,000	13,000	–
	San Mateo	92 R11.6/12.4	South Delaware Street to Norfolk Street in San Mateo; add lanes and develop interchange (total estimate $4,100,000) (co-op project with City of San Mateo) (state's share $3,358,200)	0.8	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,358,200	1,358,200 [e]
	San Mateo	92 13.0/14.3	0.7 mile west to 0.6 mile east of Foster City Boulevard near San Mateo; landscape	1.3	115,000	115,000	92,470	–22,530 [a]
	San Mateo	101 10.3/12.6	On portions between Laurel Creek Bridge and 0.7 mile north of 19th Avenue (Route 92) in San Mateo; functional and tree planting	–	–	–	16,300	16,300 [r]
	San Mateo	101 15.2/18.9	Between 0.5 mile north of Peninsula Avenue Overcrossing and 0.2 mile south of San Francisco Airport Overcrossing; install chain link fencing and guard railing and extend culverts	3.7	–	–	89,300	89,300 [k]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	San Mateo	114 0.0/R2.8	On Woodside Road, Route 280 in Woodside to 0.3 mile south of El Camino Real in Redwood City; construct divided highway	–	–	2,070,700	2,070,700	–
	San Mateo	280 R3.3/5.6	Woodside Road to Raymundo Drive in Woodside; landscape	2.3	–	278,500	278,500	–
	San Mateo	280 13.1/18.7	North end of San Mateo Creek Bridge to north of Larkspur Drive in Millbrae; landscape, tree and functional planting	5.6	365,000	365,000	299,800	–65,200 [a]
	San Mateo	280 R27.0	Approximately 0.2 mile south of Route 1 (Alemany Boulevard) in the City of Daly City; remove a concrete divider nose	–	–	8,800	8,800	–
	San Mateo	380, 82 5.1/6.0 18.6/19.2	On route 380 between 0.3 mile east of Route 280 and Fourth Avenue (portions) and on El Camino Real (Route 82) between San Bruno Avenue and Sneath Lane; 8-lane freeway on Route 380, 6-lane divided conventional on Route 82 (total estimate $4,440,000) (state's share $4,311,000; $2,799,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	1.0	1,171,000	1,171,000	1,512,000	341,000 [r, s]
	Santa Clara	17 0.0/0.2	Santa Cruz county line to 0.2 mile north; construct interchange and turnout at Summit Road	0.2	350,000	338,300	338,300	–
	Santa Clara	17 0.2/5.4	0.2 mile north of Santa Cruz county line to Sidehill Viaduct south of Los Gatos; reconstruct and resurface; enlarge and pave turnouts at various locations and widen curve at Aldercroft Creek	5.2	615,000	615,000	527,400	–87,600 [a]
	Santa Clara	17 9.9/14.0	0.3 mile north of adopted Route 85 to Route 280; widen to 6 lanes and reconstruct Camden Avenue Interchange (total estimate $3,315,000; $2,300,000 70–71 fiscal year)	4.1	1,015,000	1,015,000	1,015,000	–
	Santa Clara	17 14.6/15.0 16.0/18.0	North of Stevens Creek Road Overcrossing to Bayshore Freeway Separation (portions); replace cable barrier with beam barrier and attached glare shield	2.4	170,000	170,000	162,740	–7,260 [a]
	Santa Clara	17 R22.8/R24.3	Between 0.5 mile north of Route 237 and Penitencia Creek Bridge; construct chain link fencing	1.5	–	27,000	22,300	–4,700 [a]
	Santa Clara	82 4.9/6.1	Curtner Avenue to Alma Avenue in San Jose; 6-lane conventional divided highway (coop project with City of San Jose) (state's share)	1.2	560,000	560,000	–	–560,000 [b]
	Santa Clara	82, 237 19.1 R0.0	At the intersection of El Camino Real (Route 82) with Mountain View-Alviso Road (Route 237) in the City of Mountain View; widen, construct channelization and modify traffic signals	–	–	–	133,100	133,100 [m]
	Santa Clara	101 33.0	Between Bayshore Freeway (Route 101) and Lanai Avenue in the City of San Jose; widen Tully Road (state's share)	–	–	–	25,000	25,000 [k]
	Santa Clara	101 33.4/34.2	Between 0.4 mile north of Tully Road and 0.4 mile south of Story Road in San Jose; install chain link fencing	0.8	–	17,500	–	–17,500 [b]
	Santa Clara	101 49.0	On Old Middlefield Way between the Bayshore Freeway (Route 101) and Telford Avenue in the City of Mountain View; widen	–	–	–	6,000	6,000 [l]
	Santa Clara	130 2.2/3.6	White Road to Mt. Hamilton Road; drainage improvement (coop project with County of Santa Clara) (total estimate $210,000) (state's share)	–	110,000	110,000	137,200	27,200 [g]
	Santa Clara	152 8.2/8.9	Between Westwood Drive and Miller Avenue in the City of Gilroy; widen and resurface	0.7	–	75,000	67,800	–7,200 [a]
	Santa Clara, Merced	152 34.4/0.1	Truck weighing and inspection stations in the vicinity of Fifield Road; right and left; construct	–	520,000	520,000	–	–520,000 [b]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	Santa Clara	87, 280 2.0/4.2 5.0/6.1	Route 280—0.1 mile west of Route 82 to Concord Avenue (portions); grading and structures for 8-lane freeway, Route 87—Brown Street to Julian Expressway; 4-laue freeway (coop project with county) (total estimate $13,894,300) (state's share $13,646,000; $7,190,000; 1968–69 fiscal year)	–	6,456,000	6,456,000	6,455,610	–390 [a]
	Santa Clara	280 L5.2/L0.0 87 4.8/5.1	Route 280, from 0.2 mile east of Route 17 to Route 101; 8-lane freeway, Route 87, from Jerome Street to 0.1 mile north of Brown Street; 4-lane freeway; (coop project with City of San Jose and Santa Clara County) (total estimate $23,723,848) (state's share $22,794,000; $17,344,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	5.5	5,450,000	5,450,000	5,450,000	–
	Santa Clara, San Mateo	280 18.2/20.6 0.0/3.4	Page Mill Road to Woodside Road (existing Route 114); landscape, tree and functional planting	5.8	400,000	400,000	222,900	–177,100 [a]
	Santa Clara, Alameda	680 7.2/8.7 2.2/6.8	0.5 mile south of Calaveras Road in Milpitas to 0.2 mile north of Jacklin Road and 0.2 mile south of Mission Boulevard near Warm Springs to 0.4 mile east of junction existing Route 238 near Mission San Jose in Fremont; 6-lane freeway (coop project) (total estimate $12,824,050) (state's share $12,649,000; $6,110,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	6.1	6,539,000	6,539,000	6,539,000	–
	Santa Clara, Alameda	680 8.5/9.9 0.0/2.4	Jacklin Road in Milpitas to Mission Boulevard in Fremont: 6-lane freeway (total estimate $6,100,000; $2,500,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	3.8	3,600,000	2,989,300	2,989,300	–
	Santa Cruz	1, 152 0.2/0.5 T2.3/T2.8	On Main Street and Santa Cruz-Watsonville Highway between Riverside Drive and 0.1 mile north of Seventh Street in Watsonville; reconstruct and resurface	0.8	–	60,000	60,000	–
	Santa Cruz	1 7.8/9.1	San Andreas Road to 0.7 mile west of Rob Roy Junction; construct interchange and expand to 4-lane freeway	1.3	1,500,000	1,725,000	1,825,000	100,000 [f]
	Santa Cruz	9 0.0/0.2	Between Route 1 and Encinal Street in the city of Santa Cruz; widen and construct chaunelization	0.2	–	32,000	23,900	–8,100 [a]
	Santa Cruz	17 6.0/12.6	Scotts Valley to Santa Clara county line (portions); enlarge and pave turnouts at various locations and widen curve south of Glenwood cut-off	6.6	290,000	214,400	214,400	–
	Santa Cruz	17 9.4	At Laurel Road approximately 2.9 miles north of Scotts Valley; widen a curve and install guard railing	–	–	49,500	49,500	–
	Shasta	5 44.0/56.0	Between 2 miles north of Lakehead and 0.4 mile north of Shotgun Creek; resurface	12.0	–	400,000	391,144	–8,856 [a]
	Shasta, Siskiyou	5 57.4/66.8 0.7/2.7	At various locations between Sims Undercrossing, about 6 miles south of Castella, and Sacramento River Bridge and Overhead in Dunsmuir; reconstruct and protect concrete bridge decks	–	–	480,000	450,200	–29,800 [a]
	Shasta	5 62.8	Approximately 0.5 mile south of Castle Creek Bridge near Castella; install horizontal drains	–	–	–	21,066	21,066 [j]
	Shasta	44 28.0/47.0	Between 3.5 miles west of Shingleton and 4.2 miles east of Viola; resurface	19.0	–	240,000	237,248	–2,752 [a]
	Shasta	273 9.8/14.7	On portions between 1.4 miles south of Clear Creek Bridge and 0.1 mile south of South Redding Underpass in Redding; widen shoulders and construct acceleration and deceleration lanes	–	–	61,000	67,000	6,000 [g]
	Shasta	299 8.7	On the existing bridge and approaches at Clear Creek, approximately 13 miles west of Redding; install metal beam guard railing	–	–	–	37,300	37,300 [k]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	Shasta	299 75.5, 80.1, 82.3	At Mountain View Road at Burney, at Route 89, and at Cassel Road; widen and construct turniug lanes	–	–	32,500	30,148	–2,352 [a]
	Shasta	299 88.4/89.5	Between 3.1 miles and 2.0 miles west of Main Street at Fall River Mills; construct a hanging rock fence and install guard railing	–	–	86,000	82,300	–3,700 [a]
	Sierra	49 41.2/45.8	Yuba Pass to 1.6 miles west of Route 89 (portions); 2-lane conventioual (casual labor)	4.6	100,000	100,000	100,000	–
	Sierra	89 22.7	At Fletcher Creek approximately 3.6 miles north of Sattley; improve drainage	–	–	42,400	34,420	–7,980 [a]
	Siskiyou	3, 5 R47.9/50.0 R41.8/R51.1	Route 5 between 4.6 miles south of Oberlin Road in Yreka and Shasta River, 3.3 miles north of Lennox Street in Yreka; and Route 3 hetween 0.1 mile east of junction Route 5 near Yreka and 2.2 miles east; Route 3—2-lane conventional highway Route 5—4-lane freeway	9.3	5,990,000	5,990,000	9,350,000	3,360,000 [e]
	Siskiyou	3 51.8	On Shasta River Bridge No. 2-44; reconstruct the deck	–	–	60,000	52,913	–7,087 [a]
	Siskiyou	5 R9.2	At Pioneer Overhead, approximately 0.7 mile north of Route 89; reconstruct and protect the hridge deck	–	–	–	59,000	59,000 [i]
	Siskiyou	5 R50.4/R58.5 R69.7	2.6 miles north of Lennox Street in Yreka to 2.5 miles north of Routc 96, and Hilt Interchange; 4-lane freeway, lighting only at Hilt Interchange	8.1	5,200,000	5,200,000	7,875,000	2,675,000 [e]
	Siskiyou	5 50.7/69.1	On portions between 1.6 miles north of Yreka and 1.5 miles south of the Oregon state line; resurface	–	–	307,000	266,083	–40,917 [a]
	Siskiyou	5 R54.2/R58.5	0.5 mile north of Dry Gulch to 2.5 miles north of Route 96; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $7,826,000; $6,200,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	4.3	1,626,000	1,626,000	1,625,925	–75 [a]
	Siskiyou	89 25.6	At Sisson Road near McCloud: construct a left-turn lane for eastbound traffic, a chain-on area for westbound traffic and selective clearing of trees within the right-of-way	–	–	14,900	–	–14,900 [b]
	Solano	29 2.9/3.5	Between Indiana Street and 0.2 mile north of Missouri Street in the City of Vallejo; widen, install traffic signals and construct channelization and drainage facilities (state's share)	0.6	–	–	104,000	104,000 [k, m]
	Solano, Napa	29, 37 4.5/6.0; 0.0/0.9 9.1/9.6	0.2 mile south of Route 37 to 0.9 mile north of Napa county line; 4-lane conventional (coop project, total estimate $740,000) (state's share)	2.4	685,000	763,300	763,300	–
	Solano	37 0.4/6.7	0.4 mile to 6.7 miles east of Sonoma county line; 2-lane conventional; construct shoulders, improve alignment	6.3	870,000	818,600	784,654	–33,946 [a]
	Solano	37 9.7/10.1	Between 0.1 mile west of Broadway and 0.1 mile east of Mini Drive in Vallejo; widen and construct channelization and left-turn lanes	0.4	–	149,000	154,850	5,850 [g]
	Solano	80 2.2/2.3	Route 80/680 Interchange in Vallejo; widen structures and install lighting; 6-lane freeway	0.1	161,000	209,000	222,000	13,000 [g]
	Sonoma	1 31.8/33.4	Relocation at Fort Ross; 2-lane conventional (cooperative project with Beaches & Parks) (total estimate $885,000) (highways' share)	1.0	685,000	685,000	–	–685,000 [b]
	Sonoma	12 35.5, 35.8	At Agua Caliente Creek and at Siesta Way; widen a bridge and construct channelization	–	–	57,040	67,040	10,000 [g]
	Sonoma	101 19.7/21.4	North of Route 12 to north of Edwards Avenue in Santa Rosa; landscape	1.7	175,000	181,600	181,600	–
	Sonoma	101 R49.1	Ou the southhound off-ramp to Dutcher Creek Road, 2.1 miles south of Cloverdale; install an underdrain	–	–	9,000	6,880	–2,120 [a]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	Sonoma	101 53.4	At the intersection of Route 101 with Route 128-West north of Cloverdale; widen and construct channelization	–	–	–	31,000	31,000 [m]
	Sonoma	101 54.5	Russian River Bridge No. 20-31; reconstruct north abutment, pier and end span	–	210,000	381,100	381,100	–
	Sonoma	116 21.0/21.5	Between 1.6 miles and 2.1 miles east of Forestville; construct a storm drain	–	–	51,530	51,530	–
	Sonoma	116 25.9/27.1	0.8 mile west to 0.4 mile east of Route 12 in Sebastopol; resurface	1.2	–	100,000	97,800	–2,200 [a]
	Sonoma	121 7.3	Sonoma Creek Bridge No. 20-22; replace bridge and reconstruct approaches	–	175,000	175,000	–	–175,000 [b]
	Stanislaus, San Joaquin	5 27.4/12.5	0.7 mile south of Stanislaus county line to 0.5 mile south of Paradise Cut Bridge; 4-lane freeway	13.2	8,485,000	8,185,000	14,366,000	6,181,000 [c]
	Stanislaus	33 17.9/18.1	About 1.7 miles south of Westley at the Southern Pacific Railroad Grade Crossing; improve alignment	0.2	–	74,000	74,000	–
	Stanislaus, San Joaquin	99 20.0, 21.0/24.5 0.0/0.3	1.3 miles south of Salida to 0.3 mile north of the San Joaquin county line and at Beckwith Road; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $5,151,000; $2,151,000 70–71 fiscal year)	3.8	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	–
	Stanislaus	108, 120, 132, 219	At various locations on Routes 108, 120, 132, and 219 in the vicinity of Modesto; improve drainage	–	–	104,500	104,500	–
	Stanislaus	120 7.0/18.1	Between 0.1 mile west and 0.3 mile east of Atlas Road and between 0.8 mile west and 0.1 mile west of the Tuolumne county line near Knights Ferry; construct passing lanes	–	–	–	68,000	68,000 [k]
	Stanislaus	132 2.4	At the San Joaquin River Bridge; reconstruct a cribwall	–	–	40,000	27,800	–12,200 [a]
	Sutter	99 30.6/T36.2	Colusa Avenue to 0.2 mile north of Southern Pacific Railroad crossing; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $3,700,000; $700,000 70–71 fiscal year)	5.6	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	–
	Tehama	5 10.5	1.5 miles north of Corning Road; safety roadside rest areas left and right	0.5	430,000	430,000	170,800	–259,200 [b]
	Tehama	36 41.3/44.0	Main Street in Red Bluff to Route 36/99 intersection; widen to 4 lanes conventional plus left-turn lanes	2.7	2,530,000	2,530,000	2,784,400	254,400 [g]
	Trinity	3 0.0L/5.0L	Junction Route 36 to Peanut; widen, drainage and place selected material by day labor; 2-lane conventional, includes prime and seal coat by contract	5.0	160,000	160,000	160,000	–
	Trinity	3 4.0	Across Salt Creek, approximately 1.0 mile southeast of Peanut; widen the existing bridge	–	–	55,240	49,080	–6,160 [a]
	Trinity	299 6.3	At Gray Creek Bridge about 5 miles east of Salyer; repair scour damage	–	–	14,000	14,131	131 [f]
	Trinity	299 65.5	On Grass Valley Creek Bridge No. 5-13; reconstruct the bridge deck	–	–	–	56,900	56,900 [l]
	Tulare, Madera	99 27.5/40.9, 10.5/13.2	Between 0.1 mile south of Paige Road Overcrossing near Tulare and 0.3 mile north of Avenue 16 Overcrossing near Madera; reconstruct at various locations	–	–	–	49,400	49,400 [l]
	Tulare, Madera	99 30.0/54.0, 0.7/28.7	In Tulare County between 0.6 mile south of Prosperity Avenue and the Fresno county line and in Madera County between 0.3 mile south of Avenue 7 and 0.5 mile north of LeGrand Avenue; install breakaway bases on existing light standards (north portion)	–	–	15,680	14,594	–1,086 [a]
	Tuolumne	108 11.3/11.9	At the Cedar Springs Road connection; reconstruct slopes	–	–	37,000	37,000	–
	Tuolumne	108 58.0/63.7	Between 25.6 miles west and 19.8 miles west of Route 395 at Sonora Junction; widen and realign	5.7	–	–	150,000	150,000 [k]
	Tuolumne	108 63.7/67.0	Between 3.7 miles west of Sonora Pass and Sonora Pass; widen	3.7	–	100,000	100,000	–

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	Tuolumne	120 3.3/4.0	Between 3.3 miles and 4.0 miles east of the Stanislaus county line; construct a passing lane and improve a curve	0.7	–	98,750	98,750	–
	Tuolumne	120 16.1/25.6	Chinese Camp to Moccasin; 2-lane expressway (40′ AP) (coop project, total estimate $6,875,000)	9.5	1,470,000	1,470,000	2,452,000	982,000 [e]
	Tuolumne	132 4.3/5.9	2.1 miles to 0.5 mile west of Merced Falls Road; 2-lane conventional (28′ AP) (coop project, total estimate $567,000) (state's share)	1.6	131,000	100,300	100,300	–
	Yolo	5 0.3/6.6	West end of Sacramento River Bridge to Route 16 east of Woodland; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $7,455,000; $6,000,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	6.3	1,455,000	1,455,000	1,421,300	–33,700 [a]
	Yolo	5 10.8/21.8	County Road No. 18 to 0.8 mile south of junction Route 505; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $6,560,000; $4,700,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	11.0	1,860,000	1,129,000	1,129,000	–
	Yolo	16 41.0/41.2	Main Street at Cottonwood Street in and near the City of Woodland; install signals and widen (state's share)	–	–	61,000	58,200	–2,800 [a]
	Yolo	16 43.8/50.0	From 0.3 mile east of County Road 101 near Woodland to County Road 117S at Elkhorn (portions); resurface	–	–	50,000	50,000	–
	Yolo	880, 84 0.0/1.8 23.7/24.3	Route 880 from Route 80 near Yolo Causeway to Sacramento county line; 6-lane freeway; Route 84 near Harbor Boulevard to Route 880; reconstruct as 2-lane conventional	2.4	2,050,000	1,876,500	1,786,500	–90,000 [a]
	Yolo, Sacramento	880 1.1/1.8 0.0/1.1	0.8 mile west to 1.1 miles east of Yolo-Sacramento county line, Sacramento River Bridge; 6-lane bridge and overhead (total estimate $10,153,000; $5,500,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	1.9	4,653,000	4,653,000	4,785,087	132,087 [g]
	Ynba	49 5.8	Approximately 0.5 mile east of Camptonville; stabilize a slipont	–	–	17,000	11,963	–5,037 [a]
	Ynba	70, 65 R7.1/R8.7 R8.6/R9.2	On Route 70 between 0.2 mile south of McGowan Road Overcrossing and 0.4 mile north of Route 65/70 separation and on Ronte 65 between Evelyn Drive and Route 70; functional and tree planting	–	–	26,500	26,500	–
	Varions	Var North	Install inductive loop detectors at approximately 10 control count stations throughout the state	–	–	38,000	54,500	16,500 [f]
			Totals, Northern Group of Counties		$191,313,000	$202,038,928	$232,118,335	$30,079,407
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES					
	Imperial	8, 86 R9.8/R41.4 7.3/8.8	On Route 8 between 0.2 mile west of Route 98 and 0.5 mile east of Route 111 and on Route 86 between Adams Avenue in El Centro and Central Main Drain; improve drainage, surface and install metal beam barrier	–	–	$111,600	$95,600	–$16,000 [a]
	Imperial	8 R10.2/R41.0	Route 98 to 0.1 mile east of Route 111; tree planting; functional and tree planting at interchanges	30.8	$114,000	114,000	73,000	–41,000 [a]
	Imperial	8 R40.7/R56.3	0.3 mile west of Route 111 to 5.6 miles east of Route 115; 4-lane freeway	15.6	–	3,500,000	11,228,000	7,728,000 [e]
	Imperial	8 R48.0/R55.8	2.5 miles west to 5.3 miles east of Route 115; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $6,760,000; $2,260,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	7.9	–	4,500,000	–	–4,500,000 [b]
	Imperial	8 83.1/90.3	0.7 mile west of Ogilby Road to 0.5 mile west of Algodones Road; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $5,400,000; $2,000,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	6.6	3,400,000	2,822,200	2,822,200	–
	Imperial	86 6.5/7.4	In City of El Centro between Ross and Commercial Avenues; signals, resurfacing, channelization, and drainage (total estimate $280,000; co-op project with City of El Centro) (state's share)	0.9	262,000	329,690	329,690	–

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	Imperial	98 34.7/35.0	At Central Main Canal; construct a bridge and approaches	–	–	–	114,500	114,500 [h]
	Imperial	98 34.8	At Briar Canal; install a siphon	–	–	–	35,386	35,386 [j]
	Imperial	111 9.6/11.2	Between Route 8 and 0.2 mile south of Aten Road; widen and reconstruct	1.6	–	98,500	98,500	–
	Inyo	190 21.6/23.9	Between 7.4 miles and 9.7 miles east of Olancha; improve drainage	–	–	94,000	122,800	28,800 [g]
	Inyo	190 61.8/63.1	At two locations between 6.4 miles and 7.7 miles east of Panamint; reconstruct curves	–	–	58,000	60,000	2,000 [g]
	Inyo	395 0.0/8.9	Kern county line to 1.1 miles south of Little Lake; 4-lane expressway	8.9	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,852,300	–47,700 [a]
	Inyo	395 22.5	Approximately 1.6 miles north of Dunmovin; (state's share) cost of strengthening the proposed City of Los Angeles aqueduct	–	–	17,000	13,087	–3,913 [a]
	Inyo	395 84.5	At the Division Creek roadside rest area about 10.0 miles north of Independence; construct a trailer sanitary station	–	–	6,000	7,612	1,612 [g]
	Kern	5 72.3/87.1	0.8 mile north of Route 46 to Kings county line; 4-lane freeway	14.9	5,700,000	5,700,000	5,700,000	–
	Kern	14, 58 0.0/4.3 15.2/16.1 111.6/113.0	On existing Route 14 between the Los Angeles county line and 1.3 miles north of Rosamond, and on Routes 14 and 58 in Mojave; resurface	6.6	190,000	240,000	188,347	–51,653 [a]
	Kern	14 2.6	At Rosamond; improve drainage (state's share)	–	–	10,000	10,000	–
	Kern	43 23.9/24.3	At Poso Avenue in the City of Wasco; realign (state's share)	–	–	35,000	39,300	4,300 [g]
	Kern	58 45.8/47.2	0.2 mile west of Allen Road to 0.2 mile east of Jewetta Avenue; widen conventional highway	2.6	–	830,000	872,800	42,800 [f, g]
	Kern	58, 178 52.8/52.9 R1.7/R4.3	In and near Bakersfield on Twenty-third Street and Twenty-fourth Street (both Route 58) between "B" and "D" Streets and on Route 178 between "M" Street and Sunnylane Pedrestrian Overcrossing (portions); landscape	2.7	–	444,000	444,000	–
	Kern	58 R54.4, R55.4	At Union Avenue and at Cottonwood Road; widen Brundage Lane (state's share)	–	–	–	87,000	87,000 [k]
	Kern, San Bernardino	58 135.0/143.9; 0.0/1.5	5.3 miles east of Muroc Road to 1.5 miles east of San Bernardino county line; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $6,600,000; $2,600,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	10.8	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,998,794	–1,206 [a]
	Kern, Tulare	99 54.3/54.6; 0.3/12.4	At various locations between Woollomes Avenue Interchange in Delano and Avenue 96 Interchange at Pixley; reconstruct ramps	–	–	–	56,150	56,150 [i]
	Kern	99 49.4/49.9	Between Sherwood Avenue Overcrossing and Perkins Avenue Overcrossing in the City of McFarland; revise an off-ramp and extend a frontage road	–	–	–	15,740	15,740 [k, i]
	Kern	119 9.0/R13.4	2.25 miles northeast of Valley West Road to California Aqueduct Crossing; 2-lane expressway	4.4	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,143,300	–56,700 [a]
	Kern	119, 184 26.1/5.6	At Stine Canal on Route 119 and at East Side Canal on Route 184; construct culverts	–	–	43,000	38,795	–4,205 [a]
	Kern	166 0.5/2.7	On portions between 0.5 mile and 2.7 miles east of Route 33; raise the grade	–	–	32,500	40,333	7,833 [f]
	Kern	178 R2.5/8.1	Union Avenue to 2.7 miles northeast of Route 184 (portions); 2-lane expressway	4.1	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,306,700	306,700 [f]
	Kern	178 R33.4/R37.7	3.1 miles east of China Garden Road to 1.5 miles west of Borel Road; 4-lane freeway (grading only)	4.2	2,730,000	2,730,000	3,101,000	371,000 [g]
	Kern	178 100.6/102.6	North China Lake Boulevard in the City of Ridgecrest; widen to 5 lanes for continuous left-turn lane	2.0	300,000	300,000	265,935	–34,065 [a]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	Kern	223 19.9/21.4	0.1 mile west of Comanche Drive to 0.1 mile east of Derby Street in Arvin; widen to 4-lane conventional (coop project—total estimate $327,000)	1.5	315,000	326,180	326,180	–
	Los Angeles	1 16.5	At the intersection of Pacific Coast Highway (Route 1) with Anza Avenue in the city of Torrance; install traffic signals and highway lighting and construct channelization (state's share)	–	–	30,000	30,000	–
	Los Angeles	1 39.6/40.0	Pacific Coast Highway—0.3 mile west of Sunset Boulevard to west city limits of Los Angeles (portions); realign and widen 4-lane conventional	0.4	–	165,000	196,400	31,400 [g]
	Los Angeles	5 10.9	On the Santa Ana Freeway at Garfield Avenue; improve drainage and functional planting	–	–	70,000	–	–70,000 [b]
	Los Angeles	5, 11 14.9/45.3 4.0/30.1	On the Santa Ana and Golden State Freeways between Indiana Street and Sierra Highway, and on the Harbor and Pasadena Freeways between Pacific Coast Highway and Stony Lane (portions); place guard rail at bridge abutments and install median barrier	–	–	520,500	520,500	–
	Los Angeles	5 18.5/20.8	On the Golden State Freeway between 0.1 mile north of the San Bernardino Freeway (Route 10) and 0.1 mile south of the Duvall Ramp Undercrossing; pavement grooving	2.3	–	–	75,000	75,000 [k]
	Los Angeles	5 28.2/30.7	On the Golden State Freeway between 0.1 mile north of the Allen Avenue Undercrossing and 0.1 mile south of the San Fernando Boulevard Undercrossing; pavement grooving	2.5	–	–	69,200	69,200 [k]
	Los Angeles	5, 14, 118, 405 39.2; R44.3/R46.3; R24.3/R26.6; R9.1/R12.9; 46.8	Route 5 Freeway at Route 118 Freeway and from 1.1 miles south to 0.9 mile north of Route 14 Freeway; Antelope Valley Freeway from Route 5 Freeway to San Fernando Road (Route 126); Route 118 Freeway from Woodley Avenue to Herrick Avenue; San Diego Freeway at Route 118 Freeway; 8-lane Freeway except grade only on Route 118 (total estimate $27,200,000; $14,000,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	4.4	13,200,000	10,616,200	10,616,200	–
	Los Angeles	5 41.1/42.6	Golden State Freeway from 0.5 mile south of San Diego Freeway (Route 405) to Roxford Street; auxiliary truck lanes	1.5	–	1,032,000	1,107,000	75,000 [g]
	Los Angeles	5 47.5/47.8	Between 0.3 mile south of Gavin Canyon Undercrossing and Garvin Canyon Undercrossing; install water supply facilities	–	–	12,000	11,450	–550 [a]
	Los Angeles	5 47.5/47.8	At the existing roadside rest area near Gavin Canyon; improve the septic tank system	–	–	–	14,500	14,500 [z]
	Los Angeles	5 R50.3/R51.1	On the Route 5 Freeway between Lyons Avenue and 0.8 mile north; improve drainage	–	–	34,000	37,360	3,360 [f]
	Los Angeles	7 17.5/18.7	Long Beach Freeway from Union Pacific Railroad Overhead to South Gate Underpass; landscape	1.2	405,000	260,000	189,200	–70,800 [a]
	Los Angeles	7, 10 26.5/26.7 21.4/21.6	Route 7/10 Freeways Interchange; slope protection, access road and spillway	0.2	–	100,000	127,500	27,500 [g, f]
	Los Angeles	10 S0.6/S0.7 18.4/21.4	San Bernardino Freeway in and near Los Angeles, Monterey Park and Alhambra between 0.1 mile west of Route 5 and Route 7 with connections to Route 7; realign and wideu 6-lane freeway to 8 lanes and construct auxiliary lanes	3.1	5,000,000	5,000,000	16,086,000	11,086,000 [o]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	Los Angeles	10, 11, 405 R2.1/14.8 8.8/21.5 13.0/29.6	On the Santa Monica Freeway (Route 10) between Lincoln Boulevard (Route 1) and the Harbor Freeway (Route 11) on the Harbor Freeway (Route 11) between the San Diego Freeway (Route 405) and the Santa Monica Freeway (Route 10), and on the San Diego Freeway (Route 405) between the Harbor Freeway (Route 11) and the Santa Monica Freeway (Route 10); install an electronic surveillance system and automated ramp control system	–	–	1,100,000	1,100,000	–
	Los Angeles	10 R2.2/2.8	From Lincoln Boulevard to 17th Street; widen westbound roadway, modify ramps and landscape	0.6	–	229,300	229,300	–
	Los Angeles	10 21.9/28.2	San Bernardino Freeway from Westminster Avenue to Rio Hondo (portions); landscape, update existing plantings	5.3	585,000	454,100	454,100	–
	Los Angeles	10, 605 31.3/31.4 R19.4/20.2	On northbound Route 605 on the San Bernardino Freeway (Route 10) from the San Gabriel River Freeway (Route 605) to Frazier Street and on the San Gabriel River Freeway (Route 605) from Valley Boulevard to the San Bernardino Freeway (Route 10); widen a connector road and construct an additional lane	–	–	100,000	79,900	–20,100 [a]
	Los Angeles	10 35.4	At the Vincent Avenue Interchange in the City of West Covina; construct an off-ramp connection and widen and realign the south frontage road (state's share)	–	–	53,100	–	–53,100 [b]
	Los Angeles	11 16.0/16.7	On the Harbor Freeway (Route 11) between Manchester Avenue (Route 105) and 76th Street; construct a temporary auxiliary lane	0.7	–	35,000	33,500	–1,500 [a]
	Los Angeles	11 16.5/18.0	On the Harbor Freeway between 79th Street and Slauson Avenue in the City of Los Angeles; landscape	1.5	–	80,000	75,350	–4,650 [a]
	Los Angeles	14, 126 R27.2/32.4 R14.1/R14.7	Antelope Valley Freeway (Route 14) between 0.1 mile north of San Fernando Road and 1.2 miles south of Sand Canyon Road near Solemint and on Route 126 Freeway between 0.1 mile west of Sierra Highway and Route 14; 6- and 8-lane freeway	5.8	3,300,000	12,700,000	11,361,000	–1,339,000 [a]
	Los Angeles	14 29.8	On Sierra Highway at Friendly Valley Parkway near Solemint; install signals and an advance flasher (state's share)	–	–	18,000	18,000	–
	Los Angeles	14 R60.7/R69.0	Antelope Valley Freeway from Avenue P-8 to Avenue 1; first stage construction for 4-lane freeway; grading and structures (total estimate $6,200,000; $3,100,000 68–69 fiscal year)	8.3	3,100,000	1,741,000	1,741,000	–
	Los Angeles	22 0.2	On Seventh Street (Route 22) at the west entrance to the Veterans' Administration Hospital in the City of Long Beach; install traffic signals and highway lighting and modify channelization (state's share)	–	–	13,500	12,290	–1,210 [a]
	Los Angeles	27 14.0	On Topanga Canyon Boulevard (Route 27) at Vanowen Street in the City of Los Angeles; improve drainage (state's share)	–	–	23,000	29,100	6,100 [g]
	Los Angeles	30 0.0/1.8	On Foothill Boulevard (Route 30) between Amelia Avenue and Base Line Road; widen and construct left-turn lanes	1.8	–	86,000	93,500	7,500 [g]
	Los Angeles	57 4.6/6.3	Route 60 to Temple Avenue; 8-lane freeway	–	–	4,692,700	4,692,700	–
	Los Angeles	60 R6.9	The Greenwood Avenue Overcrossing in the City of Monterey Park; reinforce	–	–	9,000	7,845	–1,155 [a]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	Los Angeles	60 11.0/11.1	On the westbound off-ramp of the Pomona Freeway at Peck Road; install a concrete railing and chain link fence	–	–	–	17,120	17,120 [k]
	Los Angeles	60, 605 11.7 R17.4	At the Pomona Freeway/San Gabriel River Freeway Interchange in and near the City of Industry; place an asphalt concrete overlay and grade, and serrate pavement	–	–	87,000	90,000	3,000 [g]
	Los Angeles	60 19.4	On the Pomona Freeway at Fullerton Road in and near the City of Industry; improve drainage	–	–	22,000	21,736	–264 [a]
	Los Angeles, San Bernardino	60 R25.4/R30.4 R0.0/R0.1	Route 60 Freeway from northeast junction of Route 57 Freeway to 0.1 mile east of Los Angeles county line; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $6,600,000; $2,910,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	5.1	3,690,000	2,983,000	2,983,000	–
	Los Angeles	66 4.2	On Foothill Boulevard (Route 66) at Indian Hill Boulevard in the City of Claremont; backfill and abandon a pedestrian undercrossing	–	–	7,200	9,150	1,950 [g]
	Los Angeles	90 0.0/1.8	Route 90 Freeway from Lincoln Boulevard (Route 1) to Centinela Avenue; 8-laue freeway except 1st stage only west of McConnell Avenue	1.8	–	4,000,000	–	–4,000,000 [b]
	Los Angeles	91, 7 R11.3/R12.1 12.0/14.3	Route 91 Freeway from Butler Avenue to Atlantic Avenue and Long Beach Freeway from Long Beach Boulevard to 0.2 mile north of Alondra Boulevard; 8-lane freeway (1st stage of Route 7/91 Interchange, total estimate $11,900,000; $5,600,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	2.7	6,300,000	4,466,728	4,466,728	–
	Los Angeles	91 R12.0/R14.6	Route 91 Freeway from 0.1 mile west of Atlantic Avenue to Lakewood Boulevard (Route 19); 8-lane freeway (total estimate $8,500,000; state's share $8,250,000; $4,000,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	2.6	4,250,000	3,695,000	3,695,000	–
	Los Angeles	91 R15.1	At Clark Avenue Undercrossing in the City of Bellflower; widen Beach Street (a city street)	–	–	7,500	10,500	3,000 [g]
	Los Angeles	91 16.9/17.1	On Artesia Boulevard between the San Gabriel River Freeway (Route 605) and Studebaker Road in the City of Cerritos; modify a storm drain system	–	–	110,000	89,000	–21,000 [a]
	Los Angeles	101 1.6/6.5	On the Hollywood Freeway (Route 101) between the Harbor Freeway (Route 11) and Hollywood Boulevard; install ramp controls	4.9	–	36,000	30,620	–5,380 [a]
	Los Angeles	101 9.3/10.6	Hollywood Freeway from 0.1 mile north of Barham Boulevard to 0.3 mile north of Lankershim Boulevard; revise interchange and install median barrier	–	–	425,000	404,260	–20,740 [a]
	Los Angeles	101, 405 17.1/17.6 39.0/39.5	Ventura Freeway from San Diego Freeway (Route 405) to 0.1 mile west of Haskell Avenue; San Diego Freeway from Ventura Boulevard to Ventura Freeway (Route 101); widen and improve Routes 101/405 Interchange	–	–	900,000	–	–900,000 [b]
	Los Angeles	105 1.2/2.4	Manchester Avenue from Sepulveda Westway to 0.1 mile east of Osage Avenue; widen, signals, lighting, channelization (coop project) (total estimate $475,000)	–	–	190,000	154,000	–36,000 [a]
	Los Angeles	107 0.7/0.9	On Hawthorne Boulevard (Route 107) between Lomita Boulevard and 230th Street in the City of Torrance; improve drainage	–	–	–	10,240	10,240 [j]
	Los Angeles	126 10.6/11.1	Between Lyons Avenue and Newhall Avenue—5th Street; reconstruct San Fernando Road (Route 126)	–	–	–	54,200	54,200 [i, k]
	Los Angeles	134 5.1/7.4	On Colorado Street (Route 134) between San Fernando Road and the east city limit of Glendale; reconstruct and reinforce	2.3	–	161,000	161,000	–

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	Los Angeles	134 R8.8/R11.0	Route 134 Freeway from Glendale Freeway (Route 2) to Hillmont Avenue; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $11,100,000; $4,000,000 68–69 fiscal year)	2.2	7,100,000	5,776,000	5,776,000	–
	Los Angeles	134 R11.0/R12.8	Ronte 134 Freeway from Hillmont Avenue to Orange Grove Boulevard; 8-lane freeway	1.8	6,300,000	11,539,000	11,539,000	–
	Los Angeles	164 5.1	At the intersection of Rosemead Boulevard (Route 164) with Whitmore Street in the Cities of El Monte and Rosemead; install traffic signals and highway lighting and modify channelization	–	–	–	13,650	13,650 [m]
	Los Angeles	170 R17.5	At Kittridge Street in the City of Los Angeles; tile the interior of the existing pedestrian undercrossing	–	–	15,000	10,887	–4,113 [a]
	Los Angeles	210 R6.3	Between Gladstone Avenue and 900 feet north; relocate Lopez Canyon Road	–	–	–	32,600	32,600 [p]
	Los Angeles	210 R20.9/R24.5	Hampton Road to Orange Grove Boulevard; S-lane freeway; (total estimate $16,000,000; $8,000,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	3.6	–	8,000,000	–	–8,000,000 [b]
	Los Angeles	210 R25.0/R26.0 R29.6/R31.9	Route 210 Freeway from Fair Oaks Avenue to Lake Avenue (portions) and 0.1 mile east of Rosemead Boulevard to Santa Anita Avenue; S-lane freeway except first stage grading only west of Rosemead Boulevard (total estimate $8,940,000; $5,900,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	3.3	3,040,000	3,304,300	3,304,300	–
	Los Angeles	210 R44.4/R47.6	Route 210 Freeway from Route 30 Freeway to 0.9 mile north of the San Bernardino Freeway (Route 10); 8-lane freeway including completion of Route 30 Interchange (total estimate $11,800,000; $6,000,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	3.2	5,800,000	5,800,000	5,750,000	–50,000 [a]
	Los Angeles	210, 10, 57, 71 47.5/48.5 41.0/43.3 6.3/7.7 R0.0/R1.2	Route 210 Freeway from 1.0 mile north of San Bernardino Freeway (Route 10) to San Bernardino Freeway; San Bernardino Freeway from 0.5 mile east of Via Verde to 0.3 mile west of Ganesha Boulevard; Route 57 Freeway from Temple Avenue to junction Route 210/10 Freeways; Corona Freeway from San Bernardino Freeway (Route 10) to East Spadra Overhead; construct Routes 210/10/57/71 Interchange (total estimate $20,540,000; $8,149,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	6.0	12,391,000	11,333,600	11,333,600	–
	Los Angeles	210, 30 R41.6/R44.4 R0.0/R2.4	Route 210 Freeway from Grand Avenue to Route 30; Route 30 Freeway from Route 210 Freeway to Grand Avenue near LaVerne, including Route 210/30 Freeway Interchange (portions); 8-lane freeway (total estimate $11,540,000; $7,200,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	5.3	4,340,000	3,382,000	3,382,000	–
	Los Angeles	213 5.1/5.7	Western Avenue from Pacific Coast Highway to Lomita Boulevard; 4-lane conventional highway (coop project, total estimate $460,000) (financial contribution only)	0.6	230,000	230,000	–	–230,000 [b]
	Los Angeles	214 3.5/4.6	On Carson Street (Ronte 214) between Pioneer Boulevard and Bloomfield Avenue in the City of Hawaiian Gardens; resurface, reconstruct the median, and relocate signals (state's share)	–	–	63,000	63,000	–
	Los Angeles	405 7.0	At the Bixby Overhead; improve drainage	–	–	9,390	9,390	–
	Los Angeles	405 37.4/38.6	On the San Diego Freeway between 0.4 mile north of Mulholland Drive and 0.4 mile south of Ventura Boulevard; functional planting	1.2	–	–	58,300	58,300 [v]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	Los Angeles	405 37.6/37.7	On the San Diego Freeway approximately 0.6 mile north of Mulholland Drive; improve drainage and construct embankment	–	–	–	13,700	13,700 [j]
	Los Angeles	405, 11 12.4/13.3 7.5/9.3	San Diego Freeway from 0.2 mile south of Main Street to Vermont Avenue; Harbor Freeway from 0.2 mile south of Torrance Boulevard to 0.2 mile north of 190th Street; landscape	2.0	470,000	377,600	377,600	–
	Los Angeles	405 23.5	On the San Diego Freeway (Route 405) at the La Cienega Boulevard off ramp in the City of Los Angeles; improve drainage	–	–	10,000	11,900	1,900 [g]
	Los Angeles	605 R1.9/R4.3	Route 605 Freeway from 0.2 mile north of Carson Street to 183rd Street; landscape	2.4	350,000	245,000	245,000	–
	Los Angeles	605 19.9/22.7	Route 605 (243) Freeway from 0.3 mile south of the San Bernardino Freeway (Route 10) to 0.5 mile north of Lower Azusa Road; 8-lane freeway and completion of Routes 605/10 Interchange (total estimate $6,000,000; $2,000,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	2.8	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	–
	Los Angeles	605 22.7/25.7	Route 605 Freeway from 0.5 mile north of Lower Azusa Road to Route 210 Freeway; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $12,000,000; $4,000,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	3.0	8,000,000	6,069,500	6,069,500	–
	Los Angeles	Var Var	At various locations in Los Angeles county; temporary lane closures, relocate guard rail, and replace landscaping	–	–	50,000	40,000	–10,000 [a]
	Los Angeles	Var Var	Various freeways in Los Angeles county; modify drainage structures (highway safety project)	–	–	240,000	202,800	–37,200 [a]
	Mono	395 10.1/R24.5	At various locations between Rock Creek Road near Tom's Place and 0.5 mile south of Mammoth Creek; install highway lighting	–	–	50,000	37,710	–12,290 [a]
	Mono	395 32.4	Approximately 1.6 miles south of Crestview; roadside rest	–	–	190,000	8,861	–181,139 [b]
	Mono	Var	At various locations in Mono county; install guard railing	–	–	90,000	90,000	–
	Monterey, San Luis Obispo	1, 46 1.4/60.0 69.2, 13.3, 13.7	At various locations on Routes 1 and 46 in Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties; construct culverts	–	–	8,380	6,681	–1,699 [a]
	Orange	1 0.2	Approximately 0.2 mile north of Route 5; reconstruct slopes	–	–	22,500	30,400	7,900 [a]
	Orange	1 1.8	At the intersection of Pacific Coast Highway (Route 1) with Street of the Golden Lantern in Dana Point; widen and install traffic signals and highway lighting	–	–	–	19,400	19,400 [k, m]
	Orange	1 18.2	Across the North Arm of Newport Bay in the City of Newport Beach; renovate Bridge No. 55-21	–	–	–	161,600	161,600 [l]
	Orange	1 24.3/25.9	On Pacific Coast Highway (Route 1) between Huntington Street and Golden West Street in the City of Huntington Beach; install and modify traffic signals and highway lighting at various locations (state's share)	–	–	–	71,500	71,500 [m]
	Orange	39 9.7	On Beach Boulevard (Route 39) at Chapman Avenue in the City of Stanton; construct a storm drain (state's share)	–	–	10,000	10,000	–
	Orange	39 12.6/14.2	Beach Boulevard from Lincoln Avenue to Azalea Drive; construct median, landscape, modify signals and channelize (coop project; total estimate $191,500)	1.6	150,000	150,000	–	–150,000 [b]
	Orange	55 17.0	At the Bixby Material Site near Lincoln Avenue; improve drainage	–	–	29,000	23,437	–5,563 [a]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	Orange	55 17.0	Adjacent to the Bixby Material Site in the City of Orange; remove silt from a storm drain channel	–	–	–	32,200	32,200 [j]
	Orange	55 17.0	On the Newport Freeway at the Lincoln Avenue southbound off-ramp in the City of Orange; install traffic signals and highway lighting (state's share)	–	–	–	16,100	16,100 [m]
	Orange	57 17.4/20.1	Route 57 Freeway from 0.2 mile south of Nutwood Avenue to 0.1 mile north of Imperial Highway (Route 90); 8-lane freeway (total estimate $5,748,200, co-op project, state's share $5,350,000; $4,000,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	2.7	1,350,000	480,000	480,000	–
	Orange	57 19.9/22.6	Route 57 Freeway from Imperial Highway (Route 90) to 0.3 mile south of the Los Angeles county line; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $9,550,000; $4,400,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	2.4	5,150,000	5,150,000	3,011,300	–2,138,700 [a]
	Orange, Los Angeles	57 22.3/22.6, R0.0/R4.6	Route 57 from 0.3 mile south of the Orange county line to the Pomona Freeway (Route 60); 8-lane freeway and completion of Routes 57/60 Interchange	4.9	4,000,000	4,000,000	14,416,000	10,416,000 [c]
	Orange	57 25.8/26.4	On Brea Boulevard (Route 57) between Lambert Road and 0.1 mile north of Central Avenue in the City of Brea; widen to 4 lanes and modify traffic signals (state's share)	0.6	–	82,600	82,600	–
	Orange	90 7.8/10.0	Imperial Highway—0.1 mile east of Carbon Canyon Creek to Yorba Linda Boulevard; widen to 4 lanes	2.2	–	490,000	403,190	–86,810 [a]
	Orange	90(42) 12.1/12.6	Imperial Highway from 0.2 mile north of Orangethorpe Avenue-Esperanza Road to Santa Ana River Bridge; widen, modify signals and channelize (co-op project; total estimate $140,000)	0.5	120,000	193,200	184,500	–8,700 [a]
	Orange	91, 55, 90 8.6/R13.8 17.2/17.8 12.4/13.0	Route 91 Freeway between the Santa Ana River and 0.5 mile east of Eucalyptus Drive; Route 55 Freeway between 0.6 mile south of Route 91 Freeway; Route 90 (Imperial Highway) between 0.2 mile north of Santa Ana River and Santa Ana Canyon Road; On Route 91 8-lane freeway including the interchange with Route 55; on Route 55 reconstruct and widen 6-lane freeway to 8-lanes, on Route 90 widen to 4-lane divided highway and construct bridge (total estimate $8,700,000; $3,700,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	6.4	5,000,000	4,009,000	4,009,000	–
	Orange	91 R13.5/R18.9	Riverside Freeway from 0.3 mile east of Eucalyptus Drive to Riverside county line; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $10,000,000; $7,600,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	5.4	2,400,000	3,242,300	3,242,300	–
	Orange, Riverside	91, 71 18.8/4.4 2.7/R3.5	Riverside Freeway (Route 91)—0.2 mile west of Orange county line to 0.2 mile east of Maple Street in Corona; Corona Freeway (Route 71)—Santa Ana River to Route 91; reconstruct 4-lane expressway to 8-lane freeway (total estimate $8,550,000, $4,400,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	5.4	4,150,000	3,910,000	3,899,000	–11,000 [a]
	Orange	405 9.5	On the San Diego Freeway at Bristol Street; improve drainage	–	–	–	28,300	28,300 [j]
	Orange	5513	At the Emery material site; grade and install chain link fencing	–	–	10,000	9,370	–630 [a]
	Riverside	10	In connection with a project for grading, surfacing and structures between 3.3 miles west of Garnet and Thousand Palms; settlement of litigation	–	–	–	35,000	35,000 [p]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	Riverside	10 6.7/11.4	Route 10 Freeway—Beaumont west city limit to Sunset Avenue in Banning; widen 6-lane freeway to 8-lane freeway	4.7	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,437,000	−63,000 [a]
	Riverside	10 11.1/14.6	Route 10 Freeway—0.2 mile west of Sunset Avenue in Banning to the Banning east city limit; landscape	3.5	400,000	400,000	346,700	−53,300 [a]
	Riverside	10 12.3/14.9	Between 0.5 mile east of 22nd Street Undercrossing in Banning and 0.2 mile east of Ramsey Street Undercrossing; pavement grinding	–	–	75,000	48,000	−27,000 [a]
	Riverside	74 12.7	Approximately 0.2 mile north of Grand Avenue in the City of Elsinore; improve drainage (state's share)	–	–	–	16,500	16,500 [j]
	Riverside	10 R14.7/R19.8	Route 10 Freeway—East Ramsey Street Undercrossing near Banning to 0.4 mile east of East Cabazon Overcrossing near Cabazon; widen 6-lane freeway to 8-lane freeway	5.1	–	–	2,152,500	2,152,500 [p]
	Riverside	10 R25.2/34.2	Between Route 111/10 Separation and 1.1 miles east of Indian Avenue at Garnett; revise signs and guard rail	–	–	45,650	45,650	–
	Riverside	10 25.8/34.2	On portions between 0.6 mile east of Route 111/10 Separation and 1.0 mile east of Indian Avenue Overcrossing at Garnet; plant trees	7.0	–	10,400	10,400	–
	Riverside	10 44.1/R61.3	Thousand Palms to 3.7 miles east of existing Route 86; 4- and 6-lane freeway	17.2	5,863,000	5,863,000	17,122,000	11,259,000 [e]
	Riverside	10 R61.6/149.5	At various locations between 3.5 miles east of Route 86 and 0.4 mile east of Route 78; improve drainage and construct fencing	–	–	110,000	–	−110,000 [b]
	Riverside	15 3.2/8.0	Between 0.2 mile north of Temecula River near Temecula and 0.7 mile south of Route 15/71 Separation; functional and tree planting	4.8	–	35,000	–	−35,000 [b]
	Riverside	31 2.2	On Hamner Avenue (Route 31) approximately 0.1 mile north of Second Street in the City of Norco; improve drainage (state's share)	–	–	5,600	5,600	–
	Riverside	31 5.1	Approximately 0.6 mile north of the Santa Ana River; install a culvert	–	–	14,500	11,000	−3,500 [a]
	Riverside	74 37.6/39.6	Route 74—Myers Street (west of Hemet) to Lyon Avenue in Hemet; conventional 4-lane widening	2.0	270,000	270,000	231,220	−38,780 [a]
	Riverside	74 47.0/58.9	Route 74 Freeway—Marshall Avenue, approximately 5.5 miles east of Hemet to McCall Road near Mountain Center (portions); curve improvement; includes vertical realignment; stage development	2.0	280,000	291,300	291,300	–
	Riverside	86 19.1/20.5	Calle Verde to junction of Route 111 in Coachella; widen to 4 lanes and channelize (co-operative project with City of Coachella) (total estimate $230,000) (state's share)	1.4	197,000	197,000	–	−197,000 [b]
	Riverside	95 0.1/6.6	On portions between 0.1 mile north and 6.6 miles north of Route 10 near Blythe; widen and apply a seal coat	–	–	100,000	–	−100,000 [b]
	Riverside	111 24.5/27.6	Between Avenue 56 in Thermal and Ninth Street in Coachella; resurface	3.1	–	111,430	104,338	−7,092 [a]
	Riverside	395 27.8/37.7	Escondido Freeway (Route 395)—0.5 mile north of "D" Street Overcrossing in Perris to 0.7 mile south of Route 60; left-turn channelization at 15 locations	3.0	130,000	130,000	102,900	−27,100 [a]
	Riverside, San Bernardino	395 43.3/45.3 0.0/2.7	Riverside Freeway (Route 395)—Routes 60, 91, 395 Interchange to Washington Avenue; widen 4-lane freeway to 6-lane freeway	4.7	1,400,000	1,400,000	–	−1,400,000 [b]
	San Bernardino	10 0.0/1.8	San Bernardino Freeway (Route 10)—Los Angeles county line to Benson Avenue at Montclair east city limit; landscape	1.8	140,000	140,000	–	−140,000 [b]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	San Bernardino	10 3.8/6.7	San Bernardino Freeway (Route 10)—0.3 mile east of Euclid Avenue (Route 83) to 0.6 mile east of Vineyard Avenue in Ontario; widen 6-lane freeway to 8-lane freeway	2.9	3,150,000	3,150,000	3,475,000	325,000 [f,g]
	San Beruardino	10 9.2	The Milliken Avenue Interchange in the City of Ontario; reconstruct	–	–	–	847,600	847,600 [i]
	San Bernardino	10 21.2/23.8	San Bernardino Freeway (Route 10)—0.2 mile east of Pepper Aveuue to Santa Ana River; landscape	2.6	200,000	200,000	248,200	48,200 [f,g]
	San Bernardino	10, 15, 395 23.7/25.3 0.0/2.1 2.7/4.0	San Bernardino Freeway (Route 10)—Rontes 10, 15, 395 Interchange; Sau Bernardino Freeway (Route 15)—Route 10 to Mill Street; Riverside Freeway (Route 395)—Washington Avenue to Route 10; construct interchange; auxiliary lanes on Route 15; Orauge Show Road Interchange (total estimate $18,814,000; $6,400,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	4.2	5,300,000	5,300,000	12,414,000	7,114,000 [e]
	San Bernardino	15, 40 71.3/75.1 0.0/1.1	In and near Barstow on Route 15 between 0.8 mile west of "H" Street and Riverside Drive and on Route 40 between Route 15 and 0.3 mile east of Montara Avenue (portions); laudscaping	4.9	–	411,000	358,900	–52,100 [a]
	San Bernardino	18 44.4	Approximately 4 miles west of the community of Big Bear Lake; iuprove the southeast approach to Big Bear Dam Bridge	–	–	19,000	23,600	4,600 [g]
	San Bernardino	18 92.9/94.3	Atuah Road to 1.0 mile east of Victorville; convert 2-lane conventional to 4-lane expressway	1.4	550,000	464,800	464,800	–
	San Bernardino	30 22.5/22.7	At the Mount Vernon Avenue Interchange in the City of San Bernardino; revise ramps, realign Mount Vernon Avenue	–	–	255,000	304,700	49,700 [g]
	San Bernardino	30 R23.9/R26.8	Route 30 Freeway—Waterman Avenue in Sau Bernardino to Highland Avenue; 6-lane freeway	2.9	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,153,000	–47,000 [a]
	San Bernardino	40 0.0	Between 0.1 mile north of Main Street aud Riverside Drive; construct an extension of Yucca Street (state's share)	–	–	90,000	90,000	–
	San Bernardino	40 R52.2/R61.5	Route 40 Freeway—2.0 miles east of Ludlow to 11.0 miles east of Ludlow; 4-lane freeway; grade and structures only (total estimate $3,910,000; $2,400,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	9.3	1,510,000	1,678,200	1,678,200	–
	San Bernardino	40 R100.3/R115.1	Route 40 Freeway—0.8 mile east of Essex Road to Mountain Springs Road; 4-lane freeway; grade and structures only (total estimate $8,050,000; $3,200,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	14.8	4,850,000	3,037,201	3,037,201	–
	San Bernardino	40 R114.2/R136.5	0.9 mile west of Mountain Springs Road to 2.4 miles east of existing Java Overhead; 4-lane freeway	22.3	–	5,300,000	12,389,000	7,089,000 [e]
	San Bernardino	40 164.1	At the Colorado River Bridges at Topock; install navigational lights (state's share)	–	–	10,000	9,300	–700 [a]
	San Bernardino	60 R0.1/R5.4	Route 60 Freeway—0.1 mile east of Los Angeles county line to 0.8 mile east of Enclid Avenue (Ronte 83); 6-lane freeway, grade only east of Enclid Avenue (total estimate $8,450.000, state's share $8,430,000; $2,900,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	5.3	5,530,000	3,923,000	4,193,000	270,000 [g]
	San Bernardino, Riverside	60 R4.5/R10.0 0.0/2.8	Route 60 Freeway—Euclid Avenue (Route 83) to 0.5 mile east of Etiwanda Avenue; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $11,150,000; state's share $10,400,000; $7,400,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	8.3	3,000,000	3,000,000	–	–3,000,000 [b]
	San Bernardino	62 7.4/7.9	Between 0.3 mile and 0.8 mile east of Scholl Drive, approximately 2.5 miles west of Yucca Valley; improve drainage	–	–	–	19,700	19,700 [j]
	San Bernardino	62 31.0	Route 62 near Lupine Avenue in 29 Palms; drainage structure	–	190,000	–	–	–

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	San Bernardino	66, 83 2.8/12.5	At the intersection of Foothill Boulevard (Route 66) with Euclid Avenue (Route 83) in the City of Upland; construct channelization, reconstruct drainage facilities, and modify traffic signals	–	–	75,000	87,540	12,540 [g]
	San Bernardino	83 3.3/3.6	At the south entrance to the California Youth Training Center at Chino; widen and construct channelization	–	–	17,500	15,240	–2,260 [a]
	San Bernardino	106 0.4/0.7	Between 0.4 mile and 0.7 mile north of Route 38 in the City of Redlands; install traffic signals and highway lighting and widen	–	–	–	27,700	27,700 [m]
	San Diego	5 8.4/10.0	Between 0.2 mile south of "E" Street Overcrossing in Chula Vista and 24th Street Overcrossing in National City; widen the northbound lanes	1.6	–	419,100	419,100	–
	San Diego	5, 8 19.5/20.2 0.0/1.0	Route 5, Old Town viaduct to San Diego River; Route 8, Route 5 to Presidio Overcrossing; includes 5/8/109/209 Interchange; landscape	1.7	600,000	600,000	629,000	29,000 [g]
	San Diego	5 20.3/23.9	San Diego River to 0.4 mile north of Balhoa Avenue; landscape (coop project) (total estimate $1,300,000) (state's share) (2 units)	3.6	1,100,000	1,100,000	691,300	–408,700 [a]
	San Diego	5 50.2/54.0	Buena Vista Creek Bridge No. 57-257 to 0.3 mile north of Vandergrift Boulevard; widen to 8 lanes (total estimate $11,911,000; $6,911,000 in 1970–71 fiscal year)	3.8	–	–	5,000,000	5,000,000 [p]
	San Diego	5 R58.8	Aliso Creek safety roadside rest, northbound; improve existing to complete rest area facility and construct additional rest area, southbound	–	400,000	400,000	–	–400,000 [b]
	San Diego	5, 8, 94, 395 Var	At various locations on Routes 5, 8, 94 and 395 in San Diego County; construct safety railing	–	–	23,000	17,917	–5,083 [a]
	San Diego	8 8.1/8.6	The College Avenue Interchange in the City of San Diego; revise	–	–	500,000	580,742	80,742 [g]
	San Diego	8, 67 10.0/16.0 0.0/0.5	On Route 8 between 0.6 mile west of Baltimore Drive Overcrossing and 0.2 mile east of Route 67 (portions) and on Route 67 between Route 8 and 0.5 mile north of Route 8; landscape and tree planting	3.7	545,000	545,000	344,700	–200,300 [a]
	San Diego	8 17.8/35.2	East of Main Street in El Cajon to 0.7 mile east of East Willow Road Interchange; landscape, functional and tree planting	17.4	358,000	358,000	–	–358,000 [b]
	San Diego	8 R31.8/R38.2	2.5 miles east of Alpine to 0.4 mile east of Japatul Valley Road; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $8,410,000) (coop project) (state's share $8,386,000; $5,625,000 1968–69 fiscal year) (San Diego County share $24,000)	6.4	2,761,000	2,761,000	2,761,000	–
	San Diego	15 R21.8/R23.0	Between 0.3 mile south of Carmel Valley Undercrossing and Rancho Bernardo Undercrossing near Lake Hodges; resurface the northbound lanes	1.2	–	–	36,700	36,700 [l]
	San Diego	52 0.0/3.0	Route 5 to Route 805; 4-lane freeway	3.0	3,900,000	4,012,000	4,012,000	–
	San Diego	67 R2.9/R5.9	0.2 mile east of Woodside Undercrossing to San Diego River Bridge; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $2,950,000; $1,500,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	3.0	1,450,000	2,950,000	2,521,100	–428,900 [a]
	San Diego	67 6.5/18.1	Between one mile north of the San Diego River and six miles south of Route 78; fill gutters and place dikes	–	–	100,000	100,000	–
	San Diego	67 18.5	At Woodson Mountain, about 6.0 miles west of Ramona; roadside rest	–	–	172,000	–	–172,000 [b]
	San Diego	75 14.0	At Silver Strand State Beach Overcrossing; revise an interchange and install lighting	–	–	33,800	28,980	–4,820 [a]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	San Diego	75 20.2/22.3	On the San Diego-Coronado Toll Bridge; install bridge lighting	2.1	–	416,400	227,520	–188,880 [a, b]
	San Diego	75 22.1/22.3	On the San Diego off ramps on the San Diego-Coronado Toll Bridge; construct metal railing	0.2	–	61,600	38,000	–23,600 [a]
	San Diego	76 0.8	On Mission Avenue (Route 76) at Carey Road in the City of Oceanside; construct a pedestrian overcrossing (state's share)	–	–	–	25,000	25,000 [k]
	San Diego	76 18.4/19.3	Between 1.1 miles east and 2.2 miles east of Route 15; place rock slope protection	–	–	56,000	50,000	–6,000 [a]
	San Diego	76 29.0/38.0	0.1 mile east of Pauma Reservation Road, about 5.3 miles east of Pala, to Cole Grade Road and about 0.3 mile west of South Grade Road; realign, raise grade and widen 2-lane conventional	1.5	–	200,000	252,500	52,500 [g]
	San Diego	78 0.2/1.3	Jefferson Interchange and frontage road; construct interchange and frontage road	1.1	–	750,000	–	–750,000 [b]
	San Diego	78 18.7/21.7	Between Date Street in Escondido and Old San Pasqual Road; widen and resurface	3.0	–	101,500	101,500	–
	San Diego	163 0.5/2.5	Between "A" Street and Robinson Avenue in the City of San Diego; revise an irrigation system	2.0	–	–	27,800	27,800 [j]
	San Diego	282(75) (19.7/19.9)	On Orange Avenue between Third Street and the San Diego-Coronado Ferry Landing in the City of Coronado; remove and replace median curbs, reconstruct curb inlets, and place a sand seal	0.2	–	14,000	14,000	–
	San Diego	395 7.6/8.7	At Balboa Avenue between 1.0 mile north of Route 805/395 Interchange and 0.1 mile south of Clairemont Mesa Boulevard Interchange; construct interim ramps and a frontage road	–	–	525,000	466,000	–59,000 [a]
	San Diego	805 3.5/7.3	3.5 miles north of Route 5 to 1.6 miles south of Route 54; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $5,150,000; $2,150,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	3.8	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	–
	San Diego	805, 8 17.1/18.3; 3.9/5.5	On Route 805 between 0.5 mile south of Route 8 and 0.2 mile north of Friars Road; and on Route 8 between Texas Street and 0.1 mile west of Route 103; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $27,170,000; $9,000,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	2.8	18,170,000	12,660,000	12,660,000	–
	San Diego	805, 395 18.3/21.0	0.2 mile north of Friars Road to 0.4 mile north of Route 395; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $13,500,000; $4,100,000 1968–69 fiscal year)	2.7	9,400,000	15,633,000	15,633,000	–
	San Diego	805 21.0/24.2	0.4 mile north of Route 395 to 0.6 mile north of Route 52; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $7,300,000; $3,556,000 1970–71 fiscal year)	3.2	3,744,000	3,744,000	5,144,000	1,400,000 [g]
	San Diego	805 24.2/26.6	0.6 mile north of Route 52 to 0.2 mile north of Miramar Road; 8-lane freeway	2.4	2,700,000	2,700,000	6,123,300	3,423,300 [e]
	San Luis Obispo	1 R34.7	At 0.2 mile north of Old Creek Bridge; improve drainage	–	–	24,500	20,100	–4,400 [a]
	San Luis Obispo	1 28.7/29.0 49.1	Between 0.1 mile south and 0.2 mile north of the South Morro Bay Overcrossing in the city of Morro Bay and at 0.1 mile north of Burton Drive near the town of Cambria; install underdrains	–	–	–	28,700	28,700 [j]
	San Luis Obispo	41 16.0/16.2	Atascadero Creek Bridge No. 49-24; widen to 4 lanes	0.2	160,000	160,000	148,800	–11,200 [a]
	San Luis Obispo	41 17.2	At the Southern Pacific Railroad Underpass approximately one mile northeast of Atascadero; construct a pedestrian walkway	–	–	–	10,800	10,800 [k]
	San Luis Obispo	46 R11.3/R15.4	0.2 mile east of Cypress Mountain Road to 0.3 mile west of Paso Robles Creek; 2-lane expressway	4.0	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,514,300	414,300 [e, g]
	Santa Barbara	1 19.5/20.0	On Ocean Avenue (Route 1) between Seventh Street and "A" Street in the city of Lompoc; widen and construct curbs and gutters (state's share)	0.5	–	70,000	65,130	–4,870 [a]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	Santa Barbara	1 R2.4	Approximately 2.4 miles west of Route 101 at Las Cruces; improve drainage	–	–	–	9,300	9,300 [j]
	Santa Barbara	101 1.4/8.5	Between 0.5 mile west of Route 150 and 0.4 mile west of Evans Avenue near Summerland (portions); functional and tree planting	5.6	350,000	267,200	267,200	–
	Santa Barbara	101 217 33.9/37.5 R3.0/R5.2	El Capitan Park Undercrossing to 1.0 mile west of Refugio on Route 101, and Los Carneros Road to 0.5 mile east of San Jose Creek on Route 217; 4-lane freeway	5.8	5,900,000	5,900,000	–	–5,900,000 [b]
	Santa Barbara	192 1.4/20.8	At various locations between Morada Lane in Santa Barbara and 0.3 mile west of Route 150; replace and repair culverts	–	–	21,500	24,420	2,920 [g]
	Santa Barbara	224 0.0/0.2	Between Route 101 and Carpinteria Avenue in the City of Carpinteria; widen and reconstruct Casitas Pass Road (Route 224)	0.2	–	–	15,600	15,600 [n]
	Tulare	69 12.0/12.1	Approximately 0.1 mile north of Route 201: improve drainage	–	–	7,000	8,612	1,612 [g]
	Tulare	99 21.4	South Branch Tule River Bridge No. 46-56L; widen	–	–	41,000	42,700	1,700 [g]
	Tulare	99 23.6/51.7	At various locations between 0.1 mile north of Avenue 184 Overcrossing and Dodge Avenue Overcrossing; replace existing fencing	–	–	–	19,900	19,900 [k]
	Tulare, Madera	99 27.5/40.9 10.5/13.2	Between 0.1 mile south of Paige Road Overcrossing near Tulare and 0.3 mile north of Avenue 16 Overcrossing near Madera; reconstruct at various locations	–	–	–	46,400	46,400 [l]
	Tulare, Madera	99 30.0/54.0 0.7/28.7	In Tulare County between 0.6 mile south of Prosperity Avenue and the Fresno County line and in Madera County between 0.3 mile south of Avenue 7 and 0.5 mile north of LeGrand Avenue; install breakaway bases on existing light standards (south portion) avenue from Route 23 Freeway to Moorpark Avenue	–	–	15,590	14,695	–895 [a]
	Tulare	190 46.9/56.6	Between Pierpoint Springs and Quaking Aspen Meadow; apply an asphalt concrete overlay	9.7	–	505,000	502,300	–2,700 [a]
	Tulare	198 32.4	Approximately 5.3 miles east of Lemoncove; install horizontal drains	–	–	10,000	10,000	–
	Tulare	276 19.6/22.0	Easterly boundary of Sequoia National Park to 1.1 miles west of Monarch Creek; 2-lane expressway	2.4	1,800,000	1,800,000	–	–1,800,000 [b]
	Ventura	23 R10.2/R11.5 T12.3/R12.9 12.9/13.4	Route 23 Freeway from Tierra Rejada Road to 1.3 miles north of Tierra Rejada Road; 4-lane freeway and relocate and widen Los Angeles	2.4	–	3,150,000	2,496,800	–653,200 [a]
	Ventura	33, 150 11.2; 14.5	Ventura Avenue at Baldwin Road; signals, lighting and roadwork	–	–	80,000	–	–80,000 [b]
	Ventura	33 11.3/12.0	On Maricopa Road (Route 33) between 0.1 mile south of Valle Rio Avenue and El Roblar Drive—Cuyama Road in the City of Ojai; widen (state's share)	–	–	–	78,000	78,000 [k]
	Ventura	34 5.3/10.4	East Fifth Street-Rose Avenue to Las Posas Road; signals, lighting and channelization (co-op project) (state's share) (total estimate $315,000)	–	–	180,000	–	–180,000 [b]
	Ventura	34 13.7	On Somis Road (Route 34) at Daily Drive in Camarillo; improve drainage (state's share)	–	–	11,700	14,100	2,400 [g]
	Ventura	101 32.2/R41.2	Route 101 Freeway from 1.3 miles north of Route 33 Freeway to 2.3 miles south of Santa Barbara county line; 6-lane freeway, except grading only north of 3.0 miles south of Santa Barhara county line	8.3	6,500,000	6,500,000	21,500,000	15,000,000 [c]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1969–70 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

LINE	COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED COST REVISED AS OF 10-1-69	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-70	DIFFERENCE
			SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
	Ventura	101 R36.7/R37.9	On the future Route 101 Freeway at Pitas Point and at Javon Creek; archaeological salvage	–	–	45,400	51,650	6,250 [g]
	Ventura	118 18.4	At the intersection of Los Angeles Avenue (Route 118) with Spring Street in the community of Moorpark; construct a culvert (state's share)	–	–	–	8,690	8,690 [j]
	Ventura	118 R23.7/R25.8	Route 118 Freeway from 0.1 mile west of 1st Street to 0.5 mile east of Sycamore Drive; 6-lane freeway	2.1	–	3,600,000	3,061,750	–538,250 [a]
	Various	Var South	Install inductive loop detectors at approximately 21 control count stations throughout the state	–	–	7,500	51,070	43,570 [f]
			Totals, Southern Group of Counties		$239,880,000	$290,429,239	$336,911,139	$46,481,900
			Totals, Northern Group of Counties		$191,313,000	$202,038,928	$232,118,335	$30,079,407
			Totals, Southern Group of Counties		239,880,000	290,429,239	336,911,139	46,481,900
			TOTALS, MAJOR PROJECT ALLOCATIONS		$431,193,000	$492,468,167	$569,029,474	$47,561,307

REASONS FOR REVISIONS

[a] Savings—funds in excess of project requirements.
[b] Project or portion of project deferred.
[c] Decrease due to change in scope of work.
[d] Decrease project or portion of project financed from other funds.
[e] Additional funds to cover increases in project costs or to advance construction.
[f] Additional funds required because of revision of design standards or scope of work.
[g] Additional funds required because of low budget estimate or higher construction costs.
[h] Additional project; transfer from prior budget.
[i] Additional project to improve deficient roadway or structure.
[j] Additional project to improve drainage.
[k] Additional project to improve traffic safety or traffic service.
[l] Additional project to relieve traffic congestion.
[m] Additional project to install or revise traffic regulatory or safety devices.
[n] Additional project to repair, replace or remove a deteriorated roadway or structure.
[o] Additional project to restore or reconstruct roadway at slipout.
[p] Additional project for freeway or expressway construction.
[q] Additional project for erosion control and/or restoration.
[r] Additional project to stabilize slide area or remove underground water.
[s] Additional project to place roadway in acceptable condition for relinquishment.
[t] Additional project to construct weighing facilities or loadometer stations.
[u] Additional project to acquire material site or disposal site for use on construction.
[v] Additional project for landscaping.
[w] Additional project to comply with fish and game requirements.
[x] Additional project for archaeological salvages.
[y] Additional project for commemorative markers.
[z] Additional project for roadside rests.

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 5—Expenditures for Maintenance by Routes for the Fiscal Year July 1, 1969 to June 30, 1970

(Includes Maintenance to Toll Bridges under Section 188.3 of Streets and Highways Code)

LINE	ROUTE	AMOUNT
1.	Route 5 south of San Juan Capistrano to Route 101 near El Rio; Route 101 near Las Cruces to Route 101 near Pismo Beach via the vicinity of Lompoc and Guadalupe; San Luis Obispo to Route 280 south of San Francisco along the coast via Cambria, San Simeon and Santa Cruz; Route 280 near the south boundary of the City and County of San Francisco to Route 480 in San Francisco; Route 101 near the southerly end of Marin Peninsula to Route 101 near Fernbridge via the coast route through Jenner, Westport, and Ferndale	$3,344,281
2.	Route 1 near Santa Monica to Route 101; Route 101 to Route 138 via the vicinity of Avenue 36 in Los Angeles and via Glendale and Wrightwood	807,103
3.	Route 36 near Peanut to Route 299 near Douglas City; Route 299 near Weaverville to Route 5 near Yreka; Route 5 near Yreka to Montague	533,683
4.	Route 80 near Hercules to Route 99 near Stockton via north of Concord and via Antioch; Route 99 near Stockton to Route 49 near Altaville via the vicinity of Copperopolis; Route 49 near Angels Camp to Route 89 near Mount Bullion via Murphys, Calaveras Big Trees, and Dorrington	1,201,359
5.	The international boundary near Tijuana to the Oregon state line via National City, San Diego, Los Angeles, a point on Route 99 south of Bakersfield, the westerly side of the San Joaquin Valley, and via Yreka; also passing near Santa Ana, Norwalk, Elysian Park in Los Angeles, Glendale, Woodland, and Red Bluff	4,759,853
6.	Route 395 near Bishop to the Nevada state line near Montgomery Pass	110,087
7.	Route 1 to Route 210 in Pasadena	458,749
8.	Route 5 in San Diego to Yuma via El Centro	815,425
9.	Route 17 near Santa Cruz to Route 17 near Los Gatos via Waterman Gap and Saratoga Gap and along the ridge between the San Lorenzo and Pescadero Creeks	189,816
10.	Route 1 in Santa Monica to Route 105 near Soto Street; Route 101 in Los Angeles to the Arizona state line at the Colorado River via the vicinity of Monterey Park, Pomona, Colton, Indio, and Shaver's Summit, and via Blythe	2,085,982
11.	San Pedro to Route 248 in Pasadena	846,931
12.	Route 1 near Valley Ford to Route 121 near Sonoma via Santa Rosa; Route 29 in the vicinity of Napa to Route 80 near Cordelia; Route 80 near Fairfield to Route 84 in Rio Vista; Route 84 near Rio Vista to Route 99 near Lodi; Route 99 near Lodi to Route 88 near Lockeford; Route 88 near Clements to Route 49 near San Andreas	484,486
13.	Route 61 near the Oakland International Airport to Route 61 near Emeryville via the vicinity of Lake Temescal	117,153
14.	Route 1 north of the intersection of Sunset Boulevard northwest of Santa Monica to Route 5 near Tunnel Station; Route 5 at Los Angeles near Tunnel Station to Route 58; Route 58 to Route 395 near Little Lake via the vicinity of Antelope Valley	405,347
15.	Route 10 in San Bernardino to the Nevada state line near Calada via Barstow	789,622
16.	Route 20 to Route 5 near Woodland via Rumsey and Woodland; Route 5 near Woodland to Sacramento; Route 50 near Perkins to Route 49 near Drytown	321,807
17.	Route 1 near Santa Cruz to Route 80 in Oakland; Route 80 near Alhany to Route 101 near San Rafael via the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge	2,435,009
18.	Route 10 near San Bernardino to Route 138 via San Bernardino, Waterman Canyon, Big Bear Lake, Baldwin Lake and near Victorville	747,810
19.	Route 1 near Long Beach to Route 164 near Pico Rivera	149,909
20.	Route 1 near Fort Bragg to Route 101 at Willits; Route 101 to Route 80 near Emigrant Gap via Williams and Colusa	829,798
21.	Route 680 at Benicia to Route 80 near Cordelia	44,814
22.	Route 1 near Long Beach to Route 405; Route 405 to Route 55 near Orange	298,178
23.	Route 1 near Aliso Canyon to Route 101 near Triunfo; Route 101 near Newbury Park to Route 118; Route 118 to Route 126 near Fillmore	177,486
24.	Route 17 near Castro Street in Oakland to Route 580; Route 580 in Oakland to Route 680 in Walnut Creek; Route 680 near Walnut Creek to Route 4 near Pittsburg	551,372
25.	Route 198 to Route 180 near Paicines	108,226
26.	Route 4 to Route 99 near Stockton; Route 99 near Stockton to Route 12; Route 12 to West Point via Mokelumne Hill	151,859
27.	Route 1 near Topanga Beach to Route 118 at or near Chatsworth	122,352
28.	Route 89 at Tahoe City along the northern boundary of Lake Tahoe to the Nevada state line at Crystal Bay	154,499
29.	Route 80 near Vallejo to Route 20 near Upper Lake via the vicinity of Napa, via Calistoga, via Lower Lake, passing south of Kelseyville and via Lakeport	505,168
30.	Route 210 near San Dimas via the vicinity of Highland northeasterly to Route 18	304,365
31.	Route 91 near Corona to Route 15 near Devore passing near Milliken Avenue at its junction with Route 10	55,325
32.	Route 5 near Orland to Chico; Route 99 near Chico to Route 36 near Deer Creek Meadows	265,539
33.	Route 101 near Ventura to Route 150; Route 150 to Route 5 near Oilfields via the vicinity of Cuyama Valley and Maricopa, and via Coalinga; Route 5 to Route 152 via the vicinity of Mendota; Route 152 to Route 140; Route 140 to Route 205 near Tracy	760,326
34.	Route 1 between Point Mugu and the City of Oxnard to Route 118 near Somis	41,733
35.	Route 17 to Route 92 via Skyline Boulevard; Route 280 via Skyline Boulevard to Route 280 in San Francisco	197,132
36.	Route 101 near Alton to Route 5 near Red Bluff passing near Forest Glenn and Peanut; Route 5 at Red Bluff to Route 395 via Mineral, via the vicinity of Morgan and via Susanville; Route 139 north of Susanville to Route 395 near Termo	1,288,071
37.	Route 17 near Nicasio to Route 101 near Novato; Route 101 near Novato to Route 80 near Lake Chabot via the vicinity of Sears Point and via the former Sears Point Toll Road	116,151
38.	Route 10 near Redlands to Route 18 near Baldwin Lake via Barton Flats; Route 18 near Baldwin Lake along the north side of Big Bear Lake to Route 18 near the west end of Big Bear Lake	381,380
39.	Route 1 near Huntington Beach to Route 2 passing through or near Buena Park and via San Gabriel Canyon	465,190
40.	Route 15 at Barstow to the Arizona state line near Topock, Arizona via Needles	242,390
41.	Route 1 near Morro Bay to Route 46; Route 46 to Route 99 near Fresno; Route 99 near Fresno to Route 180; Route 180 to Yosemite National Park	606,503
43.	Route 119 to Route 99 near Selma via the vicinity of Wasco	150,340
44.	Route 5 at Redding to Lassen Volcanic National Park; Lassen Volcanic National Park to Route 36 to west of Susanville	612,420
45.	Route 113 near Knights Landing to Route 20 near Sycamore; Route 20 near Colusa to Route 32 uear Hamilton City	147,881

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 5—Expenditures for Maintenance by Routes for the Fiscal Year July 1, 1969 to June 30, 1970—Continued

(Includes Maintenance to Toll Bridges under Section 188.3 of Streets and Highways Code)

LINE	ROUTE	AMOUNT
46.	Route 1 near Cambria to Route 101 near Paso Robles; Route 101 in San Luis Obispo County to Route 99 near Famoso via Cholame Pass	291,250
47.	Route 11 in San Pedro to Route 10 via the Vincent Thomas Bridge	37,976
48.	Route 138 near Gorman to Route 122 near the San Bernardino county line	65,692
49.	Route 41 near Oakhurst to Route 120 near Moccasin Creek; Route 120 near Chiuese Camp to Route 80 in Auburn via the vicinity of Sonora; via Angels Camp, San Andreas, and Jackson; via the vicinity of El Dorado, Diamond Springs and Placerville; Route 80 near Auburn to Route 20; Route 20 at Nevada City to Route 89 near Sattley via Downieville; Route 89 near Sierraville to Route 70 near Vinton, via Loyalton	1,008,172
50.	Route 80 in Sacramento to the Nevada state line near Lake Tahoe via Placerville	1,524,790
53.	Route 29 to Route 20 via Lower Lake	12,546
54.	Route 5 near Sweetwater River to Route 8 near El Cajon	21,573
55.	Newport Beach to Route 91 in Santa Ana Canyon	195,830
57.	Route 1 near Huntiugtou Beach to Route 22 near Santa Ana; Route 5 near Santa Ana to Route 60 near Industry; Route 60 near Industry to Route 210 near Route 10 and Pomona	64,404
58.	Route 101 near Santa Margarita to Route 33; Route 33 to Route 43; Route 43 to Ronte 99; Route 99 to Route 15 near Barstow via Bakersfield and Mojave	612,387
59.	Route 152 northerly to Route 99 near Merced; Route 99 near Merced to Snelling	73,162
60.	Route 10 near Soto Street in Los Angeles to Route 395 via Pomona and Riverside; Route 395 to Beaumont	632,879
61.	Route 84 near Newark to Route 17 near Albany via the vicinity of San Leandro and Oakland International Airport and via Alameda	62,867
62.	Route 10 near White Water to Utah Trail Road in the town of Twentynine Palms via Morongo Valley and via the vicinity of Yucca Valley	161,384
63.	Route 137 near Tulare to Route 198; Route 198 to Route 180 via the vicinity of Orosi and Orange Cove	103,501
65.	Route 99 near Bakersfield to Route 198 near Exeter; Route 198 near Exeter to Route 80 near Roseville; Route 80 near Roseville to Route 70	267,706
66.	Route 30 near San Dimas to San Bernardino	139,649
67.	Route 8 near El Cajon to Route 78 near Ramona	108,473
68.	Asilomar Beach State Park to Route 1; Monterey to Route 101 near Salinas	104,695
69.	Route 198 to Route 180 near the General Grant Grove section of Kings Canyon National Park	170,119
70.	Route 99 near Catlett Road to Route 395 near Hallelujah Junction via Quincy and Beckwourth Pass	783,098
71.	Route 10 near Pomona to Route 91 via Pomona; Route 91 to Route 395; Route 395 near Temecula to Route 74 east of Anza	252,518
72.	Route 5 in or near Anaheim to Downey Road near the City of Los Angeles	220,717
73.	Route 1 near Corona del Mar to Route 405	48,037
74.	Route 5 near San Juan Capistrano to Route 71; Route 71 to Route 395 near Perris; Route 395 near Perris to Route 10 near Indio	455,670
75.	Route 125 near Brown Field to Route 5 near the south end of San Diego Bay; Route 5 to the San Diego-Coronado Ferry in Coronado via Silver Strand	48,081
76.	Route 5 near Oceanside to Route 79 near Lake Henshaw	119,043
77.	Route 17 near 42nd Avenue to a connection with Route 580 near High Street in Oakland; Route 580 in Oakland to Route 242 near Concord passing near Lafayette	9,164
78.	Route 5 near Oceanside to Route 395 near Escondido; Route 395 near Escondido to Route 86 near Kane Springs passing near Ramona and Santa Ysabel and via Julian; Route 86 near Brawley to Route 10 near Blythe	319,969
79.	Route 8 near Descanso to Route 78; Route 78 to Route 71; Route 395 near Temecula to Route 74 near Hemet; Route 74 near Hemet to Route 10 near Beaumont	293,806
80.	Route 280 in San Francisco to the Nevada state line near Verdi, Nevada, passing near Division Street in San Francisco, passiug near Oakland, via Albany, via Sacramento, passing near North Sacramento, passing near Roseville, via Auburn, via Emigrant Gap, via Truckee and the Truckee River Canyon	6,187,705
82.	Route 101 near Ford Road south of San Jose to Route 280 in San Francisco	596,658
83.	Route 71 to Route 30 near Upland	90,858
84.	Route 1 to Route 35; Route 35 to Route 238; Route 238 to Route 680 near Scotts Corners via the vicinity of Sunol; Route 680 near Scotts Corners to Route 580; Route 580 to Route 4 near Brentwood; Route 4 near Antioch to Route 880 near Bryte via the vicinity of Rio Vista and via Ryer Island	714,264
85.	Route 101 near Ford Road to Route 101 near Mountain View	86,991
86.	Route 111 to Route 8 near El Centro; Route 8 near El Centro to Route 10 via the vicinity of Brawley	222,074
88.	Route 99 near Stockton to Route 49 passing south of Ione; Route 49 in Jackson to Route 89 near Picketts in Hope Valley via Pinegrove, Silver Lake and Kirkwood; Route 89 near Woodfords to the Nevada state line	371,247
89.	Route 395 near Coleville to Route 50 near Meyers via the vicinity of Markleeville; Route 50 near May's Junction to Route 80 via Tallac, Emerald Bay, McKinney's, Tahoe City, and the Truckee River; Route 80 near Truckee to Route 70 near Blairsden; Route 70 near Indian Falls to Route 36 near Deer Creek Pass; Route 36 near Morgan to Lassen Volcanic National Park; Route 44 to Route 5 near Mt. Shasta	1,514,480
90.	From Route 1 northwest of Los Angeles Airport to Route 91 in Santa Ana Canyon	117,657
91.	Route 1 near Hermosa Beach to Route 395 via Santa Ana Canyon	761,509
92.	Route 1 near Half Moon Bay to Route 280; Route 280 to Route 580 near Castro Valley and Hayward	596,081
94.	Route 5 near San Diego to Route 8 west of Jacumba via Campo	258,222
95.	Route 10 near Blythe to Route 40 near Needles; Route 40 west of Needles northerly to the Nevada state line	171,541
96.	Route 299 near Willow Creek to Route 5 near the north city limit of Yreka via the vicinity of Weitchpec	536,176
97.	Route 5 at Highway Avenue Interchange in Weed to the Oregon state line near Calor	236,159
98.	Route 8 near Coyote Wells to Route 8 near Midway Wells via Calexico	90,375
99.	Route 5 south of Bakersfield to Route 80 in Sacramento; Route 5 in Sacramento to Route 20 passing near Catlett and Tudor; Route 20 to Route 5 near Red Bluff	2,739,649
101.	The junction of Routes 105 and 110 in Los Angeles to Route 80 in San Francisco, passing near Ford Road south of San Jose; Route 80 to Route 480; a point in Marin County opposite San Francisco to the Oregon state line via Crescent City	7,239,542

Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 5—Expenditures for Maintenance by Routes for the Fiscal Year July 1, 1969 to June 30, 1970—Continued

(Includes Maintenance to Toll Bridges under Section 188.3 of Streets and Highways Code)

LINE	ROUTE	AMOUNT
1		
2	103. Route 5 to Route 395 near United States Naval Air Station, Miramar	159,093
3	104. Route 99 near Arno to Route 88 near Ione	41,209
4	106. Route 10 near Redlands to Route 30 near Highland	22,956
5	107. Route 1 near Torrance to Route 405 near Lawndale	100,749
6	108. Route 5 near Crows Landing to Route 99; Route 99 to Route 120; Route 120 near Yosemite Junction to Route 49	
7	south of Jamestown; Route 49 to Route 395 via the vicinity of Sonora and Long Barn	457,097
8	111. Calexico to Route 78 near Brawley passing east of Heber; Route 78 near Brawley to Route 86 near Indio via the	
9	north shore of Salton Sea; Route 10 near White Water passing near Palm Desert	328,565
10	112. Route 61 to Route 185 in San Leandro	15,994
11	113. Route 12 to Route 80 near Dixon; Route 80 near Davis to Route 99 passing near Woodland	197,695
12	114. Route 280 near Woodside to Route 101 at the Harbor Boulevard Interchange in Redwood City	80,714
13	115. Route 98 near Bonds Corners to Route 8 near Holtville; Route 8 near Holtville to Route 78; Route 78 east of	
14	Brawley to Route 111 at Calipatria	60,234
15	116. Route 1 near Jenner to Route 101 near Cotati; Route 101 near Petaluma to Route 121 near Schellville	207,955
16	118. Route 126 near Saticoy to Route 210 near San Fernando; Route 210 near Sunland to Route 249 north of La	
17	Canada	296,344
18	119. Route 33 at Taft to Route 99 near Greenfield	78,977
19	120. Route 5 near Mossdale to the west boundary of Yosemite National Park via the vicinity of Manteca and Oakdale,	
20	and via Big Oak Flat and Buck Meadows; the east boundary of Yosemite National Park to Route 395 near Mono	
21	Lake; Route 395 near Mono Lake to Route 6 near Benton Station	465,015
22	121. Route 37 near Sears Point to Route 29 near Napa; Route 29 near Napa State Hospital to Route 128	100,405
23	123. Oakland to Route 80 in Richmond at Cutting Boulevard	66,853
24	124. Route 88 south of Ione to Route 104; Route 104 to Route 16 near Waits Station	17,143
25	125. Route 75 near Brown Field to Route 54; Route 54 to Route 94 near La Mesa; Route 94 near La Mesa to	
26	Route 56	26,906
27	126. Route 101 near Ventura to Route 5; Route 5 to Route 14 near Solemint	382,831
28	127. Route 15 near Baker to the Nevada state line via the vicinity of Death Valley Junction	120,079
29	128. The mouth of the Navarro River to Route 101 near Cloverdale; Route 101 to Route 29 near Calistoga; Route 29	
30	near Rutherford to Route 113 near Davis via Sage Canyon	340,012
31	129. Route 1 near Watsonville to Route 101 near the San Benito River bridge, passing near Chittenden	60,564
32	130. Route 101 near San Jose to Patterson via the vicinity of Mount Hamilton	119,092
33	131. Route 101 to Tiburon	67,831
34	132. Route 580 west of Vernalis to Route 99 at Modesto; Route 99 to Route 49	189,083
35	133. Route 1 near Laguna Beach to Route 5 near Irvine	61,017
36	134. Route 101 near Riverside Drive easterly to Route 210 via the vicinity of Glendale	288,968
37	135. Route 101 near Los Almos to Harriston; Orcutt to Route 101 north of Santa Maria	60,692
38	136. Route 395 near Lone Pine to Route 190 via Keeler	47,813
39	137. Route 43 near Corcoran to Route 65 near Lindsay via Tulare	51,956
40	138. Route 5 near Gorman to Route 15 near Cajon Pass; Route 15 near Cajon Pass to Route 18 near Crestline	314,565
41	139. Route 36 near Susanville to Route 299 near Adin; Route 299 near Canby to the Oregon state line near Hatfield	300,416
42	140. Route 5 near Gustine to Route 99 near Merced; Merced to Yosemite National Park near El Portal via Mariposa	267,290
43	141. Westerly extension of Route 680 from Route 80 into Vallejo	4,064
44	142. Route 42 near Brea to Route 71 near Chino; Route 71 near Chino to Route 30 near Upland	106,239
45	144. Route 101 near Santa Barbara to Route 192 via Sycamore Canyon	12,207
46	145. Route 180 near Kerman to Route 99 near Madera; Route 99 near Madera to Route 41	70,154
47	146. Route 101 near Soledad to Pinnacles National Monument; Pinnacles National Monument to Route 25 in Bear	
48	Valley	19,078
49	147. Route 89 near Canyon Dam to Route 36 near Westwood	52,487
50	149. Route 70 near Wicks Corner to Route 99 near Chico	14,691
51	150. Route 101 near Rincon to Route 126 near Santa Paula	213,096
52	151. Shasta Dam to Route 5 near Project City	18,388
53	152. Route 1 near Watsonville to Route 101 via Hecker Pass; Route 101 to Route 65 near Sharon via Pacheco Pass	364,382
54	153. Route 49, near Coloma, to Marshall's Monument	540
55	154. Route 101 near Zaca to Route 101 near Santa Barbara via San Marcos Pass	83,230
56	155. Route 99 near Delano to Route 178 near Isabella via Glennville	136,665
57	156. Route 1 near Castroville to Route 101 near Prunedale; Route 101 near the Rocks to Route 152 via San Juan	
58	Bautista and Hollister	64,784
59	158. Route 395 near June Lake to Route 395 near Rush Creek, via the vicinity of June Lake, Silver Lake and Grant	
60	Lake	114,615
61	159. Route 134 to Route 210 near La Canada	12,595
62	160. Route 84 near Rio Vista to Route 80 near North Sacramento via Sacramento	386,157
63	161. Route 97 near Dorris to Route 139 near Hatfield	46,700
64	162. Route 5 near Willows to Route 45; Route 45 to Route 99 near Biggs; Route 99 near Richvale to Route 70 near	
65	Oroville	76,757
66	163. Lacy Street and Avenue 26 to Route 5 in Los Angeles	14,384
67	164. Route 605 near Pico Rivera to Route 210 near Pasadena	85,079
68	165. Route 5 to Route 60 via Indiana Street, Los Angeles	116
69	166. Route 1 near Guadalupe to Route 101 in Santa Maria; Route 101 near Santa Maria to Route 33 in Cuyama	
70	Valley; Route 33 near Maricopa easterly to Route 99	238,531
71	167. Route 395 north of Mono Lake to the Nevada state line in the vicinity of the Pole Line Road	18,711
72	168. Fresno to Huntington Lake; Camp Sabrina to Route 395; Big Pine to the Nevada state liue via Oasis	593,545
73	169. Route 101 near Klamath to Route 96 near Weitchpec	87,692
74	170. Los Angeles International Airport to Route 101 in Los Angeles	165,097
75	172. Route 36 at Mineral to Route 36 near Morgan	30,769
76	173. Route 138 to Route 18 via Lake Arrowhead	88,810
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Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 5—Expenditures for Maintenance by Routes for the Fiscal Year July 1, 1969 to June 30, 1970—Continued

(Includes Maintenance to Toll Bridges under Section 188.3 of Streets and Highways Code)

LINE	ROUTE	AMOUNT
2	174. Route 80 near Colfax to Route 49 near Grass Valley	48,412
3	175. Route 101 to Route 29 near Lakeport; Route 29 to Route 29 near Middletown	143,058
4	176. Route 101 in Santa Maria to Sisquoc	24,968
5	178. Bakersfield to Route 14 near Freeman via Walker Pass; Route 14 near Freeman to Route 127; Route 127 to the	
6	Nevada state line in Pahrump Valley	367,904
7	180. Route 101 near Gilroy to Route 156; Route 156 to Route 5 passing near Paicines; Route 5 to Route 99 passing	
8	near Mendota; Route 99 near Fresuo to the Geueral Grant Grove section of Kings Canyon National Park; the	
9	General Grant Grove section of Kings Canyon National Park to Kings River Canyon	360,494
10	182. Route 395 near Bridgeport to the Nevada state line via Walker River	33,816
11	183. Route 101 near Salinas to Route 1 near Castroville	28,769
12	184. Route 223 near Weed Patch to Route 178	28,360
13	185. Hayward to High Street in Oakland	127,940
14	187. Route 1 at a point near Colorado Avenue in Santa Monica to Route 10 via Pacific Avenue and Venice Boulevard	28,383
15	189. Route 18 near Strawberry Peak to Route 173 near Lake Arrowhead via Strawberry Flat	77,458
16	190. Route 99 near Tipton to Route 127 near Death Valley Junction, via the vicinity of Porterville, Camp Nelson,	
17	Olancha, Death Valley	518,324
18	191. Route 70 near Wicks Corner to Paradise	22,406
19	192. Route 154 near Santa Barhara to Route 150 near the Ventura-Santa Barbara county line via Foothill Boulevard	98,913
20	193. Route 65 near Lincoln to Route 80 near Newcastle; Route 49 near Cool to Route 49 near Placerville via George-	
21	town	119,397
22	195. Route 86 near Oasis to Route 10 near Shaver's Summit via Pierce Street, Avenue 66, and Mecca	104,017
23	197. Route 199 to Route 101 staying north of the Smith River	31,075
24	198. Route 101 near San Lucas to Route 33 at Coalinga; Route 33 near Oilfields to Route 99 via Hanford; Route 99 to	
25	the Sequoia National Park line via Visalia	484,546
26	199. Route 101 near Crescent City to the Oregon state line via the Smith River	211,697
27	200. Route 101 to Route 299 staying north of the Mad River	2,609
28	201. Route 99 near Kingshurg easterly to Route 63; Route 63 easterly to Route 69	56,372
29	202. California Correctional Institution at Tehachapi to Route 58 near Tehachapi	16,623
30	203. Mammoth Lakes to Route 395	299,619
31	204. Route 99 to Route 99 near Bakersfield via Brundage Lane, Union Avenue and Golden State Avenue	88,576
32	205. Route 580 west of Tracy to Route 5 east of Tracy	52,896
33	206. Route 30 in San Bernardino via Little Mountain to Route 15 near Verdemont	16,274
34	208. Route 1 to Route 101 near Leggett Valley	45,643
35	209. Point Loma to Route 5 in San Diego	35,707
36	210. Route 5 near Tunnel Station to Route 10 near the east boundary of Los Angeles County via the vicinity of San	
37	Fernando	326,865
38	212. East City of Los Angeles to Route 10 near El Monte	6,581
39	214. Route 19 near Lakewood to Route 5 near Anaheim	76,040
40	216. Visalia to Route 198 near Lemon Cove via Woodlake	35,741
41	217. Route 101 near Ellwood to the Goleta Campus of the University of California; the Goleta Campus of the Univer-	
42	sity of California at Santa Barhara to Route 101 northwest of the City of Santa Barhara	21,698
43	218. Route 1 near Del Rey Oaks to Route 68 via Canyon del Rey	6,977
44	219. Route 99 at Salida easterly to Route 108	12,323
45	220. Route 84 on Ryer Island to Route 160	76,559
46	222. Route 101 near Ukiah to the west line of the grounds of the Mendocino State Hospital	2,429
47	223. Route 5 to Route 99 south of Greenfield; Route 29 south of Greenfield to Route 58	24,818
48	224. Route 101 near Carpinteria to the Carpinteria Beach State Park	2,221
49	225. Route 101 near Santa Barhara to Route 101 near Montecito via the coast	23,438
50	227. Route 101 near Arroyo Grande to Route 101 near San Luis Obispo	60,816
51	229. Route 58 near Santa Margarita to Route 41 near Creston	25,157
52	231. Route 86 to Route 195 near Mecca via Avenue 66	8,160
53	232. Route 1 near El Rio to Route 118 near Saticoy	8,321
54	233. Route 152 to Route 99 at Chowchilla via Robertson Boulevard	11,950
55	236. Route 9 near Boulder Creek to Route 9 near Waterman Gap via Governor's Camp in Big Basin Redwoods State	
56	Park	55,618
57	237. Route 82 near Mountain View to Route 680 near Milpitas	66,937
58	238. Route 680 in Fremont to Route 61 near San Lorenzo via Hayward	141,862
59	240. Route 1 near Seal Beach to Route 405	331
60	242. Route 680 to Route 4 north of Concord	59,731
61	246. Surf to Route 1; Route 1 to Route 154 near Santa Ynez	69,539
62	248. Route 134 near Pasadena to Route 210 near Monrovia	100,112
63	250. Route 5 near Orange County Hospital northerly to Route 91	24,226
64	253. Route 128 near Boonville to Route 101 near Ukiah	70,758
65	254. Avenue of the Giants from Route 101 near the Sylvandale interchange to Route 101 near the Redcrest interchange	69,078
66	259. Route 15 to Route 30 in San Bernardino	9,910
67	260. Route 61 in Alameda to Route 17 in Oakland near Seventh and Harrison Streets	340,810
68	261. Route 101 near Longdale to Route 5 near Willows	114,669
69	262. Route 17 to Route 680 near Warm Springs	2,889
70	266. Route 168 near Oasis to the Nevada state line via Mono county road 101	4,215
71	267. Route 80 near Truckee to Route 28 near Kings Beach, Lake Tahoe via Northshore Boulevard	106,488
72	273. Route 5 near Anderson to Route 5 near Redding	77,355
73	275. Route 80 to 9th Street in Sacramento	132,769
74	280. Route 680 near Story Road to Route 480 in San Francisco via Daly City	573,306
75	299. Route 101 near Arcata to Route 5 at Redding via Weaverville; Route 5 at Redding to Route 395 at Alturas;	
76	Route 395 near Alturas to the Nevada state line via Cedarville	1,415,543
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Department of Public Works—Continued

Statement No. 5—Expenditures for Maintenance by Routes for the Fiscal Year July 1, 1969 to June 30, 1970—Continued

(Includes Maintenance to Toll Bridges under Section 188.3 of Streets and Highways Code)

LINE	ROUTE	AMOUNT
1		
2	395. San Diego to Route 10 near San Bernardino via Temecula and passing near Riverside; Route 15 near Cajon Pass	
3	to the Nevada state line passing near Little Lake, Independence, Bridgeport, and Coleville; Nevada state line	
4	northwest of Reno to the Oregon state line near New Pine Creek via Alturas	2,811,916
5	405. Route 5 near El Toro to Route 5 near San Fernando	1,567,644
6	480. Route 80 at the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge approach in San Francisco to the junction of Route 280,	
7	Funston approach, and the approach to the Golden Gate Bridge in the Presidio of San Francisco passing near the	
8	intersection of Lombard Street and Van Ness Avenue	209,841
9	505. Route 80 near Vacaville to Route 5 near Dunnigan	68,543
10	580. Route 5 southwest of Vernalis to Route 80 near Oakland via the vicinity of Dublin and Hayward	583,448
11	605. Route 405 to Route 10 near the San Gabriel River	363,375
12	680. Route 101 near San Jose to Route 80 in Vallejo passing near Warm Springs, Mission San Jose, Scotts Corners and	
13	Sunol, and via Walnut Creek and Benicia	783,867
14	State Parks	89,645
15	Other Locations	14,694
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17	TOTAL	$82,572,401
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

Statement No. 6—Comparison of Revised Revenue Estimates for the 1970–71 Fiscal Year With Budget Estimates Submitted to the 1970 Session of the Legislature

LINE	ESTIMATED REVENUES AND RECEIPTS	1970–71 BUDGET 1970 SESSION	REVISED ESTIMATES	DIFFERENCES
	Department of Public Works—Capital Outlay—Continued			
	STATE HIGHWAY FUND			
	State Funds:			
	Apportionment From State Revenue Collected by Other Agencies:			
	Transfer from Highway User Tax Fund	$458,600,000	$462,324,830	$3,724,830
	Revenue:			
	Supervision of Outdoor Advertising:			
	License fees	55,000	55,000	–
	Permits and penalties	151,00	151,000	–
	New applications	4,000	4,000	–
	Totals, Supervision of Outdoor Advertising	$210,000	$210,000	–
	Interest from investment	4,500,000	4,500,000	–
	Interest from condemnation deposits	1,100,000	1,100,000	–
	Highway lease area revenue	982,000	982,000	–
	Miscellaneous revenue	–	37,563,200	$37,563,200
	Totals, State Funds	$465,392,000	$506,680,030	$41,288,030
	Federal and Other Funds:			
	Federal Aid Subventions:			
	For state highways	$413,271,000	$407,547,849	–$5,723,151
	For county highways	12,703,000	11,886,089	–816,911
	For urban area traffic operations improvement	21,650,000	21,539,450	–110,550
	Totals, Federal Aid Subventions	$447,624,000	$440,973,388	–$6,650,612
	Reimbursements—work for other agencies	–	9,266,073	9,266,073
	Totals, Federal and Other Funds	$447,624000	$450,239,461	$2,615,461
	TOTALS, REVENUE AND RECEIPTS, STATE HIGHWAY FUND	$913,016,000	$956,919,491	$43,903,491

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

Statement No. 7—Total Maintenance Expenditures by Descriptive Categories

LINE	EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1				
2	MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES			
3				
4	General maintenance	$29,077,804	$29,307,168	$32,547,054
5	Major slides and storm damage repair	3,421,297	3,448,284	3,829,489
6	Drainage restoration	558,010	562,413	624,587
7	Bridge and tunnel repair and painting	1,575,081	1,587,505	1,763,002
8	Surface and base restoration	4,178,501	4,211,461	4,677,035
9	Snow removal and sanding	4,896,392	4,935,014	5,480,576
10	Sweeping and removal of debris	4,402,245	4,436,969	4,927,472
11	Guardrail and barrier upkeep and replacement	2,723,548	2,745,031	3,048,492
12	Maintenance of automatic grade crossing protection	8,372	8,438	9,371
13	Traffic stripe and pavement marking	2,849,953	2,872,433	3,189,978
14	Maintenance and replacement of signs	1,651,674	1,664,702	1,848,733
15	Maintenance of traffic signals and safety lighting devices	2,236,782	2,254,426	2,503,651
16	Maintenance of electrical facilities	1,230,466	1,240,172	1,377,272
17	Maintenance of miscellaneous structures	688,076	693,503	770,169
18	Maintenance performed by cities	1,873,496	1,888,274	2,097,021
19	Buildings and grounds maintenance and repair	1,408,099	1,419,206	1,576,098
20				
21	TOTALS, MAINTENANCE OF STATE HIGHWAYS	$62,779,796	$63,274,999	$70,270,000
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Department of Public Works—Continued

DIVISION OF BAY TOLL CROSSINGS

TOLL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION AND REVENUE FUNDS

Toll bridge construction funds consists of proceeds from sale of revenue bonds, the issuance of which is authorized by the California Toll Bridge Authority; and, as in the case of the Vincent Thomas Bridge, such other funds as are provided by statute. Such funds are expended for construction, reconstruction or improvements of toll bridges in accordance with the applicable bond resolutions and/or statutes.

Toll revenue funds consist of toll collections, rents, roadway service collections and interest on investments. Such funds are expended for operating expenses, for debt service, and for improvements not financed by construction funds.

The physical maintenance of all toll bridges is financed from the State Highway Fund pursuant to Section 188.3 of the Streets and Highways Code.

San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge

The California Toll Bridge Authority issued $100,000,000 in bonds in January 1966 to finance construction of a rapid transit tube between the City and County of San Francisco and the County of Alameda under provisions of Sections 30770–30782 of the Streets and Highways Code. Section 30778 of the Streets and Highways Code pledged revenues received since February 1, 1966 of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge and the Dumbarton Bridge to finance repayment of tube bonds. Revenues of these bridges received between January 1, 1965 and January 31, 1966 were likewise obligated for tube construction costs in accordance with Sections 30770–30782 of the Streets and Highways Code. Revenues received prior to January 1, 1965, are continuing to pay for the cost of alterations and improvements to the bridge authorized by Chapter 2316, Statutes of 1957, and the rebabilitation and improvement of the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge pursuant to Chapter 1784, Statutes of 1959. Revenues prior to January 1, 1965, were also used to pay for a planning study for a southern crossing pursuant to Chapter 2138, Statutes of 1959, and Chapter 970, Statutes of 1965, a planning study for alterations or reconstruction of the Dumbarton Bridge pursuant to Chapter 1870, Statutes of 1965, and a planning study for a Marin crossing pursuant to Chapter 1885, Statutes of 1965. A portion of the cost of planning and design of a proposed southern crossing will be financed from this same source of funds pursuant to Item 389.5, Chapter 2, of the Budget Act of 1966. (See southern crossing planning and design appropriation.)

The cost of constructing the rapid transit tube including approaches has been estimated as $180,000,000 of which the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District will repay the state the cost of approaches estimated to be about $40,000,000, plus interest.

Chapter 1341/68 (Section 30792.1 and 30792.2 of the Streets and Highways Code) appropriates up to a total of $1,750,000 from the State Highway Fund for studies and preliminary work necessary in connection with construction of a new Dumbarton Bridge. Funds so expended (with interest) shall be repaid from the first sale of reveuue bonds issued for said bridge.

In addition to toll revenues of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge received prior to January 1, 1965, is the residue of bond proceeds, in a separate fund designated as the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Construction Fund which is being used for improvements to the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge.

Carquinez Strait Bridges

The Carquinez Strait bridges comprise the two parallel Carquinez Bridges and the Benicia-Martinez Bridge, and are operated as a unit.

Construction of the additional Carquinez Bridge and improvement of the original bridge were financed by the issuance of $46,000,000 of toll revenue bonds pursuant to a resolution of the California Toll Bridge Authority dated October 4, 1955. Construction of the Benicia-Martinez Bridge was financed by the issuance of $34,000,000 of toll revenue bonds pursuant to a supplement resolution of the authority dated April 23, 1959.

Carquinez Strait Bridges Series "A" Refunding Toll Revenue Bonds in the amount of $75,000,000 authorized by California Toll Bridge Authority Resolution adopted September 25, 1963, were issued on December 1, 1963. In addition to providing funds to retire the outstanding Series "A" and "B" bonds, the refundiug issue provided $10,000,000 to construct a northerly freeway approach from Interstate Route 80 to Cordelia to the Benicia-Martinez Bridge.

Vincent Thomas Bridge (formerly named San Pedro-Terminal Island Bridge)

Chapter 74/1958 as amended by Chapter 1961/59 (Sections 30680–30684 of the Streets and Highways Code) authorized the construction of this bridge and provided for its finaucing. Toll revenue bonds amounting to $5,000,000 were sold pursuant to resolution of the California Toll Bridge Authority dated February 28, 1961, and $16,400,000 were advanced from the Highway Users Tax Fund and the State Highway Fund, as authorized by the statute. Construction is completed and the bridge was opened to traffic on November 15, 1963. On June 1, 1964, $1,400,000 of excess Construction Fund money was returned to the State Highway Fuud. The remaiuing balance in the construction fund is reserved for miscellaneous construction work. Balauce of outstanding bonds $4,601,000 was redeemed on June 30, 1970.

Vincent Thomas Bridge Construction

California Toll Bridge Authority Resolution adopted December 17, 1967, authorized the issuance of Vincent Thomas Toll Bridge revenue bonds, Series "A" bonds, in the amount of $7,400,000. Proceeds from this sale of bonds was to provide supplementary funds for the retirement of the San Pedro Terminal Island Toll Bridge Revenue Bonds issued in 1961, on their first redemption date July 1, 1970, and to provide funds for constructing additional approaches and improvements to the existiug facilities of the bridge. After providing supplementary funds for retirement of outstanding bonds there was a balance of $5,279,900 which was deposited with the State Treasurer and designated as "Vincent Thomas Bridge Construction Fund" for approaches and improvements of the bridge.

San Diego-Coronado Bridge

Chapter 1967/1955 as amended by Chapter 876/1965 authorized the construction of this bridge and provided for its financing. Toll revenue bonds amounting to $47,600,000 were sold pursuant to resolution of the California Toll Bridge Authority dated November 15, 1966.

All major construction work on the bridge has been completed with the exception of south approach ramps. The bridge was opened on August 3, 1969.

Southern Crossing Planning and Design Appropriation

Item 389.5, Chapter 2, Statutes of 1966 appropriates for Planning and Design the following:

a. $3,500,000 from the surplus of the SF-OBB Toll Revenue Fund as of January 1, 1965.

b. $3,000,000 from available surplus revenues.

c. $10,000,000 less the funds available from foregoing a and b, from the State Highway Fund under Streets and Highways Code Section 187.

Planning and design work by the Division of Bay Toll Crossings engineers is being carried out under the $10 million legislative appropriation. The planning phase is nearing completion and the design work is underway, developing contract plans, specifications, and estimates.

The toll revenue bonds to finance the construction of the bridge are estimated to go on sale sometime in 1972. The estimated total cost of the bridge excluding the San Leandro approach will be approximately $285 million.

Department of Public Works—Continued

DIVISION OF BAY TOLL CROSSINGS—Continued

LINE	FUND CONDITION	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	ESTIMATED 1971-72
	TOLL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION AND REVENUE FUNDS—Continued			
	SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE TOLL REVENUE FUND [a]			
	Accumulated Resources, July 1:			
	Cash in State Treasury	$1,239,000	$70,539	$70,630
	Other assets less liabilities	1,300,950	680,161	340,000
	Totals	$2,539,950	$750,700	$410,630
	Receipts:			
	Earnings on investments	$359,650	$28,320	$20,530
	Totals, Resources	$2,899,600	$779,020	$431,160
	Less Expenditures:			
	Bridge alterations, Chapter 2316 and 27, Statutes of 1957	$341,270	$349,890	–
	Improvements and replacements, San Mateo Bridge, Chapter 1784, Statutes of 1959	706,080	18,500	–
	Planning and design, southern crossing, Item 389.5, Chapter 2, Statutes of 1966	1,101,550	–	–
	Totals, Expenditures	$2,148,900	$368,390	–
	Accumulated Resources, June 30	$750,700	$410,630	$431,160
	SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION FUND [a]			
	Accumulated Resources, July 1:			
	Cash in State Treasury	$9,091	$4,560	$5,820
	Other assets less liabilities	37,352	20,700	20,700
	Totals	$46,443	$25,260	$26,520
	Receipts:			
	Earnings on investments	1,677	1,260	1,320
	Totals, Resources	$48,120	$26,520	$27,840
	Less Expenditures:			
	Bridge improvement	22,860	–	–
	Accumulated Resources, June 30	$25,260	$26,520	$27,840
	CARQUINEZ STRAIT BRIDGES CONSTRUCTION FUND [a]			
	Accumulated Resources, July 1:			
	Cash in State Treasury	$9,356	$5,851	$1,030
	Other assets less liabilities	74,141	82,799	40,800
	Totals	$83,497	$88,650	$41,830
	Receipts:			
	Earnings on investments	5,160	3,180	2,090
	Totals, Resources	$88,657	$91,830	$43,920
	Less Expenditures:			
	Bridge Construction, Benicia-Martinez Bridge	–	50,000	–
	Accumulated Resources, June 30	$88,657	$41,830	$43,920
	SAN PEDRO-TERMINAL ISLAND TOLL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION FUND (VINCENT THOMAS BRIDGE) [a]			
	Accumulated Resources, July 1:			
	Cash in State Treasury	$19,040	$4,443	$4,443
	Other assets less liabilities	-18,597	–	–
	Totals	$443	$4,443	$4,443
	Receipts:			
	Proceeds on sale of property	4,000	–	–
	Totals, Resources	$4,443	$4,443	$4,443
	Less Expenditures:			
	Bridge Construction	–	–	–
	Accumulated Resources, June 30	$4,443	$4,443	$4,443

[a] A nonrevenue fund. Neither the revenues nor the expenditures therefrom are included in the overall budget totals.

Department of Public Works—Continued

DIVISION OF BAY TOLL CROSSINGS—Continued

LINE	FUND CONDITION	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	ESTIMATED 1971-72
	TOLL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION AND REVENUE FUNDS—Continued			
	VINCENT THOMAS BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION FUND[a]			
	Accumulated Resources, July 1:			
	Cash in State Treasury	$8,022	$7,703	$6,240
	Other assets less liabilities	232,612	69,937	64,000
	Totals	$240,634	$77,640	$70,240
	Receipts:			
	Earnings on investments	9,256	3,600	3,500
	Totals, Resources	$249,890	$81,240	$73,740
	Less Expenditures:			
	Building construction	168,830	11,000	–
	Fund transfer (fiscal agent)	3,420	–	–
	Totals, Expenditures	$172,250	$11,000	–
	Accumulated Resources, June 30	$77,640	$70,240	$73,740
	SAN DIEGO-CORONADO BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION FUND[a]			
	Accumulated Resources, July 1:			
	Cash in State Treasury	$5,317	$28,874	$35,000
	Cash in Transit—State Treasury	37,661	–	–
	Cash with fiscal agents	1,236	–	–
	Investments at cost	7,692,660	1,399,907	2,250,433
	Other assets less liabilities	–917,877	–76,378	–
	Totals	$6,818,997	$1,352,403	$2,285,433
	Receipts:			
	Earnings on investments	$181,356	$52,140	$58,000
	Transfer of funds	–	1,500,000	900,000
	Totals, Resources	$7,000,353	$2,904,543	$3,243,433
	Less Expenditures:			
	Bridge construction	$5,646,990	$619,110	$2,251,000
	Fiscal agent fees	960	–	–
	Totals, Expenditures	$5,647,950	$619,110	$2,251,000
	Accumulated Resources, June 30	$1,352,403	$2,285,433	$992,433
	SOUTHERN CROSSING PLANNING AND DESIGN APPROPRIATION[a]			
	Accumulated Resources, July 1	–	$108,590	–
	Receipts:			
	Advances—State Highway Fund	$2,300,000	1,200,000	–
	Transfer from SFBB Surplus Revs.	–	2,002,060	$997,940
	Totals, Resources	$2,300,000	$3,310,650	$997,940
	Less Expenditures:			
	Bridge planning and design	$2,191,410	$3,310,650	$2,724,480
	Accumulated Resources, June 30	$108,590	–	($1,726,540)
	DUMBARTON BRIDGE REPLACEMENT STUDY[a]			
	Accumulated Resources, July 1	–$2,550	–$34,564	–
	Receipts:			
	Advances from State Highway Fund	37,026	679,144	$430,250
	Totals, Resources	$34,476	$644,580	$430,250
	Less Expenditures:			
	Studies and preliminary work	$69,040	$644,580	$430,250
	Accumulated Resources, June 30	–$34,564	–	–

[a] A nonrevenue fund. Neither the revenues nor the expenditures therefrom are included in the overall budget total.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	Departmental Administration						
	DIRECTOR'S OFFICE				SALARY RANGE		
	Director	1	1	1	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000
	Chief deputy director	1	1	1	2,361	28,332	28,332
	Deputy director	1	1	1	2,360	28,320	28,320
	Deputy director	1	1	1	2,347	28,164	28,164
	Special asst to the secty, Business and Transportation Agency—Toll Bridge Authority [a]	1	–	–	2,267	–	–
	Asst director	0.8	2	2	1,626–1,976	40,992	43,032
	Highways admin officer III	–	2	2	1,273–1,548	32,088	33,720
	Associate personnel analyst	1	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
	Secretary II	–	1	1	717–870	9,036	9,492
	Secretary I	2.2	2	2	651–791	18,072	18,984
	Sr legal steno	0.8	–	–	599–728	–	–
	Sr steno	–	1	1	562–683	8,196	8,196
	Totals, Authorized Positions	9.8	12	12	$179,937	$223,200	$228,240
	HIGHWAY COMMISSION						
	Secretary, California Highway Commission	1	1	1	$1,626–1,976	$23,712	$23,712
	Highways admin officer III	1.1	1	1	1,273–1,548	16,044	16,860
	Sr steno	2	2	2	562–683	16,392	16,392
	Steno II	–	1	1	492–599	7,188	7,188
	Totals, Authorized Positions	4.1	5	5	$57,925	$63,336	$64,152
	TOLL BRIDGE AUTHORITY [b]						
	Special asst to the secty, Business and Transportation Agency—California Toll Bridge Authority [a]	–	1	1	$2,267	$27,204	$27,204
	Secretary I	–	1	1	651–791	8,604	9,036
	Totals, Authorized Positions	–	2	2	–	$35,808	$36,240
	TRANSPORTATION SAFETY [c]						
	State transportation safety coordinator	1	–	–	$1,626–1,976	–	–
	Asst state transportation coordinator	1	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
	Sr research analyst	1	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
	Fiscal officer II	1	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
	Accounting officer III	1	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
	Assoc automotive equip std engr	1.9	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
	Sr steno	1	–	–	562–683	–	–
	Steno II	0.5	–	–	492–599	–	–
	Totals, Authorized Positions	8.4	–	–	$118,159	–	–
	GRAND TOTALS, AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	22.3	19	19	$356,021	$322,344	$328,632
	Division of Administrative Services						
	EXECUTIVE				SALARY RANGE		
	Chief, division of admin services	0.3	1	1	$1,882–2,288	$26,148	$27,456
	Asst director	0.8	–	–	1,626–1,976	–	–
	Supvng highway engineer	1	–	–	1,475–1,793	–	–
	Highways admin officer III	0.3	1	1	1,273–1,548	16,860	17,700
	Highways admin officer II	–	2	2	1,048–1,273	26,400	27,720
	Highways admin officer I	–	3	3	863–1,048	31,068	32,580
	Assoc DP systems analyst	–	2	2	1,048–1,273	26,400	27,720
	Asst DP systems analyst	–	3	3	863–1,048	31,220	32,549
	Training officer I	0.5	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
	Sr steno	0.5	1	1	562–683	7,812	8,196
	Totals, Authorized Positions	3.4	13	13	$67,876	$165,908	$173,921

For footnotes see the end of this agency presentation.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

Division of Administrative Services—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	FISCAL MANAGEMENT						
					SALARY RANGE		
	Comptroller	1	1	1	$1,793–2,179	$26,148	$26,148
	Deputy comptroller	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
	Asst comptroller	2	2	2	1,273–1,548	37,152	37,152
	Sr administrative analyst	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,540	18,540
	Staff administrative analyst	1.5	2	2	1,155–1,405	24,138	30,552
	Assoc administrative analyst	11.5	12	12	1,048–1,273	180,180	189,228
	Asst administrative analyst	3	3	3	863–1,048	36,012	36,552
	Highways administrative officer II	–	2	2	1,048–1,273	30,552	30,552
	Highways administrative officer I	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
	Fiscal officer I	0.5	–	–	1,155–1,405	–	–
	Accounting officer IV	0.5	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
	Accounting officer III	12	11	11	1,048–1,273	163,716	165,156
	Accounting officer II	22	22	22	863–1,048	273,072	274,272
	Accountant I	22.5	22	22	644–783	204,936	205,380
	Accounting technician	21	23	23	548–666	181,608	183,072
	Sr account clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
	Account clerk II	13	13	13	457–556	78,780	82,680
	Accountant trainee	1	1	1	710–821	8,952	9,396
	Fiscal student trainee	3	2	2	530–676	13,344	14,352
	Bookkeeping machine operator II	1	1	1	505–614	7,368	7,368
	Calculating machine operator	4	3	3	484–589	21,204	21,204
	Supvng stenographer I	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
	Sr stenographer	2	2	2	562–683	15,624	16,008
	Stenographer II	6	6	6	492–599	39,096	41,280
	Clerk-typist II	4	4	4	457–584	25,290	26,532
	Clerk I	6	5	5	395–480	26,100	27,420
	Overtime	–	1	1	–	10,100	10,200
	Totals, Authorized Positions	142.5	144	144	$1,371,630	$1,490,348	$1,521,480
	SERVICE AND SUPPLY						
	Highways adm officer IV	1	1	1	$1,405–1,708	$20,496	$20,496
	Highways adm officer III	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
	Highways adm officer II	4	4	4	1,048–1,273	61,104	61,104
	Highways adm officer I	1	3	3	863–1,048	35,376	36,528
	Purchasing specification analyst	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	15,276	16,044
	Asst purchasing specification analyst	2	2	2	950–1,155	27,720	27,720
	Business service officer I	1	1	1	863–1,048	11,976	12,576
	Librarian IV	–	1	1	905–1,100	10,860	11,400
	Storekeeper IV	2	2	2	821–998	22,836	23,376
	Storekeeper II	6	6	6	676–821	57,756	59,112
	Storekeeper I	12	13	13	584–710	109,152	110,352
	Property clerk II	1	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
	Stock clerk	11	11	11	530–644	84,288	84,648
	Delineator	1	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
	Personnel officer III	1	1	1	1,337–1,626	19,512	19,512
	Accountant I	1	1	1	644–783	9,396	9,396
	Accounting techn	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
	Account clerk II	2	2	2	457–556	13,344	13,344
	Calculating mach opr	3	3	3	484–589	21,204	21,204
	Sr steno	3	3	3	562–683	24,588	24,588
	Steno II	1	1	1	492–599	5,904	6,204
	Sr clerk-typist	2	2	2	548–666	14,904	15,252
	Clerk-typist II	7	6.5	6.5	457–584	38,676	41,402
	Clerk-typist I	1	1	1	415–505	4,980	5,220
	Supvng clerk II	1	1	1	734–893	10,716	10,716
	Sr clerk	4	4	4	548–666	31,968	31,968
	Sr file clerk	2	2	2	548–666	15,984	15,984
	Clerk II	16.5	17	17	457–556	109,548	110,688
	Clerk I	9	9	9	395–480	43,380	45,540
	Audio visual specialist	1	1	1	998–1,213	14,556	14,556
	Audio visual assistant	4	4	4	830–1,007	48,336	48,336
	Supvng photographer DPW	1	1	1	927–1,128	13,536	13,536
	Sr photographer	4	4	4	772–937	44,976	44,976
	Photographer	2	2	2	666–810	19,440	19,440
	Reproduction machine supv II	1	1	1	821–998	10,860	11,400
	Reproduction machine supv I	1	1	1	710–863	10,356	10,356
	Sr repro machine operator	4	4	4	614–746	35,376	35,808
	Reproduction machine operator II	7	7	7	556–676	55,272	56,400
	Reproduction machine operator I	21.2	23	23	505–614	159,948	163,512
	Duplicating machine operator I	5	5	5	435–530	28,584	29,124
	Varitypist	2	2	2	548–666	14,904	15,252

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	Division of Administrative Services—Continued						
	SERVICE AND SUPPLY—Continued				SALARY RANGE		
	Maintenance mechanic	1	1	1	810–893	10,716	10,716
	Electrician I	1	1	1	810–893	10,188	10,716
	Painter I	1	1	1	772–849	10,188	10,188
	Building maintenance man	2	2	2	651–717	17,208	17,208
	Highway maintenance man II	3	3	3	683–753	27,108	27,108
	Janitor	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
	Skilled laborer	3	3	3	651–717	25,404	25,812
	Material handler	6	6	6	589–651	45,360	46,488
	Laborer	4	4	4	562–619	29,712	29,712
	Heavy truck driver	3	3	3	683–753	26,676	27,108
	Automotive equipment operator I	1	1	1	651–717	8,604	8,604
	Garage attendant	1	1	1	562–619	7,428	7,428
	Overtime	–	2	2	–	17,234	17,481
	Totals, Authorized Positions	178.7	186.5	186.5	$1,448,011	$1,565,858	$1,588,583
	DEPARTMENTAL STAFF AND CLERICAL SUPPORT						
	Highways adm officer III	–	3	3	$1,273–1,548	$46,596	$48,948
	Highways adm officer II	–	2	2	1,048–1,273	27,720	29,112
	Supvng clerk I	1	1	1	635–772	7,992	8,400
	Sr stenographer	1	1	1	562–683	8,196	8,196
	Clerk-typist II	6	7.5	7.5	457–584	49,308	51,048
	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
	Totals, Authorized Positions	9	15.5	15.5	$63,925	$146,484	$152,376
	COMPUTER SYSTEMS [d]						
	Principal highway engineer	1	1	1	$1,708–2,076	$23,712	$24,912
	Supvng highway engineer	1.6	1	1	1,475–1,793	20,496	21,516
	Sr highway engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
	Assoc highway engineer	3	3	3	1,100–1,337	48,132	48,132
	Asst highway engineer	3	3	3	905–1,100	39,600	39,600
	Highway engineering tech II	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
	Highways admin officer II	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
	Highways admin officer I	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
	DP manager IV	1	1	1	1,548–1,882	22,584	22,584
	DP manager I	4.5	5	5	1,155–1,405	83,484	84,300
	Sr DP systems analyst	2	2	2	1,273–1,548	36,276	37,152
	Assoc DP systems analyst	22.8	25	25	1,048–1,273	339,456	352,560
	Asst DP systems analyst	10	10	10	863–1,048	111,672	115,944
	Applied science programmer III	1.4	3	3	1,048–1,273	39,636	41,616
	Applied science programmer II	6	7	7	863–1,048	77,436	79,488
	Applied science programmer I	2	2	2	746–863	19,704	20,712
	Supvr, EDP	6	6	6	1,048–1,273	83,424	86,064
	Programmer II	24.9	27	27	863–1,048	291,696	305,460
	Programmer I	6	7	7	746–863	63,100	66,228
	Programmer trainee	5.8	9	9	676–783	73,008	76,680
	DP technician II	5	7	7	821–998	72,024	75,660
	DP technician I	5.9	9	9	676–821	82,068	83,796
	DP assistant	5	6	6	614–676	46,800	47,904
	DP student trainee	6	8	8	480–614	49,416	51,624
	Computer operations supvr I	3	3	3	863–1,048	23,436	23,976
	Sr computer operator	4	4	4	710–863	39,504	40,416
	Computer operator	9.6	6	6	614–746	48,480	49,992
	Computer operator trainee	1	1	1	556–614	7,008	7,368
	Sr tab machine operator	2	2	2	584–710	17,040	17,040
	Tab machine operator	1	1	1	530–644	7,728	7,728
	Key data supvr III	1	1	1	734–893	10,716	10,716
	Key punch supvr I	5	5	5	548–666	39,228	39,588
	Key punch operator	38	36	36	473–576	232,800	240,360
	Mech & tech occupational trainee	2	2	2	415–457	9,960	10,440
	Stock clerk	1	1	1	530–644	7,008	7,368
	Sr stenographer	1	1	1	562–683	8,196	8,196
	Stenographer II	1	1	1	492–599	7,188	7,188
	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
	Clerk-typist II	3	3	3	457–584	18,516	19,104
	Clerk-typist I	1	1	1	415–505	5,484	5,760
	Clerk II	2	2	2	457–556	11,844	12,432
	Clerk I	1	1	1	395–480	4,740	4,980
	Overtime	–	2	2	–	20,091	20,781
	Totals, Authorized Positions	204.5	220	220	$1,968,334	$2,209,687	$2,282,361

For footnotes see the end of this agency presentation.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	Division of Administrative Services—Continued						
	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT				SALARY RANGE		
	Personnel officer III	1	1	1	$1,213–1,475	$19,512	$19,512
	Staff personnel analyst	–	0.8	1	1,155–1,405	11,550	14,556
	Assoc personnel analyst	3	4	4	1,048–1,273	58,612	59,248
	Asst personnel analyst	5	4	4	863–1,048	43,572	45,738
	Administrative trainee	–	1	1	676–783	8,112	8,520
	Personnel asst III	1	1	1	734–893	10,716	10,716
	Personnel asst II	2	2	2	635–772	18,528	18,528
	Personnel asst I	7	7	7	548–666	55,362	55,726
	Jr staff analyst	1	1	1	710–863	8,520	8,952
	Sr stenographer	1	1	1	562–683	8,196	8,196
	Stenographer II	3.2	3.2	3	492–599	17,415	18,288
	Clerk-typist II	9	9	9	457–584	51,172	52,002
	Clerk-typist I	0.2	–	–	415–505	–	–
	Sr file clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
	Clerk II	3	3	3	457–556	20,016	20,016
	Totals, Authorized Positions	37.4	39	39	$311,432	$339,275	$347,990
	MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AND BUDGET ANALYSIS						
	Sr management analyst	2	2	2	$1,273–1,548	$37,152	$37,152
	Staff management analyst	2	2	2	1,155–1,405	33,720	33,720
	Assoc budget analyst	0.3	1	1	1,048–1,273	12,576	13,200
	Assoc management analyst	5.7	5	5	1,048–1,273	68,736	71,412
	Asst management analyst	0.7	1	1	863–1,048	10,356	10,860
	Jr staff analyst	0.5	1	1	710–863	9,396	9,852
	Administrative trainee	1	–	–	676–783	–	–
	Fiscal officer I	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
	Accounting officer II	2	2	2	863–1,048	25,152	25,152
	Accountant I	2	2	2	644–783	18,348	18,792
	Government interne	0.2	–	–	2.28–2.51 hr	–	–
	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–683	8,196	8,196
	Sr clerk-typist	0.3	1	1	548–666	7,008	7,368
	Clerk-typist II	2.5	3	3	457–584	18,216	18,792
	Totals, Authorized Positions	21.2	22	22	$249,506	$265,716	$271,356
	MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING						
	Chief, mgt develmt & trng	1	1	1	$1,405–1,708	$18,576	$19,512
	Trng officer II	0.1	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
	Trng officer I	3.1	2	2	1,048–1,273	30,552	30,552
	Trng asst	2.6	2	2	863–1,048	25,152	25,152
	Jr staff analyst	0.3	1	1	710–863	8,520	8,952
	Adm trainee	0.5	2	2	676–783	16,632	17,472
	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–683	8,196	8,196
	Steno II	–	1	1	492–599	5,904	6,204
	Steno I	1.1	–	–	446–543	–	–
	Clerk-typist II	2	2	2	457–584	12,732	13,032
	Totals, Authorized Positions	11.7	13	13	$116,965	$143,124	$145,932
	GRAND TOTALS, AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	608.4	653	653	$5,597,679	$6,326,400	$6,483,999
	Legal Division						
					SALARY RANGE		
	Chief	1	1	1	$1,976–2,359	$28,308	$28,308
	Deputy chief	3	3	3	1,882–2,288	82,368	82,368
	Asst chief	6.5	7	7	1,793–2,179	183,036	183,036
	Attorney IV	17	19.5	20.5	1,708–2,076	470,896	495,358
	Attorney III	22	19.5	22.5	1,337–1,626	370,135	432,108
	Asst counsel	4	3	3	998–1,213	39,996	39,732
	Jr counsel	4	3	–	870–1,058	38,088	–
	Student legal asst	4	–	–	535–959	–	–
	Supervisor public liability claims	1	1	1	998–1,213	14,556	14,556
	Sr special investigator	6	5	5	870–1,058	62,772	63,378
	Special investigator	–	3	3	791–959	32,976	33,456
	Highways administrative officer I	2	2	2	863–1,048	25,054	25,152
	Supvng legal stenographer II	3	3	3	783–950	34,065	34,200
	Supvng legal stenographer I	4	5	5	692–842	47,899	49,257

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	Legal Division—Continued						
					SALARY RANGE		
6	Legal secretary	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
7	Sr legal stenographer	23	20.5	20.5	599–728	175,815	177,682
8	Sr stenographer	1	3	3	562–683	23,725	24,088
9	Legal stenographer	2.5	3	3	517–628	21,016	21,688
10	Stenographer II	2	1	1	492–599	6,740	7,076
11	Sr legal typist	2.5	3.5	3.5	599–728	28,948	30,012
12	Sr clerk-typist	5	6	6	548–666	46,600	47,580
13	Clerk-typist II	6	6.5	5.5	457–584	42,174	35,980
14	Clerk-typist I	1	–	–	415–505	–	–
15	Sr clerk	5.5	4	4	548–666	31,968	31,968
16	Clerk II	7	6.5	6.5	457–556	41,143	42,050
17	Telephone operator	2	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
18	Duplicating machine operator II	2	2	2	480–584	14,016	14,016
20	Totals, Net Authorized Positions	138	133	133	$1,764,526	$1,878,458	$1,929,213
	Planning and Policy						
	TRANSPORTATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING						
					SALARY RANGE		
29	Deputy director	1	1	1	$2,347	$28,164	$28,164
30	Principal engr, trans studies	–	1.5	2	1,708–2,076	41,140	45,128
31	Supvng highway engr	1	2.5	4	1,475–1,793	48,780	81,000
32	Sr highway engr	–	3	5	1,273–1,548	50,580	90,312
33	Supvng mat and research engr	0.5	1	1	1,475–1,793	20,496	21,516
34	Community planner	–	0.7	1	1,475–1,793	15,372	21,516
35	Conservation planning officer	0.5	0.5	–	1,405–1,708	9,288	–
36	Sr planner trans studies	1	1	–	1,273–1,548	16,860	–
37	Economist	–	0.8	1	1,405–1,708	13,932	19,512
38	Highways adm officer II	–	0.5	1	1,048–1,273	6,288	13,200
39	Buyer II	0.6	0.5	–	950–1,155	5,988	–
40	Sr steno	–	2	3	562–683	16,392	24,588
42	Totals, Authorized Positions	4.6	15	19	$85,209	$273,280	$344,936
	PUBLIC INFORMATION						
47	Info officer II	1	1	1	$1,213–1,475	$17,700	$17,700
48	Info officer I	3.3	3	3	998–1,213	43,668	43,668
49	Asst info officer	1	1	1	830–1,007	12,084	12,084
50	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–683	8,196	8,196
51	Sr clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
52	Clerk-typist II	2	2	2	457–584	13,344	13,344
53	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
55	Totals, Authorized Positions	10.3	10	10	$105,658	$109,656	$109,656
	INTERGOVERNMENTAL UNIT						
60	Principal highway engr	1	1	1	$1,708–2,076	$24,912	$24,912
61	Supvng highway engr	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
62	Sr steno	0.8	1	1	562–683	8,196	8,196
64	Totals, Authorized Positions	2.8	3	3	$47,274	$54,624	$54,624
67	GRAND TOTALS, AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	17.7	28	32	$238,141	$437,560	$509,216

For footnotes see the end of this agency presentation.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	Management Audit and Review						
					SALARY RANGE		
	Chief, management review section	0.5	1	1	$1,475–1,793	$18,576	$19,512
	Operatious security officer	1	1	1	1,337–1,626	19,512	19,512
	Asst operations security officer	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
	Supvng state financial examiner II	1	2	2	1,273–1,548	36,276	37,152
	Supvng state financial examiner I	2	5	5	1,155–1,405	81,036	84,300
	State financial examiner III	6	6	6	1,048–1,273	86,688	89,496
	State financial examiner II	5	5	5	863–1,048	61,104	62,280
	Assoc administrative analyst	–	1	1	1,048–1,273	13,860	14,556
	Assoc management analyst	–	1	1	1,048–1,273	13,860	14,556
	Asst management auditor	1	5	5	863–1,048	57,000	59,880
	General auditor III	2	2	2	1,048–1,273	30,552	30,552
	General auditor II	4	4	4	863–1,048	47,352	49,104
	Auditor I	3	–	–	710–821	–	–
	Fiscal student trainee	0.1	–	–	530–676	–	–
	Accounting technician	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–666	7,260	7,620
	Clerk-typist II	–	0.5	0.5	457–584	3,180	3,336
	Clerk-typist I	0.5	–	–	415–505	–	–
	Totals, Authorized Positions	29.1	36.5	36.5	$344,508	$501,108	$516,708
	Division of Highways						
	HEADQUARTERS OFFICE						
	Executive:				SALARY RANGE		
	State highway engineer	1	1	1	$2,179–2,360	$28,320	$28,320
	Deputy state highway engineer	2	2	2	1,976–2,359	56,616	56,616
	Sr highway engineer	1	0.5	–	1,273–1,548	9,288	–
	Chief, trans planning and research	1	0.5	–	1,882–2,288	13,728	–
	Principal engineer, trans studies	0.3	0.5	–	1,708–2,076	11,292	–
	Highways admin officer III	0.4	1	1	1,273–1,548	16,860	17,700
	Secretary I	2	2.5	2	651–791	23,286	18,984
	Sr stenographer	2.3	1.5	1	562–683	12,102	8,196
	Stenographer II	1	1	1	492–599	7,188	7,188
	Clerk-typist II	2	2	2	457–584	13,344	13,344
	Clerk-typist I	–	1	1	415–505	5,220	5,484
	Program Management:						
	Executive:						
	Asst state highway engineer	1	1	1	1,882–2,288	27,456	27,456
	Sr highway engineer	–	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
	Sr stenographer	1	1	1	562–683	8,196	8,196
	City and County Projects:						
	Principal highway engineer	1	1	–	1,708–2,076	24,912	–
	Supvng highway engineer	1	0.5	–	1,475–1,793	10,758	–
	Sr highway engineer	1	0.5	–	1,273–1,548	9,288	–
	Assoc highway engineer	1.5	0.5	–	1,100–1,337	7,278	–
	Highway engineer assoc	2	0.2	–	1,048–1,273	2,310	–
	Asst highway engineer	0.5	0.3	–	905–1,100	3,144	–
	Highway engineering tech I	1	–	–	746–905	–	–
	Highways admin officer II	0.5	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
	Sr stenographer	0.5	–	–	562–683	–	–
	Clerk-typist II	1.5	–	–	457–584	–	–
	Sr file clerk	0.5	–	–	548–666	–	–
	Assoc budget analyst	1	1	–	1,048–1,273	14,556	–
	Asst budget analyst	2	3	–	863–1,048	34,776	–
	Adm trainee	1	2	–	676–783	17,040	–
	Jr staff analyst	1	–	–	710–863	–	–
	Clerk-typist II	1	–	–	457–584	–	–
	Engineering Services:						
	Executive:						
	Asst state hwy engineer	1	1	1	1,882–2,288	27,456	27,456
	Sr stenographer	1	1	1	562–683	8,196	8,196
	Systems Research and Engineering Systems:						
	Principal highway engineer	0.3	–	–	1,708–2,076	–	–
	Supvng highway engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
	Staff management analyst	0.6	–	–	1,155–1,405	–	–
	Highways admin officer II	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
	Highways admin officer I	0.2	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
	Supervising clerk II	0.3	–	–	734–893	–	–
	Sr stenographer	0.6	–	–	562–683	–	–

For footnotes see the end of this agency presentation.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	Division of Highways—Continued						
	HEADQUARTERS OFFICE—Continued						
	Engineering Services—Continued						
	Equal Opportunity and Employee Relations:						
	Equal Employee Opportunity:				SALARY RANGE		
	Principal highway engineer	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
	Fair employment practice consultant	2	2	2	998–1,213	26,400	27,720
	Safety:						
	Sr highway engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
	Highway superintendent	2	2	2	1,048–1,273	29,136	29,832
	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
	Clerk-typist II	3	3	3	457–584	19,392	20,016
	Clerk-typist I	1	1	1	415–505	5,484	5,760
	Work Standards:						
	Supvng highway engr	0.4	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
	Asst highway engr	–	1	1	905–1,100	12,576	13,200
	Asst comptroller	0.4	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
	Staff mgt analyst	0.4	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
	Jr staff analyst	0.3	3	3	710–863	28,188	29,556
	Highway engrng techn I	–	2	2	746–905	19,704	20,712
	Highway adm officer III	–	1	1	1,273–1,548	16,044	16,860
	Highway adm officer II	–	2	2	1,048–1,273	27,060	28,416
	Adm trainee	0.1	1	1	676–783	8,952	9,396
	Sr steno	0.4	1	1	562–683	8,196	8,196
	Clerk-typist II	–	1	1	457–584	6,672	6,672
	Office Engineers:						
	Sr delineator	2	1	1	821–998	11,976	11,976
	Delineator	6	2	2	676–821	17,904	18,792
	Drafting aid II	1	1	1	614–746	8,520	8,952
	Drafting aid I	1	1	1	480–584	6,360	6,672
	Planning and Evaluation:						
	Executive:						
	Asst state highway engr	1	1	1	1,882–2,288	26,148	27,456
	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–683	8,196	8,196
	Evaluation and Control:						
	Supvng highway engr	0.5	1	1	1,475–1,793	20,496	21,516
	Sr highway engr	2.3	3	3	1,273–1,548	54,012	54,852
	Assoc highway engr	3	4	4	1,100–1,337	59,808	61,200
	Asst highway engr	1.2	2	2	905–1,100	25,176	25,776
	Assoc DP systems analyst	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
	Program Planning and Budget System:						
	Supvng highway engr	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
	Sr highway engr	2.8	3	1	1,273–1,548	54,012	18,576
	Assoc highway engr	0.2	1	–	1,100–1,337	13,860	–
	Right-of-Way:						
	Executive:						
	Chief, right-of-way agent	1	1	1	1,882–2,288	26,148	27,456
	Sr stenographer	1	1	1	562–683	8,196	8,196
	Project Development:						
	Executive:						
	Asst state highway engr	1	1	1	1,882–2,288	27,456	27,456
	Highways admin officer II	–	1	1	1,048–1,273	14,556	15,276
	Sr stenographer	1	1	1	562–683	8,196	8,196
	Stenographer II	–	1	1	492–599	6,516	6,852
	Operations:						
	Executive:						
	Asst state highway engineer	1	1	1	1,882–2,288	26,148	27,456
	Sr stenographer	1	1	1	562–683	8,196	8,196
	Communications:						
	Dispatcher clerk	2	1.5	1.5	548–666	11,622	11,802
	Supvng clerk I	1	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
	Clerk-typist II	0.5	–	–	457–584	–	–
	Clerk-typist I	0.5	0.5	0.5	415–505	2,610	2,742
	Totals, Net Authorized Positions	85	89.5	75	$1,147,719	$1,256,382	$1,060,920
	DISTRICT OFFICES						
	Bridge Department						
	Asst state highway engineer	1	1	1	$1,882–2,288	$27,456	$27,456
	Principal bridge engineer	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
	Supvng bridge engineer	2	2	2	1,475–1,793	43,032	43,032
	Sr bridge engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
	Assoc bridge engineer	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
	Sr delineator	1	1	1	821–998	11,976	11,976
	Highways admin officer II	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	14,556	15,276

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2							
3	**Division of Highways—Continued**						
4	**DISTRICT OFFICES—Continued**						
5							
6	**Bridge Department—Continued**						
7					SALARY RANGE		
8	Highways admin officer I	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
9	Personnel asst II	1	1	1	635–772	8,400	8,808
10	Accounting officer III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
11	Accounting officer II	3	3	3	863–1,048	37,728	37,728
12	Accountant I	3	3	3	644–783	28,188	28,188
13	Accounting technician	3	3	3	548–666	22,164	22,872
14	Account clerk II	4	5	5	457–556	32,748	35,048
15	Sr clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,260	7,620
16	Sr stenographer	2	2	2	562–683	16,392	16,392
17	Stenographer II	6	7	7	492–599	48,324	49,644
18	Sr clerk-typist	2	2	2	548–666	15,612	15,984
19	Clerk-typist II	9	10	10	457–584	64,896	65,496
20	Sr file clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,260	7,620
21	Supvng clerk I	1	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
22	Clerk II	5	5	5	457–556	33,360	33,360
23	Clerk I	2	2	2	395–480	10,968	10,968
24	Property clerk I	1	1	1	584–710	7,728	8,112
25							
26	Totals, Bridge Department	54	57	57	$504,104	$534,696	$542,228
27							
28	**District 01**						
29							
30	Prin highway engr	1	1	1	$1,708–2,076	$24,912	$24,912
31	Supvng highway engr	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
32	Asst highway engr	2	2	2	905–1,100	26,400	26,400
33	Highways adm officer II	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
34	Personnel asst II	1	1	1	635–772	8,808	9,264
35	Personnel asst I	1	1	1	548–666	7,620	7,992
36	Acctg officer III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
37	Acctg officer II	2	2	2	863–1,048	24,552	25,152
38	Accountant I	4	4	4	644–783	35,820	37,140
39	Acctg tech	2	2	2	548–666	15,612	15,984
40	Account clerk II	2	2	2	457–556	13,032	13,344
41	Supvng steno I	1	1	1	651–791	8,604	9,036
42	Sr steno	4	4	4	562–683	31,656	32,016
43	Steno II	2	2	2	492–599	13,056	13,704
44	Steno I	1	4	2	446–543	22,512	11,808
45	Clerk-typist II	3	3	3	457–584	19,392	20,352
46	Clerk II	3	5	4	457–556	31,224	26,076
47							
48	Totals, District 01	32	37	34	$304,077	$335,268	$325,248
49							
50	**District 02**						
51							
52	Principal highway engineer	1	1	1	$1,708–2,076	$24,912	$24,912
53	Sr highway engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
54	Asst highway engineer	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
55	Highway engr tech II	1	1	1	863–1,048	11,400	11,976
56	Highways adm officer II	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	13,200	13,860
57	Asst info officer	1	1	1	830–1,007	12,084	12,084
58	Personnel asst II	1	1	1	635–772	8,808	9,264
59	Personnel asst I	1	1	1	548–666	7,260	7,620
60	Accounting officer III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
61	Accounting officer II	2	2	2	863–1,048	23,976	24,552
62	Accountant I	3	3	3	644–783	27,744	28,188
63	Accounting technician	3	3	3	548–666	22,524	23,244
64	Sr account clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
65	Account clerk II	4	3	3	457–556	18,792	19,392
66	Supvng stenographer I	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
67	Sr stenographer	1	1	1	562–683	7,428	7,812
68	Stenographer II	2	2	2	492–599	14,376	14,376
69	Clerk-typist II	3	3	3	457–584	21,024	21,024
70	Sr file clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
71	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
72	Storekeeper I	1	1	1	584–710	8,520	8,520
73	Stock clerk	2	1	1	530–644	7,728	7,728
74							
75	Totals, District 02	34	32	32	$308,927	$308,976	$313,752
76							
77	**District 03**						
78							
79	Asst state highway engineer	1	1	1	$1,882–2,288	$27,456	$27,456
80	Assoc highway engineer	2	2	2	1,100–1,337	29,832	31,320
81	Highway engineering associate	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
82	Asst highway engineer	2	2	2	905–1,100	26,400	26,400
83	Highway engineering tech II	1	1	1	863–1,048	10,860	11,400
84	Asst highway superintendent	1	1	1	870–1,058	12,696	12,696
85	Highway engineering tech I	2	2	2	746–905	21,720	21,720
86	Delineator	1	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	Division of Highways—Continued						
	DISTRICT OFFICES—Continued						
	District 03—Continued						
					SALARY RANGE		
	Highway adm officer III	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	16,044	16,860
	Highway adm officer II	2	2	2	1,048–1,273	29,832	30,552
	Training officer I	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	10,860	11,400
	Information officer I	1	1	1	998–1,213	13,860	14,556
	Personnel asst II	1	1	1	635–772	8,808	9,264
	Personnel asst I	1	1	1	548–666	7,620	7,992
	Highway foreman	1	1	1	753–915	9,492	9,960
	Accounting officer III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
	Accounting officer II	2	2	2	863–1,048	23,976	24,552
	Accountant I	4	4	4	644–783	36,708	37,140
	Accountant trainee	2	2	2	710–821	18,792	19,704
	Accounting technician	7	7	7	548–666	55,944	55,944
	Sr account clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
	Account clerk II	10	10	10	457–556	61,836	63,960
	Secretary I	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
	Supvng stenographer I	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
	Stenographer II	4	4	4	492–599	28,080	28,416
	Clerk-typist II	9	9	9	457–584	59,124	59,736
	Clerk-typist I	6	6	6	415–505	31,860	33,480
	Sr clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,260	7,620
	Clerk II	4	4	4	457–556	26,688	26,688
	Business serv offc I	1	1	1	863–1,048	10,188	11,976
	Building serv supv	1	1	1	734–893	9,720	10,188
	Property clerk II	1	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
	Storekeeper I	1	1	1	584–710	8,520	8,520
	Stock clerk	1	1	1	530–644	7,728	7,728
	Totals, District 03	77	77	77	$687,382	$689,136	$704,460
	District 04						
	Metropolitan district engineer	1	1	1	$1,976–2,359	$28,308	$28,308
	Supvng highway engineer	2	2	2	1,475–1,793	43,032	43,032
	Sr highway engineer	2	2	2	1,273–1,548	37,152	37,152
	Associate highway engineer	4	4	4	1,100–1,337	64,176	64,176
	Highway engineering associate	3	3	3	1,048–1,273	45,828	45,828
	Asst highway engineer	7	7	7	905–1,100	92,400	92,400
	Highway engineering tech I	2	2	2	746–905	21,720	21,720
	Engineering student trainee	1	1	1	505–746	8,952	8,952
	Highway foreman	1	1	1	753–915	9,960	10,440
	Sr delineator	1	1	1	821–998	11,976	11,976
	Delineator	5	5	5	676–821	48,360	48,804
	Engineering aid II	1	1	1	614–746	8,952	8,952
	Highways adm officer III	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	16,860	17,700
	Highways adm officer II	2	2	2	1,048–1,273	29,136	29,832
	Highways adm officer I	5	5	5	863–1,048	60,528	61,680
	Training officer I	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
	Jr staff analyst	1	1	1	710–863	10,356	10,356
	Assoc personnel analyst	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
	Asst personnel analyst	2	2	2	863–1,048	24,552	25,152
	Asst information officer	2	2	2	830–1,007	23,016	24,168
	Personnel asst II	1	1	1	635–772	8,808	9,264
	Personnel asst I	4	4	4	548–666	29,400	30,852
	Fiscal officer I	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
	Accounting officer IV	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	15,276	16,044
	Accounting officer III	2	2	2	1,048–1,273	29,832	30,552
	Accounting officer II	4	4	4	863–1,048	47,388	49,128
	Accountant I	6	6	6	644–783	44,772	55,932
	Accountant trainee	1	1	1	710–821	9,396	9,852
	Accounting technician	10	10	10	548–666	76,980	78,804
	Sr account clerk	7	7	7	548–666	54,108	55,200
	Account clerk II	7	7	10	457–556	41,520	61,812
	Supvng stenographer I	2	2	2	651–791	18,072	18,984
	Sr stenographer	3	3	3	562–683	24,588	24,588
	Stenographer II	4	5	5	492–599	34,596	35,268
	Stenographer I	2	2	2	446–543	13,032	13,032
	Sr clerk-typist	2	2	2	548–666	14,880	15,612
	Clerk-typist II	19	19	19	457–584	127,344	130,176
	Clerk-typist I	1	1	1	415–505	5,484	5,484
	File clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
	Supvng clerk II	2	2	2	734–893	21,432	21,432
	Sr clerk	7	7	7	548–666	52,296	54,096
	Clerk II	6	6	6	457–556	36,984	38,184
	Clerk I	2	2	2	395–480	10,200	10,704
	Storekeeper I	1	1	1	584–710	8,520	8,520
	Stock clerk	1	1	1	530–644	6,672	7,008
	Totals, District 04	142	143	146	$1,278,545	$1,370,928	$1,425,240

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	Division of Highways—Continued						
	DISTRICT OFFICES—Continued						
	District 05				SALARY RANGE		
	Principal highway engineer	1	1	1	$1,708–2,076	$23,712	$24,912
	Sr highway engineer	2	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
	Asst highway engineer	3	3	3	905–1,100	38,376	38,976
	Highways adm officer III	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
	Highways adm officer II	2	2	2	1,048–1,273	29,136	29,832
	Personnel asst II	1	1	1	635–772	8,400	8,808
	Personnel asst I	1	1	1	548–666	7,620	7,992
	Accounting officer III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
	Accounting officer II	2	2	2	863–1,048	23,376	23,952
	Accountant I	3	3	3	644–783	28,188	28,188
	Accounting technician	2	2	2	548–666	15,612	15,984
	Sr account clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
	Account clerk II	6	5	5	457–556	31,224	32,136
	Sr stenographer	2	2	2	562–683	15,624	16,008
	Stenographer II	2	2	2	492–599	14,376	14,376
	Clerk-typist II	4	4	4	457–584	27,024	28,032
	Clerk-typist I	2	2	2	415–505	10,200	10,704
	Supvng clerk I	1	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
	Sr clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
	Clerk I	1	–	–	395–480	–	–
	Property clerk II	1	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
	Telephone opr-nonmultiple bd	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
	Totals, District 05	42	39	39	$375,330	$373,740	$380,772
	District 06						
	Principal highway engineer	1	1	1	$1,708–2,076	$21,516	$22,584
	Supvng highway engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
	Associate highway engineer	1.5	1.5	1.5	1,100–1,337	24,066	24,066
	Asst highway engineer	2	2	2	905–1,100	26,400	26,400
	Highway engineering tech I	1	1	1	746–905	10,860	10,860
	Highway adm officer II	1	2	2	1,048–1,273	29,136	29,832
	Jr staff analyst	1	1	1	710–863	9,396	9,852
	Administrative trainee	1	1	1	676–783	8,520	8,952
	Personnel asst II	1	1	1	635–772	8,808	9,264
	Personnel asst I	1	1	1	548–666	7,260	7,620
	Accounting officer III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
	Accounting officer II	2	2	2	863–1,048	25,152	25,152
	Accountant I	3	3	3	644–783	28,188	28,188
	Accounting technician	4	4	4	548–666	31,968	31,968
	Sr account clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
	Account clerk II	3	3	3	457–556	20,016	20,016
	Sr stenographer	2	3	3	562–683	15,624	16,008
	Stenographer II	3	3	3	492–599	21,564	21,564
	Sr file clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
	Clerk-typist II	6	6	6	457–584	41,100	41,400
	Clerk II	2	2	2	457–556	13,344	13,344
	Property clerk II	1	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
	Storekeeper I	1	1	1	584–710	8,520	8,520
	Stock clerk	2	2	2	530–644	14,736	15,096
	Dispatcher-clerk	0.5	0.5	0.5	548–666	3,996	3,996
	Telephone opr-nonmultiple hoard	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
	Totals, District 06	45	47	47	$423,511	$439,470	$443,982
	District 07						
	Metropolitan district engr	1	1	1	$1,976–2,359	$28,308	$28,308
	Principal highway engr	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	22,584	23,712
	Supvng highway engr	2	2	2	1,475–1,793	42,012	43,032
	Sr highway engr	3	3	3	1,273–1,548	55,728	55,728
	Assoc highway engr	4	4	4	1,100–1,337	64,176	64,176
	Highway engrng assoc	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
	Asst highway engr	10	10	10	905–1,100	130,200	130,776
	Highway engrng techn II	2	2	2	863–1,048	24,522	25,152
	Highway engrng techn I	5	5	5	746–905	54,300	54,300
	Sr delineator	3	3	3	821–998	35,928	35,928
	Delineator	4	4	4	676–821	39,408	39,408
	Highways adm officer IV	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	18,576	19,512
	Highways adm officer III	3	3	3	1,273–1,548	55,728	55,728
	Highways adm officer II	5	5	5	1,048–1,273	72,888	74,244
	Highways adm officer I	4	5	5	863–1,048	59,928	61,680
	Adm trainee	1	1	1	676–783	8,952	9,396
	Assoc personnel analyst	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
	Asst personnel analyst	1	1	1	863–1,048	10,860	11,400
	Trng officer I	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2							
3	**Division of Highways—Continued**						
4	**DISTRICT OFFICES—Continued**						
5							
6	**District 07—Continued**						
7					SALARY RANGE		
8	Information officer I	1	1	1	998–1,213	14,556	14,556
9	Asst information officer	3	3	3	830–1,007	34,608	35,148
10	Personnel asst III	1	1	1	734–893	10,188	10,716
11	Personnel asst II	1	1	1	635–772	8,400	8,808
12	Personnel asst I	8	8	8	548–666	50,844	59,880
13	Assoc mgt analyst	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	13,200	13,860
14	Jr staff analyst	2	2	2	710–863	18,792	19,704
15	Asst comptroller, DPW	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	16,044	16,860
16	Acctg officer III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
17	Acctg officer II	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
18	Accountant trainee	1	1	1	710–821	9,396	9,852
19	Accountant I	11	11	11	644–783	98,616	99,504
20	Accounting technician	18	18	18	548–666	133,320	138,348
21	Sr account clerk	8	8	8	548–666	61,752	62,832
22	Account clerk II	18	20	20	457–556	123,360	127,908
23	Sr stenographer	3	4	4	562–683	31,248	32,016
24	Stenographer II	5	7	7	492–599	34,260	35,268
25	Stenographer I	3	3	3	446–543	19,548	19,548
26	Sr clerk-typist	2	3	3	548–666	23,244	23,604
27	Clerk-typist II	43	43	43	457–584	285,888	293,472
28	Clerk-typist I	5	5	5	415–505	26,892	28,248
29	Sr file clerk	2	2	2	548–666	15,984	15,984
30	Supvng clerk I	2	2	2	635–772	17,208	18,072
31	Sr clerk	6	6	6	548–666	46,500	47,220
32	Clerk II	22	22	22	457–556	136,104	140,628
33	Clerk I	4	4	4	395–480	21,684	22,488
34	Librarian III	1	1	1	783–950	10,860	11,400
35	Property clerk II	1	1	1	676–821	8,952	9,396
36	Stock clerk	2	2	2	530–644	15,456	15,456
37	Dispatcher-clerk supervisor	1	1	1	605–734	8,808	8,808
38	Dispatcher-clerk	2	2	2	548–666	15,984	15,984
39							
40	Totals, District 07	233	240	240	$1,999,416	$2,109,474	$2,161,728
41							
42	**District 08**						
43							
44	Principal highway engineer	1	1	1	$1,708–2,076	$24,912	$24,912
45	Supvng highway engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
46	Assoc highway engineer	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
47	Asst highway engineer	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
48	Highway foreman	1	1	1	753–915	10,440	10,980
49	Highway engineering tech I	1	1	1	746–905	10,860	10,860
50	Highways admin officer III	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	17,700	18,576
51	Highways admin officer II	2	2	2	1,048–1,273	27,060	28,416
52	Highways admin officer I	1	2	2	863–1,048	22,800	23,952
53	Training asst	1	1	1	863–1,048	11,400	11,976
54	Editorial aid	1	1	1	589–717	8,604	8,604
55	Personnel asst II	1	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
56	Personnel asst I	3	3	3	548–666	22,152	23,244
57	Asst personnel analyst	1	1	1	863–1,048	11,976	12,576
58	Accounting officer III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	14,556	15,276
59	Accounting officer II	3	3	3	863–1,048	34,776	36,528
60	Accountant I	4	4	4	644–783	35,832	36,696
61	Accounting technician	2	3	3	548–666	22,510	23,232
62	Sr account clerk	3	4	4	548–666	30,864	31,596
63	Account clerk II	4	6	6	457–556	37,584	38,784
64	Supvng stenographer I	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
65	Sr stenographer	1	1	1	562–683	7,068	7,428
66	Stenographer II	8	10	10	492–599	68,520	70,200
67	Clerk-typist II	5	6	6	457–584	40,416	41,376
68	Supvng clerk I	1	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
69	Sr clerk	2	2	2	548–666	14,904	15,252
70	Clerk II	7	8	8	457–556	49,392	51,528
71	Clerk I	2	2	2	395–480	9,960	10,440
72	Property clerk II	1	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
73	Stock clerk	1	1	1	530–644	7,728	7,728
74	Dispatcher-clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
75							
76	Totals, District 08	64	73	73	$559,138	$638,638	$656,784
77							
78	**District 09**						
79							
80	Principal highway engineer	1	1	1	$1,708–2,076	$24,912	$24,912
81	Highway foreman	1	1	1	753–915	10,980	10,980
82	Highway admin officer II	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
83	Highway field office asst	1	1	1	605–734	8,808	8,808
84	Personnel asst I	1	1	1	548–666	7,620	7,992
85	Accounting officer II	1	1	1	863–1,048	11,400	11,976
86	Accountant I	1	1	1	644–783	8,952	9,396

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	DISTRICT OFFICES—Continued						
	District 09—Continued				SALARY RANGE		
	Accounting technician	2	2	2	548–666	15,612	15,984
	Sr account clerk	1	1	1	548–666	6,912	7,260
	Account clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,360	6,672
	Stenographer II	2	2	2	492–599	14,376	14,376
	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–584	7,008	7,008
	Clerk-typist I	1	–	–	415–505	–	–
	Sr file clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
	Sr clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
	Clerk II	1	–	–	457–556	–	–
	Property clerk II	1	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
	Totals, District 09	19	17	17	$180,970	$164,052	$166,476
	District 10						
	Principal highway engineer	1	1	1	$1,708–2,076	$24,912	$24,912
	Sr highway engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
	Assoc highway engineer	1	1	1	1,000–1,337	16,044	16,044
	Asst highway engineer	3	3	3	905–1,100	39,600	39,600
	Highway engineering technician I	1	1	1	746–905	10,860	10,860
	Highways adm officer II	2	2	2	1,048–1,273	29,832	30,552
	Highways adm officer I	3	3	3	863–1,048	36,552	37,128
	Personnel asst II	1	1	1	635–772	8,808	9,264
	Personnel asst I	1	1	1	548–666	7,260	7,620
	Accounting officer III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	14,556	15,276
	Accounting officer II	3	3	3	863–1,048	37,728	37,728
	Accountant trainee	1	1	1	710–821	9,396	9,852
	Accountant I	3	3	3	644–783	28,188	28,188
	Accounting techn	5	5	5	548–666	38,880	39,228
	Sr account clerk	3	3	2	548–666	22,896	15,252
	Accounty clerk II	5	5	4	457–556	31,836	25,764
	Sr stenographer	3	3	3	562–683	24,588	24,588
	Stenographer II	3	3	3	492–599	20,556	21,228
	Clerk-typist II	9	8	8	457–584	53,796	55,080
	Clerk-typist I	1	1	1	415–505	5,220	5,484
	Sr clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
	Clerk I	3	3	3	395–480	15,684	16,464
	Sr file clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
	Property clerk II	1	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
	Telephone operator—nonmultiple board	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
	Totals, District 10	59	58	56	$505,882	$534,948	$527,868
	District 11						
	Asst state highway engr	1	1	1	$1,882–2,288	$27,456	$27,456
	Supvng highway engr	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
	Sr highway engr	2	2	2	1,273–1,548	37,152	37,152
	Highway engrng assoc	1	2	2	1,048–1,273	30,552	30,552
	Asst highway engr	2	3	3	905–1,100	38,376	38,976
	Asst highway superintendent	1	1	1	870–1,058	12,696	12,696
	Highway engineering tech II	1	1	1	863–1,048	11,976	12,576
	Engineering aid II	1	1	–	614–746	8,952	–
	Highways admin officer II	3	3	3	1,048–1,273	41,676	42,996
	Highways admin officer I	2	3	3	863–1,048	36,012	36,552
	Personnel asst II	1	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
	Accounting officer III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
	Accounting officer II	2	3	3	863–1,048	36,012	36,552
	Accountant I	5	5	5	644–783	46,980	46,980
	Accounting technician	8	9	9	548–666	68,292	70,092
	Account clerk II	5	7	7	457–556	37,584	44,856
	Supvng stenographer I	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
	Sr stenographer	3	3	2	562–683	24,588	16,392
	Stenographer II	9	9	9	492–599	63,348	64,356
	Supvng clerk I	1	1	1	635–772	7,992	8,400
	Clerk-typist II	7	8	8	457–584	53,460	55,080
	Sr file clerk	2	2	2	548–666	15,252	15,612
	Editorial aid	1	1	1	589–717	7,428	7,812
	Clerk II	5	6	6	457–556	32,424	33,468
	Clerk I	2	4	4	395–480	21,444	22,224
	Property clerk II	1	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
	Stock clerk	1	1	1	530–644	7,728	7,728
	Garage attendant	2	2	2	562–619	14,136	14,856
	Totals, District 11	72	83	81	$600,377	$746,916	$748,764
	Totals, Net Authorized Positions	873	903	899	$7,727,659	$8,246,242	$8,397,302

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	Division of Highways—Continued						
	MAINTENANCE OF STATE HIGHWAYS						
	Net Authorized Positions [e]	3,562	3,900	4,000	$32,003,952	$34,824,538	$35,676,061
	MAINTENANCE—TRAFFIC OPERATIONS						
	Net Authorized Positions [e]	77	87	88	$693,130	$772,390	$809,847
	MAINTENANCE OF HIGHWAY PLANTING						
	Net Authorized Positions [e]	799	834	908	$6,387,185	$7,288,151	$7,804,138
	MAINTENANCE OF SAFETY ROADSIDE RESTS						
	Net Authorized Positions [e]	59	68	75	$497,351	$662,559	$729,575
	ADMINISTRATION OF OUTDOOR ADVERTISING						
					SALARY RANGE		
	Chief, highway ODA program	1	1	1	$973–1,183	$14,196	$14,196
	Sr highway ODA inspector	2	2	2	772–937	22,488	22,488
	Highway ODA inspector	6	6	6	666–810	58,320	58,320
	Highway engineering tech I	1	1	1	746–905	10,860	10,860
	Supvng clerk I	1	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
	Stenographer II	1	1	1	492–599	7,188	7,188
	Clerk-typist II	2	2	2	435–584	12,492	12,768
	Net Authorized Positions	14	14	14	$136,426	$134,808	$135,084
	Totals, Division of Highways	5,469	5,895.5	6,059	$48,593,422	$53,185,070	$54,612,927
	Division of Bay Toll Crossings						
	MAINTENANCE OF STATE-OWNED TOLL BRIDGES						
	Net Authorized Positions [e]	217.9	247.9	265.6	$2,692,170	$2,908,380	$3,075,170
	GRAND TOTALS, NET AUTHORIZED EXPENDITURES	6,502.4	7,012.9	7,198.1	$59,586,467	$65,559,320	$67,455,865

[a] This position is fully reimhursed from the Bay Toll Crossing Revenue Fund.
[b] Previously budgeted in director's office.
[c] Organizationally transferred to Business and Transportation Agency effective July 1, 1970.
[d] Computer Systems organizationally transferred from Division of Highways to Division of Administrative Services effective July 1, 1969.
[e] Positions are related directly to the level of maintenance activity and are established or abolished as workload varies. Totals shown for the 1971–72 Fiscal Year are based on the best available estimates of the maintenance workload.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Southern California Rapid Transit District *(General Fund)*	$354,000	$273,921	–

Need

The ever increasing travel demands of the population within 2,280 square miles of southern California as well as the expanding problem of air pollution requires that a forward looking system of transportation be designed.

Objectives

The objective is to plan for the development of a system of transportation which will move the citizens within the transit district at a speed as fast, and a cost as low as possible. Part of this objective is to create a system designed for the future which will eventually link with other systems in southern California.

Authority

Section 12.3 of Chapter 138, Statutes of 1964; Chapter 155, Statutes of 1966; Chapter 355, Statutes of 1969; Chapter 303, Statutes of 1970.

General Description

The expenditures for this purpose in the past and current years are from the balance of $2,785,921 appropriated by the Legislature in 1966. The availability of these funds was extended by special legislation in 1969 and 1970.

Activities of the Southern California Rapid Transit District include the maintenance of basic planning, engineering and public information staff; the activity to refine and update the districts' transportation program in light of current community planning and advances in rapid transit technology; and the participation in the regional transportation program of the Transportation Association of Southern California.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
LOCAL ASSISTANCE			
Southern California Rapid Transit District *(General Fund)*	$354,000	$273,921	–

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
LOCAL ASSISTANCE			
General Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Chapter 155, Statutes of 1966	$627,921	$273,921	–
Balance available in subsequent years	–273,921	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$354,000	$273,921	–

SPECIAL RESOURCES SERVICES AND STUDIES

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
2	I. Tahoe Regional Planning Compact	$20,000	$80,000	$50,000
3	II. Protected Waterways Program	88,503	88,412	–
4	III. Powerplant Siting Program	–	250,000	100,000
5	IV. Ventura-Los Angeles Mountain and Coastal Study Commission	–	–	100,000
8	TOTALS, SPECIAL RESOURCES SERVICES AND STUDIES	$108,503	$418,412	$250,000
9	*General Fund*	*87,768*	*136,778*	*50,000*
10	*Fish and Game Preservation Fund*	*20,735*	*25,053*	–
11	*Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund*	–	*6,581*	–
12	*Conlifornio Environmental Protection Program Fund*	–	*250,000*	*200,000*

I. TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING COMPACT

Need

Coordinated planning between California and Nevada to preserve and enhance the environment in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Authority, Objectives and General Description

Chapter 1589, Statutes of 1967, established the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact as a bistate agreement between Nevada and California. The compact has been approved by the State of Nevada and the Congress.

The act requires adoption of both interim and comprehensive regional plans by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency relative to effective environmental controls in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Chapter 988, Statutes of 1968, made certain amendments to Chapter 1589, Statutes of 1967, and appropriated funds to carry out the purposes of the compact.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	$20,000	$80,000	$50,000

II. PROTECTED WATERWAYS PROGRAM

Need

In the progress of our state's development, it is vital that those waterways possessed of extraordinary scenic, fishery, wildlife or outdoor recreation values be conserved to the maximum practicable extent consistent with the development and uses of these and other resources in satisfying most effectively California's economic and social needs. This program will recommend a course of action whereby such extraordinary waterways may be protected.

Waterways include the waters and adjacent lands of streams, channels, lakes, reservoirs, bays, estuaries, lagoons, marshes and wetlands.

Objectives

In accordance with legislative policy (Chapter 1278 of the Statutes of 1968), the objective of this program is to formulate a plan to provide for the conservation of waterways of the state possessed of extraordinary scenic, fishery, wildlife or outdoor recreation values.

Authority

The California Protected Waterways Act (Chapter 1278 of the Statutes of 1968) authorizes and requires the Resources Agency to conduct this program and to submit its findings, conclusions and recommendations to the Governor and Legislature in January of 1971.

General Description

This program is responsive to requirements set forth in the California Protected Waterways Act of 1968. The program is guided by the Resources Agency. Work is conducted by personnel from appropriate departments within the agency. The Department of Fish and Game has assigned a program manager to control the program and prepare the final publication.

Worklood Informotion

During 1970–71 the final plan will be completed. Public hearings and review must be considered and included in that plan. Formal comments of the State Water Quality Control Board and from the board of supervisors of each county involved will also be included in the plan.

SPECIAL RESOURCES SERVICES AND STUDIES—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
2	Continuing program costs	$88,503	$88,412	–
3	*General Fund*	*67,768*	*56,778*	–
4	*Fish and Game Preservation Fund*	*20,735*	*25,053*	–
5	*Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund*	–	*6,581*	–

III. POWERPLANT SITING PROGRAM

Need

Recognizing the increasing demand for powerplant facilities and the potential adverse effect that siting of new facilities might have on the environment, the Legislature made the following declarations of policy in this regard:

1. The location and operation of thermal electric powerplants shall enhance public benefits and protect against or minimize adverse effects on the public, the ecology of the land and its wildlife, and the ecology of state waters and their aquatic life, and the public's opportunity to enjoy the material, physical and aesthetic benefits of its resources shall be preserved to the greatest extent feasible.

2. The state shall encourage the use of nuclear energy, geothermal resources, and such other energy sources as are currently under development, wherever feasible, recognizing that such use has the potential of providing direct economic benefit to the public, while helping to conserve limited fossil fuel resources and promoting air cleanliness.

3. The state shall encourage planning by the state's electric utilities toward the above-stated objectives and assist the utilities in their evaluations of the effects on the environment of proposed thermal powerplant sites.

Objectives

The Resources Agency will establish a program of research on the potential of underground siting of powerplants. The Resources Agency will also develop a plan which will indicate the optimum location for all electric power generating plants expected to be constructed in the state over the next 20 years.

The main objective of this program is the facilitation of optimum siting of powerplants for maximum benefits and minimum adverse effect to the environment.

Authority

Research on the underground siting of powerplants will be accomplished through provisions of Chapters 1299, Statutes of 1970. The development of a powerplant siting plan will be accomplished through provisions of the "Powerplant Siting Coordination Act", Chapter 1533, Statutes of 1970.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs *(California Environmental Protection Program Fund)*	–	$250,000	$100,000

IV. VENTURA-LOS ANGELES MOUNTAIN AND COASTAL STUDY COMMISSION

Need, Objectives and Authority

Chapter 1556, Statutes of 1970 established the Ventura-Los Angeles Mountain and Coastal Study Commission for the protection and advancement of the interests of present and future generations in the Ventura-Los Angeles coastal zone and region. The commission is intended for the study of the entire zone and its relationship to the region, to ascertain what is needed for balanced conservation and development, to determine a set of policies and priorities based on such studies, and to propose further legislative action to provide for implementation of these policies.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs *(California Environmental Protection Program Fund)*	–	–	$100,000

SPECIAL RESOURCES SERVICES AND STUDIES—Continued

LINE	SUMMARY BY OBJECT	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	STATE OPERATIONS			
4	Special items of expense	$108,503	$418,412	$250,000
6	Totals, Expenditures	$108,503	$418,412	$250,000
7	*General Fund*	*87,768*	*136,778*	*50,000*
8	*Fish and Game Preservation Fund*	*20,735*	*25,053*	–
9	*Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund*	–	*6,581*	–
10	*California Environmental Protection Program Fund*	–	*250,000*	*200,000*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
General Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation (Tahoe Regional Planning Compact)	–	$50,000	$50,000
Budget Act appropriation (Protected Waterways Program)	$67,768	56,778	–
Chapter 988, Statutes of 1968 (Tahoe Regional Planning Compact)	50,000	30,000	–
Totals Available	$117,768	$136,778	$50,000
Available in subsequent year	–30,000	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$87,768	$136,778	$50,000
Fish and Game Preservation Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation (Protected Waterways Program)	$24,397	$25,053	–
Budget Act appropriation (Item 228.5, Budget Act of 1970)	–	20,000	–
Totals Available	$24,397	$45,053	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–3,662	–20,000	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$20,735	$25,053	–
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation (Protected Waterways Program)	$7,733	$6,581	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–7,733	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	$6,581	–
California Environmental Protection Program Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Chapter 1299, Statutes of 1970 (research on powerplant siting)	–	$200,000	–
Chapter 1533, Statutes of 1970 (preparation of a plan for powerplant siting)	–	150,000	–
Chapter 1556, Statutes of 1970 (Ventura-Los Angeles Mountain and Coastal Study Commission)	–	100,000	–
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Chapter 1533, Statutes of 1970	–	–	$100,000
Chapter 1556, Statutes of 1970	–	–	100,000
Totals Available	–	$450,000	$200,000
Balance available in subsequent year	–	–200,000	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(California Environmental Protection Program Fund)*	–	$250,000	$200,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$108,503	$418,412	$250,000
General Fund	*87,768*	*136,778*	*50,000*
Fish and Game Preservation Fund	*20,735*	*25,053*	–
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	–	*6,581*	–
California Environmental Protection Program Fund	–	*250,000*	*200,000*

REVENUES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Specialized license plates *(California Environmental Protection Program Fund)*	–	$1,280,000	$1,725,000

SPECIAL RESOURCES SERVICES AND STUDIES—Continued

LINE	FUND CONDITION	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	ESTIMATED 1971-72
1				
2	**CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROGRAM FUND**			
3				
4				
5	Accumulated surplus, July 1	–	–	$8,200
6	Revenues:			
7	Specialized license plates	–	$1,280,000	$1,725,000
8				
9	Totals, Resources	–	$1,280,000	$1,733,200
10	Expenditures:			
11	*Department of Motor Vehicles*	–	*$342,300*	*$225,600*
12	*Resources Agency*	–	*250,000*	*200,000*
13	*Air Resources Board*	–	*620,000*	*310,000*
14	*Department of Education*	–	*37,000*	*176,000*
15	*State Lands Division*	–	–	*50,000*
16	*Environmental Quality Study Council*	–	–	*86,994*
17	*Department of Aeronautics*	–	*22,500*	*17,500*
18				
19	Totals, Expenditures	–	$1,271,800	$1,066,094
20				
21	Accumulated surplus, June 30	–	$8,200	$667,106
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AIR RESOURCES BOARD

Headquarters Office at Sacramento

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72
I. Air pollution control	$2,744,534	$8,130,705	$7,199,601
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*–887,760*	*–981,910*	*–800,000*
Other	*–187*	*–612,000*	–
NET TOTALS, AIR POLLUTION CONTROL	$1,856,587	$6,536,795	$6,399,601
General Fund	*681,108*	*80,000*	–
Motor Vehicle Fund	*1,175,479*	*5,836,795*	*6,089,601*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund	–	*620,000*	*310,000*
Personnel man-years (gross) [a]	122.7	183	217
Personnel man-years (net)	81.3	127	171

I. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

Need

Air pollution is the paramount environmental problem in California. Progress is being made in the reduction of motor vehicle emissions, but the motor vehicle population continues to increase, with old, uncontrolled, and partially controlled vehicles still on the streets in great numbers. More strict standards for new cars are projected through 1975. Control of stationary sources has been undertaken in most metropolitan areas, but projections into the future show that the strict air quality standards adopted in this state will not be met without more stringent controls. Responsibility for control of nonvehicular sources is assigned to local county government, but present and pending federal legislation will require that the state program be authorized to control all sources of air pollution and be prepared to exercise that authority.

Medical evidence that current and expected levels of air pollution contribute to disease continues to accumulate. The State Department of Public Health has recommended air quality standards far below existing air quality in many parts of the state. On the advice of the county medical society, the Los Angeles school system cancels physical activity in the sports and physical education activity programs when air pollution reaches 0.35 ppm of oxidant.

Air pollution reduces visibility sometimes to less than one mile; damages crops; damages and kills forest trees and ornamental plants, and produces offensive odors. The University of California estimates agricultural damage in California in excess of $200,000,000.

Both urban and nonurban areas experience air pollution. The problem first became apparent in the cities; in the Los Angeles area in the early 1940's, and later in an increasing number of metropolitan and urban centers in all parts of the state. All the larger cities have some photochemical air pollution which at times exceeds the air quality standards set by the Air Resources Board. Severe episodes of air pollution occur in the largest metropolitan areas.

In Los Angeles County, pollutant concentrations exceed the state air quality standards more than 200 days of the year. Approximately 85 percent of the state population lives in counties where air pollution is recognized as a problem. Discharge of contaminants into the atmosphere occur from a wide variety of sources—automobiles, industrial processes, agriculture, waste disposal, aircraft and domestic activity. Climatic conditions in California permit pollution concentrations to build up in the atmosphere over cities and to be transported by the wind.

Many communities in less densely populated areas suffer from smoke, dust and odors, from agricultural and industrial operations and waste disposal. The growth in population, industry and motor vehicles is also causing increased photochemical pollution (smog) in these areas. Air pollution damage has been found on pine trees in the western slopes of the Sierras as well as in southern California. Areas as remote as Lake Tahoe express concern over the threat of increased air pollution.

The number of persons affected increases as the population increases. The exposure of these individuals to pollutants will also increase unless strict controls are applied to all the sources. California doubles in population about every 25 years, necessitating a strong air pollution control effort just to maintain emissions at their present levels. An even more vigorous effort is needed if the quality of the atmosphere is to be improved.

Objectives

To restore the atmosphere to the best possible quality in those areas presently suffering the effects of polluted air, and prevent the occurrence of air pollution in other areas through a coordinated state and local effort.

Authority

The authority for the Air Resources Board's program is contained in Sections 39000–39299 of the Health and Safety Code.

[a] Gross personnel man-years count reflects inclusion of federally reimbursed special projects.

AIR RESOURCES BOARD—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	I. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL—Continued						
	Continuing program costs	122.7	154	143	$2,744,534	$7,871,153	$6,344,049
	Workload adjustments	–	29	74	–	259,552	855,552
	Totals, Air Pollution Control	122.7	183	217	$2,744,534	$8,130,705	$7,199,601
	General Fund				*681,108*	*80,000*	–
	Motor Vehicle Fund				*1,175,479*	*5,836,795*	*6,089,601*
	California Environmental Protection Program Fund				–	*620,000*	*310,000*
	Reimbursements:						
	Federal funds				*887,760*	*981,910*	*800,000*
	Other				*187*	*612,000*	–
	Program Elements:						
	Air quality management	56.7	77	113	1,399,712	6,199,279	5,585,630
	Motor vehicle emissions control	39	82	72	905,696	1,554,600	1,122,400
	Evaluation and planning	14	8	8	247,008	140,000	147,000
	Administration	13	16	24	192,118	236,826	344,571

Air Quality Management

Need

It is necessary to know the nature and extent of the air pollution problem in order to determine the degree of control required, and assess the effectiveness of control measures.

Air pollution is caused by many sources. Motor vehicles emissions are the major source in metropolitan areas. As these emissions are controlled, the relative importance of nonvehicular sources will increase. Control of stationary sources is essential in metropolitan and rural areas of the state. Nonvehicular sources include industry, domestic and commercial heating, municipal and industrial refuse disposal, and agricultural burning, all of which must be controlled. Data on these emissions and the concentrations of contaminants in the atmosphere is a basic need in the state's control efforts.

Input	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Expenditures	1,399,712	6,199,279	5,585,630
Personnel man-years	56.7	77	113

Output	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Air monitoring stations	8	30	35
Air pollution investigations	10	15	30
Standards set or reviewed	7	11	70

Objectives

To maintain an accurate and up-to-date record of air quality in each basin. To maintain an accurate and current record of emissions in each air basin. To evaluate the effects of air pollution on plants, animals, visibility, property, and human health. To set standards for air quality for all parts of the state. To develop both at the state level, and in each basin air pollution control agency, the capability for achievement of state air quality standards.

General Description

Air Quality Surveillance

The board staff maintains and operates a 35-station air monitoring network covering the state. Nineteen stations are permanently located in metropolitan areas to determine long-term air quality trends in community-wide air pollution. Nine others are to be moved from one city to another at about two-year intervals. Seven are in trucks or trailers in order to assess air quality in many areas of the large but sparsely populated air basins of the state and to make studies of special problems.

Of the 35 stations, 20 are operated by the Air Resources Board in cooperation with local agencies. Fifteen are operated by local agencies with the state paying part of the cost of collecting the data, providing that the stations are equipped, located and operated according to state requirements.

The network measures seven parameters of air quality—oxidant, nitric oxide, nitrogen dioxide, total oxides of nitrogen, hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and particulate matter. Wind and speed direction, temperature and relative humidity are also measured at many stations. Sulfur dioxide is measured at stations where levels of this gas are near or above the air quality standards.

Additional data are obtained by local agencies at about 35 other localities monitored for one or more pollutants. These data are also utilized as part of the statewide air quality surveillance program.

The board develops and maintains an inventory of sources of air pollution in each basin utilizing data obtained from local agencies, where available, and obtains data directly in those areas without local inventory programs.

Standard Setting

Air quality standards are established on the basis of the effects caused by various concentrations of pollutants. This information is often incomplete and inconclusive. Combinations of pollutants may reinforce each other to produce new, more serious effects. The description of adequate standards requires careful scientific evaluation of all pertinent information. This information is frequently not available and requires waiting for additional research.

In order to determine the air quality standards needed in each basin, the technical staff of the Air Resources Board correlates and analyzes data on air quality, emissions, and the effects of air pollution on health, illness, irritation to the senses, aesthetic value, interference with visibility, and effects on the economy. Standards relating to health effects are based

AIR RESOURCES BOARD—Continued

I. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL—Continued

upon the recommendations of the State Department of Public Health.

The Mulford-Carrell Act calls for air quality standards for each basin according to the needs of each basin. Standards for seven contaminants (oxidant, nitrogen dioxide carbon monoxide. sulfur dioxide. particulate matter, lead. and hydrogen sulfide) have been set. primarily on health effects. These will be reevaluated annually to determine if revision is necessary.

The staff correlates and analyzes data on air quality and effects of air pollution and determines the air quality standards needed in each basin to prevent adverse air pollution effects. Staff reports are presented to the technical advisory committee for review and recommendation to the board. The board adopts standards at public hearings after considering the staff and technical advisory committee recommendations.

Air Pollution Investigations

Air monitoring stations throughout the air basins of the state are generally located in central areas of cities to measure community-wide pollution levels caused by motor vehicles and other sources. Pollutant levels must also be measured near major sources where the concentrations of pollutants may be considerably higher than at the central-city air monitoring stations or where special problems are experienced. Because localized problems are caused by many kinds of pollutants, the staff must often develop or improve sampling and analytical methods and work with industry and local agencies to study the processes, materials being processed and the kinds and amounts of pollutants being emitted. When concentrations of pollutants exceed air quality standards or are in violation of local rules and regulations, the information is used as evidence at local control board hearings, or at hearings of the Air Resources Board.

A staff of 15 engineers, technical and clerical support conduct the field investigations.

Enforcement and Implementation

Under Section 39054 of the Health and Safety Code, the Air Resources Board may take action to control stationary sources of emissions if local agencies fail to solve a problem or to achieve the air quality standards. The board must also prepare, for the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, implementation plans to meet the air quality standards in federal air quality control regions. It must also review and approve the implementation plans of each basin and county under state law.

Each basin must submit a plan for coordinated air pollution control by January 1, 1972. The board will review these plans, and, if it finds them inadequate, submit its own plan. At the same time each county or regional air pollution control district must submit a plan to implement air pollution within its jurisdiction. The board will review these plans and, if it finds them inadequate, submit its own plan.

Research

The staff will administer the $9,000,000, three-year research program established under SB 848. Research proposals are received and reviewed prior to submission to the screening committee. After projects are accepted, the necessary agreements between the board and the researcher are prepared and executed. The research staff receives and evaluates progress reports on research and maintains liaison between the researchers and the board.

Motor Vehicle Emissions Control

Need

Motor vehicle emissions are the major source of hydrocarbons, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide and lead in all metropolitan areas of California. The hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide react under the influence of sunlight to produce photochemical smog. An effective program for the control of these emissions is essential to the realization of the state's air quality standards program.

Objectives

To define the role of motor vehicle emissions in the air pollution problem; to establish motor vehicle emission standards needed to solve the problem; to test and approve emission control systems; to determine the effectiveness of the control systems on cars in private use; to evaluate and encourage the development of control systems for new and used vehicles; and to determine the measures necessary to attain acceptable air quality in the state.

General Description

Much of the Air Resources Board program has been centered upon the development of emission standards calculated to be necessary for acceptable air quality and a program for the approval of control systems capable of meeting these standards. Programs for the installation of approved devices are enforced by the Department of Motor Vehicles and the California Highway Patrol.

AIR RESOURCES BOARD—Continued

I. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL—Continued

The Air Resources Board establishes emission standards, criteria, test procedures and tests, while evaluating and approving motor vehicle emissions control systems for new and used vehicles. Systems are approved for hydrocarbon crankcase emissions, evaporative losses of hydrocarbons from fuel systems, exhaust emissions of hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides. A secondary program involves the certification of control systems for forklift and industrial trucks.

Mobile unit test facilities are used to acquire surveillance data from random samples of motor vehicles in actual use. Several thousand tests are made annually to establish the level of performance of control systems and to provide feedback information on the validity of preproduction testing procedures.

Engineering and test data submitted by vehicle and device manufacturers are analyzed and evaluated by the staff to determine compliance with board regulations. The staff also maintains an inventory of sources of pollution and makes projections of future emissions levels, as a prerequisite to the establishment of emissions standards.

The board has adopted procedures for testing exhaust emissions at assembly plants. Twenty-five percent of the cars will be tested under these procedures in 1972. All 1973 models will be required to be tested under these procedures.

Liaison is maintained with the enforcement agencies in the Department of Motor Vehicles and the California Highway Patrol. Technical specialists investigate real and fancied complaints about control devices.

Special projects are conducted by the laboratory to demonstrate the technological feasibility of particular control systems as a prerequisite to establishment of compliance dates for future standards. Special projects are also being conducted to determine methods of smoke reduction on diesel engines, oxides of nitrogen control, feasibility of "low-emission systems" and rapid procedures for possible assembly line and inspection testing.

Development of emissions control devices by private companies is sometimes delayed because of the cost of obtaining adequate quantities of data from a fleet of test cars. The board screens such devices and assists in the development of those with promise by equipping and testing state-owned vehicles. To implement assembly line test requirements, a mobile laboratory conducts emissions tests on a random basis at automobile assembly plants.

Legislation in 1970 authorized the Air Resources Board to adopt standards for volatility and unsaturated hydrocarbons in gasoline and to set emissions standards for motor vehicles on the highways. These standards will be adopted in 1971.

Extensive changes are contemplated in test procedures used to approve exhaust control systems on new vehicles in order to make the California motor vehicle emission control program compatible with the federal program.

Control Device	Model Year First Required	Number of Vehicles Equipped at End of 1971 Model Year
Crankcase	1963	11,500,000
Exhaust	1966	5,100,000
Evaporative losses	1970	1,700,000
Oxides of nitrogen	1971	900,000

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$905,696	$1,554,600	$1,122,400
Personnel man-years	39	82	72

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Vehicle tests	8,804	9,500	10,450
Systems certified	415	518	600

Evaluation and Planning

Need

A centrally located headquarters group is needed to provide staff management services to study, plan, evaluate, and formulate recommended programs and policies needed by the board to develop short- and long-term air resources control programs, public policy decisions, and legislation.

Objectives

To evaluate air quality and control efforts in California; evaluate the Air Resources Board program and policy and recommend changes in program and policy; recommend needed legislation; make statewide economic and cost effective studies of alternative air pollution control programs; generate recommended policies in future state and local air pollution activities and enforcement; make organizational studies; and act as a staff resource to line technical managers in program planning and evaluation.

General Description

A rapidly expanding state air pollution control program requires an administrative program and staff management services to study, evaluate, formulate and write recommended programs, policies, and alternatives. This staff group will provide continuing air pollution program analyses as input to the Air Resources Board and management staff.

For example, adequate data on the cost of air pollution in California have never been assembled. The economic import of urban and nonurban air pollution has not been assessed. California's growth in population and changes in industry and motor vehicles needs are to be continuously updated and related to estimates of present and projected air pollution program needs. This function will assist in evaluating the effectiveness of the air pollution program relative to projected output and cost while recommending plans to improve the program.

AIR RESOURCES BOARD—Continued

I. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL—Continued

Much data are obtained on air quality, emission of pollutants, and reduction of emissions. These data must be evaluated to determine need for program and policy change.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$247,008	$140,000	$147,000
Personnel man-years	14	8	8

Administration

The 14 nonpaid board members, 12 technical advisory committee members, and the executive officer, with clerical assistance, are responsible for establishing overall policy, provide guidance to the line and staff managers, and generally manage and coordinate the state's air pollution control program as required by the Health and Safety Code.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$55,645	$58,574	$62,088
Personnel man-years	2.5	2.5	2.5

The Public Information program of the board is designed to encourage a cooperative state effort in combating air pollution by providing information on control to the Legislature, the public, state departments. local and federal agencies and to the state executive administration.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$30,136	$34,172	$51,630
Personnel man-years	1.5	1.5	4

The administrative element also provides those business and administration services required by the board and staff. Included in these services are: budget preparation, accounting. purchasing, personnel recruitment, and recordkeeping.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$106,337	$144,080	$230,853
Personnel man-years	9	12	18

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	81.3	104	104	$1,037,499	$1,361,939	$1,391,068
Workload and administration adjustments	–	29	–	–	259,552	–
Proposed new positions	–	–	74	–	–	855,552
Totals, Adjustments	–	29	74	–	$259,552	$855,552
Federal project positions	41.4	56	46	$393,315	435,728	427,200
Totals, Salaries and Wages	122.7	189	224	$1,430,814	$2,057,219	$2,673,820
Estimated salary savings	–	*–6*	*–7*	–	*–64,472*	*–76,700*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	122.7	183	217	$1,430,814	$1,992,747	$2,597,120
Staff benefits	–	–	–	161,400	202,431	294,491
Totals, Personal Services	122.7	183	217	$1,592,214	$2,195,178	$2,891,611
Operating expenses and equipment				1,152,320	5,935,527	4,307,990
Totals, Expenditures				$2,744,534	$8,130,705	$7,199,601
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–887,760*	*–981,910*	*–800,000*
Other (Highways)				*–187*	*–612,000*	–
Totals, Reimbursements				*–$887,947*	*–$1,593,910*	*–$800,000*
Totals, Net Expenditures				$1,856,587	$6,536,795	$6,399,601
General Fund				*681,108*	*80,000*	–
Motor Vehicle Fund				*1,175,479*	*5,836,795*	*6,089,601*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund				–	*620,000*	*310,000*

AIR RESOURCES BOARD—Continued

LINE	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	GENERAL FUND			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Budget Act appropriation	$679,305	–	–
	Allocation from Salary Increase Fund	20,108	–	–
	Chapter 1347, Statutes of 1970	–	$80,000	–
	Totals Available	$699,413	$80,000	–
	Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–18,305	–	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$681,108	$80,000	–
	MOTOR VEHICLE FUND			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Budget Act appropriation	$1,236,928	$2,112,955	$3,569,601
	Allocations from Salary Increase Fund	36,614	68,840	–
	Chapter 451, Statutes of 1970 (auto inspection study)	–	65,000	–
	Chapter 715, Statutes of 1970 (air monitoring)	–	305,000	–
	Chapter 1599, Statutes of 1970 (air pollution research)	–	8,325,000	4,290,000
	Allocated to the University of California, Chapter 1599, Statutes of 1970	–	–750,000	–
	Totals Available	$1,273,542	$10,126,795	$7,859,601
	Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–98,063	–	–
	Balance available in subsequent year	–	–4,290,000	–1,770,000
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$1,175,479	$5,836,795	$6,089,601
	CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROGRAM FUND			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Chapter 714, Statutes of 1970 (basin planning)	–	$40,000	–
	Chapter 715, Statutes of 1970 (air monitoring)	–	165,000	–
	Chapter 1579, Statutes of 1970 (agricultural burning)	–	105,000	–
	Chapter 1599, Statutes of 1970 (air pollution research)	–	925,000	$615,000
	Totals Available	–	$1,235,000	$615,000
	Balance available in subsequent year	–	–615,000	–305,000
	Totals, Expenditures	–	$620,000	$310,000
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$1,856,587	$6,536,795	$6,399,601

REVENUES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$30	–	–

LINE	SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72	PROJECTED 1972–73	PROJECTED 1973–74	PROJECTED 1974–75	PROJECTED 1975–76
1								
2	**MAJOR PROJECTS**							
3								
4	Air Resources Laboratory:							
5	Land acquisition and working drawings	$182,639						
6	Construction and equipment	–	$1,592,419					
7								
8	**TOTAL EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY** *(Motor Vehicle Fund)*	$182,639	$1,592,419					
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11								
12	**RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS**							
13								
14	**Motor Vehicle Fund**							
15								
16	APPROPRIATIONS							
17	Budget Act appropriation	$199,431	$1,575,627	–				
18	Prior Year Balance Available:							
19	Budget Act of 1969, Item 399	–	16,792	–				
20								
21	Total Available	$199,431	$1,592,419	–				
22	Balance Available in Subsequent Year	–16,792	–	–				
23								
24	TOTAL EXPENDITURES *(Motor Vehicle Fund)*	$182,639	$1,592,419	–				
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AIR RESOURCES BOARD—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2					SALARY RANGE		
3	Executive officer	1	1	1	$1,882–2,266	$27,192	$27,192
4	Chief, bureau air sanitation	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
5	Manager	1	1	1	1,626–1,976	23,712	23,712
6	Supvng pollution engr	2.2	2	2	1,475–1,793	39,216	40,092
7	Supvng air sanitation engr	2.9	3	3	1,475–1,793	64,038	64,548
8	Chief, evaluation and planning	–	1	1	1,475–1,793	19,800	20,790
9	Supvng pollution specialist	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,004	20,496
10	Supvng pollution physicist	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,168	20,496
11	Spectroscopist	1	1	1	1,305–1,587	19,044	19,044
12	Sr pollution engr	4	4	4	1,273–1,548	74,304	74,304
13	Sr air sanitation engr	2.2	3	3	1,273–1,548	52,576	54,268
14	Assoc counsel	–	1	1	1,273–1,548	13,500	14,175
15	Meteorologist, air sanitation	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	17,700	17,700
16	Staff electronics & instrumentation engr	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	16,044	16,860
17	Air pollution specialist	3	4	4	1,213–1,475	63,456	65,752
18	Air pollution control specialist	–	2	2	1,155–1,405	27,000	28,350
19	Adm service officer I	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,520	16,860
20	Assoc pollution engr	5.9	11	11	1,100–1,337	160,193	164,194
21	Assoc air sanitation engr	4.9	5	5	1,100–1,337	77,376	78,036
22	Air sanitation engrng assoc	2	2	2	1,048–1,273	29,892	30,552
23	Assoc public health statistician	2	2	2	1,048–1,273	30,552	30,552
24	Assoc economist	–	1	1	998–1,213	13,500	14,175
25	Information officer I	1	1	1	998–1,213	13,310	13,976
26	Air resources fld rep	1.7	2	2	950–1,155	26,186	26,800
27	Asst engrng specialist (sanitation)	0.7	1	1	905–1,100	11,736	12,326
28	Asst air pollution engr	3.4	5	5	905–1,100	63,660	64,200
29	Operations research specialist I	–	1	1	863–1,048	10,800	11,340
30	Sr instrument techn	0.8	1	1	849–1,031	10,188	10,716
31	Supvr tool and instrument shop	1	1	1	884–1,023	12,276	12,276
32	Vehicle coordinator MVPC	1	1	1	830–1,007	12,084	12,084
33	Instrument techn	11.5	13	13	810–937	136,636	141,816
34	Business service asst	1	1	1	710–863	8,989	9,434
35	Power equipt mechanic	1.7	3	3	783–863	29,148	30,060
36	Accountant I	0.9	1	1	644–783	9,396	9,396
37	Sr steno	1	2	2	562–717	15,396	15,756
38	Auto equipt operator I	1	1	1	651–717	8,604	8,604
39	Sr clerk-typist	2.2	2	2	548–700	15,984	15,984
40	Sr clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
41	Personnel asst I	0.8	1	1	548–666	7,713	7,992
42	Steno II	2.7	3	3	492–628	21,032	21,480
43	Clerk-typist II	7	9	9	457–614	57,019	58,097
44	Clerk II	1.4	2	2	457–556	13,344	13,344
45	Clerk-typist I	0.4	1	1	415–505	5,180	5,440
46	Temporary help—advisory committee	0.5	0.5	0.5	(6,725)	8,000	8,000
47	Temporary help	0.5	0.5	0.5	(6,022)	6,567	6,895
48							
49	Totals, Authorized Positions	81.3	104	104	$1,037,499	$1,361,939	$1,391,068
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AIR RESOURCES BOARD—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	Totals, Authorized Positions	81.3	104	104	$1,037,499	$1,361,939	$1,391,068
3	Workload and Administrative						
4	Adjustments:						
5	Positions Established:				SALARY RANGE		
6	Sr air sanitation engineer	–	1	–	1,273–1,548	9,366	–
7	Air pollution control specialist	–	1	–	1,213–1,475	8,911	–
8	Meteorologist, air sanitation	–	1	–	1,213–1,475	9,704	–
9	Associate air sanitation engineer	–	6	–	1,100–1,337	48,510	–
10	Operations research specialist II	–	1	–	1,100–1,337	8,491	–
11	Asst air pollution engineer	–	2	–	905–1,100	13,300	–
12	Business service officer I	–	1	–	863–1,048	1,726	–
13	Sr instrument tech, air						
14	sanitation	–	3	–	849–1,031	8,037	–
15	Instrument technician, air						
16	sanitation	–	3	–	810–957	19,440	–
17	Stenographer II	–	1	–	492–599	3,892	–
18	Clerk-typist II	–	3	–	457–556	11,130	–
19	Temporary help	–	6	–	–	117,045	–
20							
21	Totals, Workload and Adminis-						
22	trative Adjustments	–	29	–	–	$259,552	–
23	Proposed New Positions:						
24	Deputy executive officer	–	–	1	1,793–2,179	–	26,148
25	Supervising air pollution control						
26	spec	–	–	1	1,405–1,708	–	16,860
27	Sr air sanitation engineer	–	–	5	1,273–1,548	–	80,220
28	Air pollution control specialist	–	–	1	1,213–1,475	–	15,276
29	Meteorologist, air sanitation	–	–	1	1,213–1,475	–	15,276
30	Information officer II	–	–	1	1,213–1,475	–	15,276
31	Associate air sanitation engineer	–	–	16	1,100–1,337	–	232,896
32	Operations research specialist II	–	–	1	1,100–1,337	–	15,276
33	Asst air pollution engineer	–	–	12	905–1,100	–	127,085
34	Business service officer I	–	–	1	863–1,048	–	9,715
35	Sr instrument tech, air sanitation	–	–	6	849–1,031	–	64,296
36	Instrument technician, air						
37	sanitation	–	–	14	810–957	–	142,644
38	Graphic artist	–	–	1	644–783	–	9,396
39	Property clerk I	–	–	1	584–710	–	7,368
40	Storekeeper I	–	–	1	584–710	–	7,368
41	Stenographer II	–	–	1	492–599	–	6,852
42	Clerk-typist II	–	–	10	457–556	–	63,600
43							
44	Totals, Proposed New						
45	Positions	–	–	74	–	–	$855,552
46							
47	Totals, Adjustments	–	29	74	–	$259,552	$855,552
48	Federal Project Positions	41.4	56	46	$393,315	435,728	427,200
49							
50	TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	122.7	189	224	$1,430,814	$2,057,219	$2,673,820
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CALIFORNIA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72
California Advisory Committee *(General Fund)*	$2,982	$6,000	$6,240

Need

Development of regional water plans by the western states requires that adequate representation be given California's water interests.

Objectives

To participate in planning for regional development of water resources and provide advisory services to the Western States Water Council, the Legislature and interstate commission members.

General Description

A Western States Water Council was established in 1965. The California Advisory Committee was activated to advise California's representation on the council.

The advisory committee consists of one Member of the Assembly appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, one Member of the Senate appointed by the Rules Committee of the Senate, one member of the California Water Commission appointed by the commission, and four members of the public appointed by the Governor. Members serve without compensation, but are reimbursed for expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. The committee advises interstate commission members and the Legislature on regional water planning matters. It receives testimony from the public on matters involving its responsibilities and expresses its advice by resolution when appropriate.

Authority

Sections 190–192 of the Water Code.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	$2,982	$6,000	$6,240

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
Operating expenses *(General Fund)*	$2,982	$6,000	$6,240

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
General Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$6,000	$6,000	$6,240
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	-3,018	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$2,982	$6,000	$6,240

CALIFORNIA-NEVADA INTERSTATE COMPACT COMMISSION

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72
California-Nevada Interstate Compact Commission *(General Fund)*	$11,632	$26,650	$27,500

Need

The California-Nevada Interstate Compact, which has resulted from 14 years of negotiations between the States of Nevada and California, requires congressional consent before it can become effective. The California-Nevada Interstate Compact Commission is needed to undertake all activities necessary to obtain this consent so that the compact can take effect. Complex litigation over interstate water rights will ultimately result if the compact is not finalized.

Objectives

The objective of the California-Nevada Interstate Compact Commission is to work with its counterpart Nevada Commission, with federal agencies, and with legislative and congressional groups to obtain final approval of the compact. When this is obtained, the commission will have no further reason for existence and will be terminated.

Output

The measure of accomplishment of the California-Nevada Interstate Compact Commission will be final approval of the compact by the federal government.

General Description

The California-Nevada Interstate Compact Commission will join the Nevada Commission in meeting and working with federal agencies and congressional groups in resolving problems arising during consideration of the compact by the Congress. This will involve meetings of the California Commission with members of the Nevada Commission and with the federal interests concerned with passage of the compact.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	$11,632	$26,650	$27,500

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
Operating expenses and equipment	$11,632	$27,650	$27,500
Reimbursements—other	–	*–1,000*	–
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*	$11,632	$26,650	$27,500

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
General Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$15,600	$13,100	$27,500
Chapter 1365, Statutes of 1970	–	13,550	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–3,968	–	–
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$11,632	$26,650	$27,500

COLORADO RIVER BOARD

Headquarters Office at Los Angeles

Program Objectives

The Colorado River Board was established to protect and enhance California's rights and interests in the water and power resources of the Colorado River through investigations, negotiations with the other basin states and federal agencies, seeking favorable federal legislation and administrative decrees, and, if necessary, through litigation. Activities include analyses of the engineering, legal, and policy matters concerning the water and power resources of the seven Colorado River Basin states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. The board develops a single position among the agencies having established water and power rights on the Colorado River. The board also collaborates with other California agencies, primarily the Department of Water Resources, State Water Resources Control Board, Department of Fish and Game, and Attorney General in all matters requiring a coordinated position.

The board is composed of six members appointed by the Governor, each from one of the public agencies having rights to the use of water or power from the Colorado River. These agencies are: Palo Verde Irrigation District, Imperial Irrigation District, Coachella Valley County Water District, The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, San Diego County Water Authority, and City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72
Protection of California's Colorado River Rights and Interests	$293,645	$260,105	$265,304
Reimbursements	–	*–4,450*	*–107,500*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(General Fund)*	$293,645	$255,655	$157,804
Personnel man-years	17.2	13.5	13.6

Need

California's rights and interests in the Colorado River must be preserved in order to continue the successful irrigation of 700,000 acres of land in the Palo Verde, Yuma, Imperial, and Coachella Valleys of California and the furnishing of municipal, industrial, and agricultural water supplies and hydroelectric energy to the coastal area of southern California. The area served with water and power has a present population in excess of 10,000,000 and has invested about $800,000,000 in facilities for diversion and beneficial use of approximately 5 million acre-feet of water per year from the Colorado River, and for the generation and transmission of 3½ billion kilowatt hours of energy annually. This area contains more than half the state's population and represents more than half its assessed valuation.

California's rights (quantity, quality, and power) are under periodic attack because the basic problem on the Colorado River is that the demand exceeds the water supply. The seven Colorado River Basin states have foreseeable future demands for the river's water that, along with Mexico's Treaty allotment, exceed the river's long-term dependable supply by between 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 acre-feet per year. As other states increase their use of Colorado River water, the problems will become even more severe and the activities of the board will become increasingly more important. California presently uses about 5,000,000 acre-feet annually, more than the other six basin states combined. It is expected that this use will be cut to 4,400,000 acre-feet annually in the early 1980's, after Arizona completes its Central Arizona Project. Continued development of already authorized projects and other potential future projects in the other basin states of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, and Nevada may even endanger this basic 4,400,000 acre-feet per year allocation to California. Even after California's State Water Project is at full development (after 1990), the major portion of the water used in southern California will still come from the Colorado River.

Objectives

1. Develop programs in concert with other California state agencies, the federal government, and Colorado River Basin states to meet the objective of maintaining salinity in the Lower Colorado River at or near present levels as outlined in the board's August 1970 report entitled "Need for Controlling Salinity of the Colorado River." Without successful implementation of salinity control measures, the river's salinity at Imperial Dam will increase from the present average of 850 parts per million of dissolved solids to 1,340 parts per million in year 2000, with a resulting deleterious impact on California water users in the order of $40 million per year. Preliminary analyses indicate that construction of salinity control projects in both the Upper and Lower Colorado River Basins would eliminate up to 2.8 million tons of salts from entering Lake Mead.

2. Obtain a settlement in the long-standing problem of determination of present perfected water rights pursuant to the Supreme Court's decree in *Arizona* v. *California*. Depending on how this issue is decided, it could mean in the order of 100,000 acre-feet of water per year to California in times of extreme shortage.

3. Settle the various water and power disputes in the basin without recourse to major Colorado River litigation.

4. Implement the California policy on the Bureau of Reclamation's Lower Colorado River Management Program and the associated environmental aspects. Much progress has been made during 1969 and 1970

COLORADO RIVER BOARD—Continued

on a general policy, but additional effort will be required on specific projects or issues. Three hundred fifty-four thousand acre-feet of water per year can be salvaged, 1.2 million man-hours of fishing can be maintained, and 3.8 million visitor days of recreation can be maintained, and possibly enhanced. if a coordinated. multipurpose program is implemented.

5. Work with the federal government and other states on settlement of Mexican Water Treaty problems, particularly in regard to salinity. Approximately 100,000 acre-feet of water per year, or more, is at stake in this issue.

6. Obtain the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior in allowing credit for underground return flows to the river from California projects that divert from the Colorado River, and in correctly determining the magnitude of these flows. California could gain approximately 50,000 acre-feet per year at the time it must cut back to 4.4 million acre-feet per year if the secretary concurs.

7. Obtain satisfactory operation of major Colorado River reservoirs which would (1) maintain the productive capability of the Hoover powerplant. representing 900,000 kilowatts of power for the California agencies. (2) improve water quality, and (3) increase the possibility that California agencies will be able to obtain additional mainstream water.

8. Define projects that will augment the water supply of the Colorado River Basin by several million acre-feet annually. Such a project or projects should be operational by the turn of the century or shortly thereafter and might be accomplished by one or a combination of the following: water salvage, waste water reclamation, desalting, weather modification, and interbasin transfer of water.

Authority

Statutes of 1937, now Part 5 of Division 6 of the Water Code, Sections 12500–12553.

General Description

Fulfillment of the board's functions and obligations demands prompt, effective and continuous action in connection with current and anticipated proposals and activities concerning Colorado River legislation, litigation, federal and basin state administrative actions, studies to determine the present and potential future utilization of the water supply available in the Colorado River System, and the possible effects on California's rights.

Since the board must react swiftly when required by actions of other states or federal agencies that may threaten California's rights and interests in the Colorado River, the exact allocation of resources among the various activities is conjectural. However, it is anticipated that the board will concentrate on the following activities during the budget year:

1. Work with the State Water Resources Control Board, Department of Water Resources, other basin states, and federal agencies to develop and bring into effect federal and interstate programs that will meet the objective of maintaining the existing salinity of the Lower Colorado River water.

2. Perform analyses and conduct negotiations on Colorado River Basin problems with other states and the federal government in order to protect California's interests and settle differences without recourse to expensive litigation.

3. Study and review river operations and the Bureau of Reclamation's Lower Colorado River Management Program and associated environmental problems in coordination with the Departments of Water Resources and Fish and Game, and other state and local agencies, under both the present Colorado River Front Work and Levee System Act of 1927, and subsequent amendments. and the water salvage provisions of Public Law 90-537. and continue actions to effectuate an approved program.

4. Review proposals to meet the Mexican Water Treaty obligation.

5. Participate in the Federal-State Task Force that will coordinate and provide guidance to the study to determine underground return flows entering the Lower Colorado River, pursuant to the decree in *Arizona* v. *California.*

6. Analyze river operations for compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's June 8. 1970 Operating Criteria for Colorado River Reservoirs and analyze and comment on proposals for changes in the criteria by other states and federal government.

7. Prepare comments on federal and state reports on proposed projects for development. control, and use of the water and power resources of the Colorado River System, including testimony as necessary before state and federal legislative committees.

8. Provide representation in state-federal studies of water and land resources in the Upper and Lower Colorado Regions, sponsored by the Water Resources Council.

9. Perform studies and analyses that have as their objective the conservation of water and the augmentation of the Colorado River System. and work with the Department of Water Resources and the Bureau of Reclamation on its Western United States Water Plan Study pursuant to Titles I and II of the 1968 Colorado River Basin Project Act, Public Law 90-537.

10. Participate in the work of the Western States Water Council as one of the technical advisers to the California Delegation and to the California Advisory Committee on Western States Water Planning.

11. Disseminate data and reports on program aspects to public, water user associations, and civic groups, and participate in appropriate groups as required to meet program objectives.

COLORADO RIVER BOARD—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**Totals, Protection of California's Colorado River Rights and Interests**	17.2	13.5	13.6	$293,645	$260,105	$265,304
3	*General Fund*				*293,645*	*255,655*	*157,804*
4	*Reimbursements*				–	*4,450*	*107,500*

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	17.2	13.2	13.2	$220,793	$200,076	$200,076
Proposed new positions	–	0.4	0.5	–	3,884	5,178
Totals, Salaries and Wages	17.2	13.6	13.7	$220,793	$203,960	$205,254
Estimated salary savings	–	*–0.1*	*–0.1*	–	*–1,000*	*–500*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	17.2	13.5	13.6	$220,793	$202,960	$204,754
Staff benefits	–	–	–	20,700	18,963	19,700
Totals, Personal Services	17.2	13.5	13.6	$241,493	$221,923	$224,454
Operating expenses and equipment				52,152	38,182	40,850
Totals, Expenditures				$293,645	$260,105	$265,304
Reimbursements—other				–	*–4,450*	*–107,500*
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$293,645	$255,655	$157,804

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
General Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$289,426	$244,805	$157,804
Allocation from Salary Increase Fund	9,585	10,850	–
Total Available	$299,011	$255,655	$157,804
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–5,366	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$293,645	$255,655	$157,804

REVENUES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$32	–	–

COLORADO RIVER BOARD

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2					SALARY RANGE		
3	Chief engineer	1	1	1	$1,976–2,359	$28,308	$28,308
4	Principal hyd engineer	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
5	Supvng hyd engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
6	Sr hyd engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
7	Executive secretary	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
8	Civil engrng assoc	2	2	2	1,048–1,337	30,552	30,552
9	Asst civil engineer	2	2	2	905–1,155	26,400	26,400
10	Sr delineator	1	–	–	821–998	–	–
11	Librarian II	1	–	–	710–863	–	–
12	Accountant I	1	1	1	644–783	9,396	9,396
13	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
14	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
15	Clerk-typist II	3	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
16	Temporary help	0.2	0.2	0.2	(937)	1,500	1,500
17							
18	Totals, Authorized Positions	17.2	13.2	13.2	$220,793	$200,076	$200,076
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COLORADO RIVER BOARD—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	Totals, Authorized Positions	17.2	13.2	13.2	$220,793	$200,076	$200,076
3	Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
4							
5	Positions Established:						
6	Librarian II	–	0.4	–	710–863	3,884	–
7	Proposed New Positions:						
8	Librarian II	–	–	0.5	710–863	–	5,178
9							
10	Totals, Adjustments	–	0.4	0.5	–	$3,884	$5,178
11							
12	TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	17.2	13.6	13.7	$220,793	$203,960	$205,254
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DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

Headquarters Office at Sacramento

Program Objectives

The principal objective of the Department of Conservation is the protection, conservation, and development of the state's natural assets—its forests (both commercial timber and wildland), watersheds and rangelands, its mineral deposits, and its soil resources. Protection of life, property and resource values from fire and geologic hazards is stressed.

The department is organized into four statutory divisions: forestry, mines and geology, oil and gas, and soil conservation. Programs are managed by the divisions under direction of the Director of Conservation. The staff functions of the department include public information, personnel, accounting, budgeting, management analysis, and general office services.

The State Board of Forestry, the State Mining and Geology Board, the State Soil Conservation Commission, Boards of Oil and Gas District Commissioners and the Geothermal Resources Board are within the department.

1. The Division of Forestry provides protection for California's wildland resources— the forests, watersheds and grasslands that are vital to economic and environmental well-being.

The principal accomplishment is wildland fire protection, including fire prevention and fire control. Also protected are human and natural resources by the conservation and wise economic development of wildland resources, including protection from damaging agents other than fire.

Because of needs in the fire protection job, most of the division's employees are subject to emergency call. The wildland fire protection problem requires the services of specialists whose principal assignment may be in other activities. On the other hand, many personnel whose principal duties are fire control serve elsewhere in the nonfire season, in addition to their fire control responsibilities. This cross benefit is especially important in remote rural areas where personnel can represent all the Division of Forestry programs in public contacts. Continuing emphasis is placed on accident prevention, a wise investment in minimizing costly injuries to employees. Essential to this program is the proper use of safety equipment such as: roll bars on fire trucks, turn-out clothing, safety boots, gloves, goggles and self-contained breathing apparatus.

2. The Division of Mines and Geology operates as the state's geological survey and as such, contributes to mineral and geologic aspects of the state's economic development and the understanding and intelligent use of the state's geologic environment. Major emphasis is placed on: assistance in the intelligent use of land, the discovery and orderly development of mineral resources, protection of the public from geologic hazards, and planning for marine geological resources development.

Principal accomplishments include the identification of geological hazards in urban areas, gathering and disseminating information on the basic geology of the state, and furtherance of the state's economy by providing information on mineral resources and their potential.

The division maintains close liaison with other levels of government and the private sector to obtain scientific, economic, and legal data. Numerous projects are operated on a cooperative basis with local, state and federal agencies.

3. The Division of Oil and Gas administers laws controlling the conservation and development of petroleum, gas, and geothermal resources; and the abatement of subsidence of lands overlying oil field areas.

Oil, natural gas, and geothermal resources are conserved through the supervision of well drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment both on and offshore. The division also supervises oil field production stimulation and subsidence abatement operations.

4. The Division of Soil Conservation assists in the conservation of soil and water resources and development of plans for watershed management in the state. A primary objective is to provide county governments with assistance in identifying their soil resource problems, and in developing criteria to solve these problems. Close liaison is maintained with the federal government on federally assisted projects. The division coordinates recommendations of other state agencies on these projects.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
I. Watershed and Fire Protection	$51,062,888	$54,845,922	$52,165,896
II. Geologic Hazards and Mineral Resources Conservation	1,553,182	1,665,482	1,612,540
III. Oil, gas, and Geothermal Protection	1,300,085	1,447,260	1,558,252
IV. General Support—distributed to programs	(4,350,222)	(4,267,350)	(4,266,672)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$53,916,155	$57,958,664	$55,336,688
Reimbursements	*-9,309,725*	*-11,102,403*	*-11,243,423*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$44,606,430	$46,856,261	$44,093,265
General Fund	*43,308,081*	*45,425,617*	*42,551,629*
Petroleum and Gas Fund	*1,167,528*	*1,288,321*	*1,393,997*
Petroleum and Gas Fund—Geothermal Resources Account	*12,600*	*15,750*	*15,750*
Subsidence Abatement Fund	*118,221*	*126,573*	*131,889*
Personnel man-years	3,579.7	3,609.7	3,564.4

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

I. WATERSHED AND FIRE PROTECTION

Need

The forest, brush, and grass covered watershed lands of California are at a fixed land base for the social and economic use of her people. As California's population and economic activity grow, pressures for the use of the state's natural resources are multiplied at rates greater than simple population growth. The protection of forest, brush and grass wildlands from long-term damage and the achievement of a more intensive and better use of the land and water resources is basic to the enjoyment and multiple use of these resources.

The watershed wildlands supply environmental necessities such as water, clean air, habitat for fish and wildlife, areas for recreation and recuperation, and open space as well as a myriad of goods necessary for human use and consumption such as the forest and food products and water produced on our timber, brush and range lands. These natural resources available from wildland watershed areas lie exposed to a host of damaging natural forces and human abuse. Damage and destruction can occur through fire, insects, disease, weather conditions and inadvertent or intentional misuse by man. Erosion, sedimentation, forest fire damage and conflagration, insect and disease epidemics, windthrow, flood, destructive logging, illegal burning and carelessness are threats to which our natural resources are exposed. Protection from natural and man-caused disaster is essential to the well-being of our people and their social and economic way of life.

The protection and development of the land and water resources provided by this program is essential to the functioning of other programs within the Resources Agency and throughout government and the private sector.

Objectives

To develop the private and state-owned watershed land and water resources and protect these resources from destructive natural and human agents so that an uninterrupted flow of goods and services and environmental needs and amenities are available to the people of California now and for future generations.

Authority

Constitution, Public Resources Code (principally), Health and Safety Code, Penal Code, Welfare and Institutions Code, Military and Veterans Code, Governor's Executive Orders, Administrative Orders, Board of Forestry policy, Soil Conservation Commission policy, Administrative Code, federal law, contracts and agreements.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	3,412.2	3,380.9	3,363.2	$51,062,888	$51,168,641	$52,234,995
Workload adjustments	–	58.5	33.6	–	3,677,281	–69,099
Totals, Watershed and Fire Protection	3,412.2	3,439.4	3,396.8	$51,062,888	$54,845,922	$52,165,896
General Fund	–	–	–	*41,871,467*	*43,917,469*	*41,078,198*
Reimbursements	–	–	–	*9,191,421*	*10,928,453*	*11,087,698*
Program Elements:						
Fire prevention, state responsibility	152.6	152.5	147.8	$2,503,369	$2,554,977	$2,522,489
Fire control, state responsibility	1,973.4	1,945	1,950.6	30,834,788	32,733,084	30,573,457
Fire protection, local government contract	678.2	736.3	736.3	7,205,975	8,419,209	8,419,209
Forest, range and watershed management	99.9	102.6	96.4	2,167,665	2,137,870	2,176,930
Conservation camp	228.9	226	204	3,961,483	4,509,703	4,177,386
Civil defense and other emergencies	7.9	21.2	7.6	102,034	306,185	101,315
Local development assistance	19.7	12.8	12.8	342,442	228,641	235,560
General support distribution	251.6	243	241.3	3,945,132	3,956,253	3,959,550

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

I. WATERSHED AND FIRE PROTECTION—Continued

Fire Prevention, State Responsibility

Need

More people mean more fires. On a long-term trend basis man-caused wildfires are increasing at an approximate rate of 300 per year on state responsibility areas of direct protection. Fire cause investigations show that 75 percent of California's man-caused wildfires are preventable with adequate programming.

Objectives

The objective of the fire prevention element is to hold the annual occurrence of man-caused fires on state responsibility lands at 6,221, the 1965–69 average, by means of activities which have been demonstrated to be effective in preventing the ignition and initial spread of uncontrolled man-caused fires.

More specifically, the objective is to influence people—those who live, work, or play in the wildlands—to act in a fire-safe manner, and to reduce or eliminate physical hazards or risks. There is no intent to prohibit the use of fire or fire risk agents or equipment. The intent is to regulate the use of fire or potential ignition sources in such a way that "uncontrolled fires," as defined in Section 4104 Public Resources Code, do not occur in excess of the above stated objective.

Output

In 1969 there were 6,716 man-caused wildfires. This exceeded the stated objective of 6,221 fires (1965–69 average) by 495 or about 8 percent.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Prevention public contacts (personal)	698,233	700,000	705,000
Prevention materials distributed	3,921,000	3,500,000	3,000,000
Movie trailers and TV spots distributed	770	770	150
Press, TV, radio, group programs	23,213	24,000	24,500
Fire prevention committee (members)	521	530	540
Prevention exhibits and displays	276	280	300
Fire cause investigations	7,500	8,300	8,300
Enforcement cases—misdemeanor	527	540	550
Enforcement cases—felony	47	50	50
Civil cost collection cases	285	300	240
Burning permits issued	68,929	68,000	67,000
Project permits and inspections	722	750	800
Inspections (dumps, structures, permits, industrial, utilities, etc.)	89,201	100,500	101,000
Rights-of-way treated—miles (roads, railroads, powerlines)	25,215	27,000	30,000
Research projects	8	8	8
Employees given training	234	234	234

General Description

The Legislature has defined fire prevention as "the employment of the most effective methods, material, and procedures in the dissemination of information, the preparation of land and vegetation, and the enforcement of pertinent laws for the reduction of fire incidence. The term 'fire prevention' shall connote an action program designed to prevent the occurrence of fires." The components designed to achieve the action outputs consist of (1) information and education, (2) fire law administration, (3) fire prevention engineering, (4) research and analysis, and (5) training.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing element costs	152.6	153.5	150.1	$2,503,369	$2,568,892	$2,553,514
Workload adjustments	–	–1	–2.3	–	–13,915	–31,025
Totals, Fire Prevention, State Responsibility	152.6	152.5	147.8	$2,503,369	$2,554,977	$2,522,489
Element Components:						
Inspections	24.1	24.1	23.4	395,532	403,686	398,788
Information and education	36.2	36.1	35.1	593,298	605,530	598,183
Law administration	55.2	55.2	53.4	906,220	924,902	913,680
Fire prevention engineering	13.6	13.6	13.1	222,800	227,393	223,146
Research and analysis	5	5	4.9	82,611	84,314	83,291
Training	18.5	18.5	17.9	302,908	309,152	305,401

Workload Information

Element Savings ----------–$31,025

During 1970–71, Forestry District III headquarters office at Sacramento was closed at a savings of $12,041 and 0.7 man-years. This will result in a budget year savings of $21,923 and 1.4 man-years. The remaining workload was assumed by district headquarters offices at Redding and Fresno.

Decreasing inmate workload, tightened staffing standards, and closure of 5 conservation camps will produce savings of $1,874 and 0.3 man-years in 1970–71, and $9,102 and 0.9 man-years in 1971–72.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

I. WATERSHED AND FIRE PROTECTION—Continued

Fire Control, State Responsibility

Need

The climate, vegetation and topography which create California's rich endowment in natural resources also make our state the most vulnerable to wildfires of any place in the world. Wildland fires are a constant threat to natural resources and human life and property. If California residents are to enjoy the products and usefulness of the wildlands, now and in the future, an adequate degree of fire protection must be provided.

The value of the wildland areas for timber, range and water production for recreation and scenic benefits and as a habitat for fish and wildlife is rapidly rising with the stimulus of increased population and economic activity within the state. As these values and risks rise, the potential for damage from wildfires also rises.

Wildland fires occur without respect to property or political boundaries. California fire season weather is marked by high temperatures, low humidity, long rainless periods and periodic high winds. Together with heavy public use of wildland areas, these conditions result in a high potential for the start and spread of wildland fires. Once "running," wildland fires can generate fantastic rates of spread and energy release. A single fire can result in millions of dollars of damage. What is needed is a statewide system of fire protection that can rapidly detect and attack fires and that has the capability to quickly expand through the depth of its organizational strength to cope with fires that escape initial control. This is the system provided under the fire plan of the State Forester and approved by the Board of Forestry.

Objectives

The objective of the fire control element is to hold fire damages to a level so that the flow of economic and social benefits from the wildlands will not be impaired. This objective would be met if all wildfires could be discovered and controlled with initial attack forces by 10 a.m. of the day following discovery.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Wildfires controlled	7,312	8,000	7,500
Wildland acres burned	80,000	223,000	150,000
Number of large fires (300 acres and over)	33	60	40
Number of extra period fires (not controlled by 10 a.m. of day following discovery)	65	90	70

General Description

The components of the fire control system include detection, dispatch and communications, ground attack, air attack, fire defense improvements, and mutual and outside aid. Also included are contracted protection, mobile fire equipment management, research and development, and training components. Each component is interdependent on the proper functioning of the other components. All are required in a system capable of coping with California's wildland fire protection problem. In emergency situations personnel from these components and from other elements are used in fire control operations.

Approximately 7,500 wildfires are attacked and controlled annually on 38 million acres of state responsibility areas.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing element costs	1,973.4	1,956.1	1,943	$30,834,788	$29,719,960	$30,675,530
Workload adjustments	–	–11.1	7.6	–	3,013,124	–102,073
Totals, Fire Control, State Responsibility	1,973.4	1,945	1,950.6	$30,834,788	$32,733,084	$30,573,457
Element Components:						
Detection	74.8	73.9	73.3	864,408	865,583	908,540
Dispatch and communications	138.1	136.2	160.7	2,307,824	2,319,087	2,553,184
Ground attack	1,110.3	1,095	1,056.5	14,146,603	15,436,892	13,271,063
Air attack	74.8	73.9	99.7	2,361,814	2,806,743	1,994,693
Fire defense improvements	188	184.8	182.5	2,161,021	2,163,958	2,249,870
Contracted protection	–	–	–	4,449,295	4,610,838	4,639,978
Mutual and outside aid	4.1	3.9	3.9	45,495	45,557	47,818
Mobile fire equipment management	250.3	247	244.9	2,888,944	2,892,870	3,036,436
Research and development	10.4	9.7	9.6	199,033	179,289	189,520
Training	122.6	120.6	119.5	1,410,351	1,412,267	1,482,355
Minor capital outlay	–	–	–	–	–	200,000

Workload Information

To increase the effectiveness of the fire control element, two areas require strengthening: (a) dispatch command and control system, and (b) air attack operations.

Dispatch and Communications Component—$360,442

The 1969 Legislature authorized an in-depth engineering study of dispatch needs to improve system design, operation, planning and maintenance for meeting present and future fire control requirements. The study was conducted by a private firm and a final report presented to the Department in June, 1970. It is proposed in 1971–72 to begin strengthening the dispatch system in accordance with the study's recommendations by improving the manual dispatch system to handle the near-term workload (approximately 1975). These improvements will cover the following

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

I. WATERSHED AND FIRE PROTECTION—Continued

Fire Control, State Responsibility—Continued

items: realignment of staffing, standardization of operations and procedures, installation of additional equipment, and upgrading of personnel skills through training. These improvements will not only assist the existing manual system operation, but will also be essential to the eventual conversion to a computer assist system. Included in this proposal are 25.7 additional man-years.

Air Attack Component $238,789

In order to achieve optimum benefits from the air attack operation, it is necessary to provide the proper level of management and operations personnel at the department's airbases. It is proposed to achieve this goal by (1) establishing an assistant ranger as supervisor and air attack coordinator at each of the department's 13 airbases, and (2) establishing a total of 14.5 man-years of seasonal firefighters at the 13 airbases to mix and load fire retardants, conduct maintenance work and other general labor. This proposal will increase the air attack component by 26.4 man-years.

Element Savings ..... –$661,304

During 1970–71, the following organizational changes resulted in expenditure reductions:

1. Forestry District III headquarters office at Sacramento was closed at a savings of $70,985 and 3.8 man-years. This will result in a budget year savings of $132,035 and 7.6 man-years. The remaiuing workload was assumed by district headquarters offices at Redding and Fresno.

2. Consolidation of 10 ranger unit headquarters into five resulted in a savings of $36,123 and 3 man-years. This will produce a budget year savings of $74,228 and 6 man-years.

3. Decreasing inmate workload, tightened staffing standards, and closure of 5 conservation camps will produce savings of $67,377 and 5.8 man-years in 1970–71, and $455,041 and 28.9 man-years in 1971–72.

The 1970 fire season was the worst in California's history. Over 223,000 acres of state responsibility lands were burned compared to the five-year average of 139,000 acres. Suppression of fires on an emergency basis required an augmentation of $3,138,000 from the Emergency Fund. It is anticipated that approximately $1,000,000 will eventually be recovered from the federal government under provisions of Public Law 81-875.

Fire Protection, Local Government Contract

Need

A need exists to provide adequate and economical fire protection services which are the financial responsibility of local government. It has been found most advantageous in many places to meet this need by taking advantage of the Division of Forestry's existing fire protection organization and depth, which can economically provide an adequate service on a contractual basis without increasing the number of governmental units.

Objectives

In cooperation with local government, as a fire protection organization "in being," provide a unified and integrated fire protection service mutually advantageous to state and local government, as local government may desire, which is fully reimbursable to the state.

Output

The output of this element is best expressed in terms of satisfactory services rendered to the counties which contract for fire protection from the Division of Forestry.

General Description

Twenty-five counties contract with the Division of Forestry for local responsibility fire protection services. A variety of conditions exist under the contractual arrangements. In some areas local fire stations and county equipment are used, with the state reimbursed from the counties for manning the facilities. In other areas, existing Division of Forestry fire stations are supplemented by the counties for the additional costs of fire protection to lands and structures inside and outside the division's state responsibility area.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing element costs	678.2	654.9	654.9	$7,205,975	$7,654,978	$7,654,978
Workload adjustments	–	81.4	81.4	–	764,231	764,231
Totals, Fire Protection, Local Government Contract	678.2	736.3	736.3	$7,205,975	$8,419,209	$8,419,209
Element Components:						
Fire prevention	43.4	47.1	47.1	461,182	538,829	538,829
Fire control	461.8	501.4	501.4	4,907,269	5,733,481	5,733,481
Improvements	23.7	25.8	25.8	252,209	294,672	294,672
Mobile equipment management	72.6	78.8	78.8	771,040	900,857	900,857
Research and development	4.1	4.4	4.4	43,236	50,515	50,515
Training	72.6	78.8	78.8	771,039	900,855	900,855
Direct county expenditures	–	–	–	(3,353,909)	(2,627,006)	(2,627,006)

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

I. WATERSHED AND FIRE PROTECTION—Continued

Fire Protection, Local Government Contract—Continued

Workload Information

During 1969–70, Kings County terminated its $40,000 a year (approximate) contract for fire protection services with the Division of Forestry.

Beginning in 1971–72, the method for calculating administrative overhead charges to local governments will be revised. The Legislative Conference Committee on the 1970 Budget Bill directed that the current method of charging 4 percent and 6 percent be eliminated. The new method will utilize the department's program time reporting system to annually revise the overhead rate based on past year actual general support costs plus statewide administrative costs.

The dollar impact of this revised procedure will increase estimated reimbursements in 1971–72 from $399,912 (old method) to $855,813 (new method).

Forest, Range and Watershed Management

Need

Forest, brush, upland range, and watershed lands are vital to the economic welfare of the state. They support a wood products industry that ranks third among the states, provide forage for an important livestock industry, and produce 95 percent of the state's annual water yield. Wise management of these lands is needed also for prevention of erosion and flood runoff, aesthetics, recreation, and wildlife. The existing and potential benefits from these resources can be impaired by pest epidemics, inadequate knowledge, improper land use and management, and failure to develop and improve the land to its full potential.

Objectives

The overall objective is to protect California's state and private forest, brush, range, and watershed lands from pests, deterioration, and misuse, and to enhance their development and utilization so that these lands can sustain, at least at present levels, their economic output along with other equally important benefits in watershed protection, outdoor recreation, quality of wildland environment, and fish and wildlife habitat.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Insect trees treated	4,220	4,400	4,400
Blister rust control (acres)	2,310	1,400	1,400
Trees distributed for planting	4,291,000	5,300,000	5,600,000
Soil-vegetation mapping (acres)	158,000	153,000	150,000
Emergency revegetation (acres)	19,087	209,000	40,000
Brush-range control burns (acres)	48,490	60,500	65,500
Forest practice inspections	2,274	2,000	2,200
Forest owners advised	2,178	2,350	2,400
State forest timber sold	$1,688,762	$1,300,000	$1,800,000

General Description

This element consists of a number of diverse but integrated components; in total they represent about 3 percent of the entire effort of the division. There are 60 professional foresters and technicians employed in these activities plus contribution by the regular field forces. Some of the work is conducted with financial assistance of the federal government. In 1971–72 federal reimbursements and other revenue within this element will yield about $2.1 million, which largely offsets General Fund expenditures for the element. Components of the element include control of forest pest epidemics; growing and sale at reasonable cost, of tree seedling stock from three nurseries for reforestation and soil erosion control; mapping of upland vegetation and soils; revegetation of burned watersheds; regulation of controlled burning of brush rangelands; regulation of private timber cutting practices; advice and assistance to small owners on management of forests; management of eight state forests; assistance to counties for declaring young timber mature for tax purposes; and various investigations in reforestation methods, brush control, and timber management.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing element costs	99.9	101.1	99.4	$2,167,665	$2,120,615	$2,214,285
Workload adjustments	–	1.5	-3	–	17,255	-37,355
Totals, Forest, Range and Watershed Management	99.9	102.6	96.4	$2,167,665	$2,137,870	$2,176,930
Element components:						
Forest pest protection	9.7	10	9.4	267,507	217,752	216,400
Reforestation and forest nurseries	15.4	15.8	14.4	321,044	308,907	299,779
Wildland soil and watershed management	5.7	5.8	5.5	254,953	263,523	272,950
Brush range improvement	7.7	7.9	7.5	137,501	140,705	138,493
Forest practices	20.2	20.7	19.6	360,718	369,123	363,318
Forest advisory services	11.4	11.7	11	203,573	208,317	205,040
State forests	27.2	28	26.5	575,939	582,032	634,187
Timber taxation	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,786	1,827	1,798
Training	2.5	2.6	2.4	44,644	45,684	44,965

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

I. WATERSHED AND FIRE PROTECTION—Continued

Forest, Range and Watershed Management—Continued

Workload Information

Element Savings ..... –$37,355

Decreasing inmate workload, tightened staffing standards, and closure of five conservation camps will produce savings of $8,027 and 0.5 man-year in 1970–71, and $37,355 and 3 man-years in 1971–72.

Conservation Camp

Need

There is need for a reserve of fully trained manpower for forest fire suppression and flood control work. The conservation camps provide an indispensable source of trained manpower for work on natural resources projects. Fire suppression activity and flood control work are seasonal and highly unpredictable. Emergencies require trained workers which pickup labor forces do not afford. Periods of quick demand emergency assignments are interspersed with other conservation work. Inmates are engaged in a six-day workweek effort the year around. This is an important inmate rehabilitation measure based on the accepted concept that inmate idleness is a root cause of trouble in a prison population.

(See Human Relations Agency "need" statement concerning treatment of inmates and wards.)

Objectives

The objective of this element is to provide inmates and wards assigned to conservation camps with a beneficial environment and living and working experience conducive to rehabilitation as useful members of society. This element also provides an essential trained labor force for backup firefighting and flood fighting work, and contributes to meeting natural resources development and protection needs.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Work for other agencies (man-days)	78,559	65,000	63,000
Operations (man-days)	211,495	190,000	185,000
Training (man-days)	14,345	12,000	11,000
Totals, Output (man-days)	304,399	267,000	259,000

General Description

The Division of Forestry operates 29 adult conservation camps in cooperation with the Department of Corrections, and four youth conservation camps in cooperation with the Department of the Youth Authority. In 1970–71 the adult camp population is 2,190 inmates and the youth camp population is 320 wards.

The conservation camp element provides labor for upkeep and care of the property and equipment of conservation camps. This element trains the inmates and wards who work on reimbursed conservation projects for other agencies and function in emergency fire suppression and flood fighting and other civil defense emergencies. Employee work effort for the Division of Forestry is budgeted in the elements where the work is accomplished.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing element costs	228.9	233.6	235.8	$3,961,483	$4,599,176	$4,616,257
Workload adjustments	–	–7.6	–31.8	–	–89,473	–438,871
Totals, Conservation Camp	228.9	226	204	$3,961,483	$4,509,703	$4,177,386
Element Components:						
Service to Division of Forestry	(150.2)	(135.6)	(126.7)	(2,317,435)	(1,843,215)	(1,425,227)
Camp operations	147	145.1	129.3	2,543,272	2,895,229	2,648,983
Service to other agencies	49.4	48.8	45.1	855,680	974,096	922,165
Training	32.5	32.1	29.6	562,531	640,378	606,238

Workload Information

Element Savings ..... –$438,871

During 1970–71 the Forestry District III headquarters office at Sacramento was closed at a savings of $22,096 and 1.2 man-years. This will result in a budget year savings of $41,101 and 2.4 man-years. The remaining workload was assumed by district headquarters offices at Redding and Fresno.

As a result of tightened staffing standards it was possible to eliminate assistant superintendents at the 33 conservation camps. In addition because of reduced inmate populations, fire crew foreman positions were abolished at 10 camps. These produced savings of $67,377 and 5.8 man-years in 1970–71, and $305,872 and 24.8 man-years in 1971–72. Additional savings of 4.6 man-years and $91,898 will be produced in 1971–72 as a result of relocating 340 inmates and closure of five conservation camps. Impact on other activities is reflected in each element's "workload information."

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

I. WATERSHED AND FIRE PROTECTION—Continued

Civil Defense and Other Emergencies

Need

Experience has proven the need for a high level of preparedness to meet major California disasters such as fire, flood, earthquakes, seismic sea waves, and civil disturbances. There is also a potential for war-caused disasters. The most effective civil defense organization is a prepared government. The readiness and preparedness of existing public safety agencies whose day-to-day responsibilities involve responding to emergencies is needed. Fire protection and other public safety agencies must meet the public need for assistance in minor or nonfire emergencies such as search and rescue and similar public assistance although no fire threat or hazardous conditions exist.

Objectives

To maintain a continued preparedness and capability to respond to war-caused and natural disasters and other emergencies by utilizing the potential and capability of the Division of Forestry's fire protection organization.

General Description

Because of its statewide depth in manpower and equipment and its communication system, the Division of Forestry has been assigned civil defense responsibilities in the areas of fire, rescue and radiological monitoring. In addition, agreements with the Department of Water Resources provide for assistance to that organization in meeting their responsibilities for the maintenance and patrol of levee systems in the Sacramento, San Joaquin and Delta areas during periods of high water. Public Resources Code Section 4957 permits the use of conservation camp crews in the performance of local rescue operations in cooperation with local government. As a fire protection organization the Division of Forestry is frequently requested to respond to a variety of rescue calls, accidents, and other types of local emergencies requiring public assistance.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing element costs	7.9	8.3	8.3	$102,034	$107,285	$107,197
Workload adjustments	–	12.9	-0.7	–	198,900	-5,882
Totals, Civil Defense and Other Emergencies	7.9	21.2	7.6	$102,034	$306,185	$101,315

Workload Information

Decreasing inmate workload, tightened staffing standards, and closure of five conservation camps will produce savings of $1,100 and 0.1 man-year in 1970–71, and $5,882 and 0.7 man-year in 1971–72.

From October 5 to October 26, 1970, Division of Forestry personnel provided emergency fire protection assistance to the City of Sacramento. The state will be fully reimbursed for that service in the estimated amount of $200,000.

Local Development Assistance

Need

The increased public concern about the environment makes it imperative that studies be continued to further define the problems associated with the soil mantle and vegetative cover and to keep abreast of statewide environmental changes relating to the land cover and erosion. Facts relating to the problems need to be disseminated, alternative solutions to these problems developed, and recommendations made. In order to meet a growing demand for a more intensive use of the land and water resources and an enhanced environment and economy within areas under local jurisdiction, local entities need state assistance in formulating and determining the feasibility of projects which will solve soil and water problems.

Objectives

To develop information for local government and the Legislature concerning the magnitude and the environmental impact of existing and developing problems related to the soil mantle and vegetative cover in local areas and for the state as a whole. To provide counties with assistance in identifying their soil resource problems, and with development of criteria to solve these problems.

To achieve a more intensive and better use of the land and water resources within the state by assisting local agencies in completing preliminary investigations and determining the economic feasibility of projects that will solve soil and water problems and enhance the local environment and economy.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

I. WATERSHED AND FIRE PROTECTION—Continued

Local Development Assistance—Continued

Output

As a continuation of the published report on the "Problems of the Soil and Vegetative Mantle of the State," submitted to the Legislature in 1970–71, a followup study was made by the Division on the "Environmental Impact of Urbanization on the Soil and Vegetative Mantle of the Foothill and Mountainous Lands." Further quantification and refinement of the data will be developed and reports prepared suggesting land use development policies, programs and techniques that will enhance the environment and provide significant long-range savings to local government.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Work plans completed	2	2	1
Project cost when constructed	$3,038,000	$3,678,000	$7,807,000
Capitalized benefits	$3,381,000	$6,555,000	$34,700,000
Preliminary investigations completed	10	2	3
Project cost when completed	$31,926,000	$5,000,000	$2,600,000
Capitalized benefits	$41,465,000	$7,000,000	$3,800,000
Special investigations completed	4	2	2
Local agencies assisted	71	65	59

NOTE: All costs and benefits are for feasible projects only.

General Description

The Division of Soil Conservation provides professional assistance upon request to local agencies to complete preliminary investigations of projects which will solve local water and land resource problems. Advice is given on measures needed to control runoff, erosion and sedimentation. Plans for works of improvement are formulated and the feasibilities of these plans determined. The results of the investigations give local agencies assurance on the economic feasibility of proposed projects and stimulate them to proceed with the completion of more detailed feasibility studies and the installation of works of improvement. Guidance is given on the procedures necessary to complete local studies, ways and means to finance the construction of proposed projects, and the preparation of standards, special provisions, ordinances, and other regulations to control runoff, erosion and sedimentation.

State agency review of work plans for local and Public Law 566 projects and proposals for resource conservation and development projects authorized under Section 102 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, Public Law 87-703, are coordinated.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing element costs	19.7	30.4	30.4	$342,442	$441,482	$453,684
Workload adjustments	–	–17.6	–17.6	–	–212,841	–218,124
Totals, Local Development Assistance	19.7	12.8	12.8	$342,442	$228,641	$235,560

Workload Information

In 1971–72, the main effort of this element will be to continue to quantify the impact of the problems associated with the soil mantle and vegetative cover of the state, to bring this information to the attention of local government and to assist them, when requested, in implementing ways of protecting these resources. The data that was developed for the reports completed in 1970–71 entitled "Problems of the Soil and Vegetative Mantle of the State" and "Environmental Impact of Urbanization on the Soil and Vegetative Mantle of the Foothill and Mountainous Lands" will be further quantified, refined, and updated. This will be done in cooperation with federal, local, and other state agencies. Criteria will be developed with counties to establish minimum guidelines under which they govern the use of land and control development so as to protect the soil and vegetative mantle. The remaining effort will be spent on assisting local entities in conducting preliminary investigations of proposed projects and completing work plans presently under preparation.

II. GEOLOGIC HAZARDS AND MINERAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION

Need

This program is needed to develop factual information about the geology of California that will assist public agencies and the private sector in the wise management of the earth's crust, its terrain, and its mineral resources. Major needs of the citizens of the state that are addressed are: safety of persons and property from geologic hazards, intelligent land use including protection of the environment, the continuing and orderly development of mineral resources, and the wise development and use of marine geological resources.

Objectives

Conduct geological investigations on a priority basis to identify and provide timely delineation of geological hazards and to identify, delineate, and assist in the ultimate utilization of deposits of mineral raw materials, both offshore and onshore, consistent with wise conservation practices.

Authority

Public Resources Code, Division 1, Chapter 2, Article 3, and Division 2.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	II. GEOLOGIC HAZARDS AND MINERAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION—Continued						
	Continuing program costs	80.2	80.6	80.6	$1,553,182	$1,632,348	$1,653,671
	Workload adjustments	–	–2.4	–4.6	–	33,134	–41,131
	Totals, Geologic Hazards and Mineral Resources Conservation	80.2	78.2	76	$1,553,182	$1,665,482	$1,612,540
	General Fund				*1,436,614*	*1,508,148*	*1,473,431*
	Reimbursements				*116,568*	*157,334*	*139,109*
	Program Elements:						
	Environmental and economic geology	48.1	56.6	54.4	983,094	1,175,680	1,120,254
	Geologic data	13.9	14.5	14.5	301,985	317,512	322,282
	General support distribution	18.2	7.1	7.1	268,103	172,290	170,004

Environmental and Economic Geology

Need

Geologic data now available for most of California are inadequate to provide a sound basis for land use decisions. Only about 20 percent of the state is mapped at a scale adequate to provide planners and those who implement the plans, with the information they need to minimize the effect of normal geologic processes on man-made features and to maximize man's rational development and use of the earth's nonrenewable mineral resources.

Objectives

Conduct investigations designed to acquire geologic information essential in: (1) assuring public safety from geologic hazards; (2) developing an understanding of the general geologic framework of the state, the properties of crustal materials, and the geologic processes responsible for the distribution, configuration, and adjustments of the various rock units; and (3) assuring a continuous and orderly development of California mineral resources, both offshore and onshore.

Output

	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	ESTIMATED 1971–72
Geologic Hazards Products:			
Geologic hazards maps (1:12,000 to 1:24,000 scale) and accompanying reports	5 (50,000 acres)	12 (120,000 acres)	6 (164,000 acres)
Regional geologic hazard analyses	–	–	1 landslide, Coast Ranges
Geodimeter investigations of active faults	55 lines measured	90 lines measured	90 lines measured
State earthquake risk map (1:2,500,000 to 1:750,000 scale)	–	–	1 statewide
Reports to other governmental units: geologic evaluations of subdivision proposals for Real Estate Commission	1,300–1,500	1,300–1,500	1,300–1,500
General Geology Products:			
Regional environmental geologic maps (1:62,500 scale) and accompanying reports	4 (500,000 acres)	6 (500,000 acres)	2 (190,000 acres)
Articles in division's monthly publication, *California Geology*	3	3	3
State geologic map sheets (1:250,000 scale)	4 reprints (30,000 square miles)	1 new (8,000 square miles)	1 revised (8,000 square miles
State environmental geologic planning map (1:750,000 scale)	–	–	1 statewide
Bouger gravity maps (1:250,000 scale)	–	8 (45,000 square miles)	15 (90,000 square miles)
Bouger gravity map statewide compilation (1:750,000 scale)	–	–	1 statewide
Offshore ocean bottom geologic maps	–	1	2
Mineral Resources Products:			
Articles on California mineral resources in the division's monthly publication, *California Geology*	6	5	3
Annual directory of mineral producers	1	1	1
Mineral commodity reports	4	1	3
Reports to Other Governmental Units:			
a. Report for U.S. Geological Survey and HUD regarding mineral resources of San Francisco Bay counties	–	–	1
b. Water quality reports regarding mine water discharge for State Regional Water Quality Control Boards	30	10	10
c. Reports on mineral leases on state lands for Division of State Lands	–	2	3

General Description

Countywide geologic hazards investigations are made in cooperation with local government to identify areas requiring detailed study. Detailed geologic hazards mapping projects are conducted on a cooperative basis for use by local government planning, building, and public works agencies and to inform the general public of specific geologic hazards.

Crustal strain and gravity studies develop information useful for engineering, mineral resource, and national defense applications and possibly for earthquake prediction. Seismological studies are conducted to alert disaster agencies and the general public to areas prone to earthquake damage.

Geological evaluation of subdivision proposals are made for the Real Estate Commission so that geologic

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

II. GEOLOGIC HAZARDS AND MINERAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION—Continued

Environmental and Economic Geology—Continued

conditions that may require special consideration in the building of subdivision structures are identified prior to construction. Geologic reports are prepared for the Resources Agency Powerplant Siting Committee so that potential geologic hazards can be evaluated before final site determinations are made.

Regional environmental geologic maps and supporting reports are prepared to serve as a foundation for specialized geologic studies of geologic hazards and mineral resources by public and private agencies. Statewide and regional geologic maps are prepared to provide generalized information on the distribution of rock units throughout the state.

Onshore and offshore investigations of mineral deposits and the surrounding geologic environment are conducted to provide an understanding of the geological setting favorable for the formation of mineral deposits and thereby aid in delineating other areas with similar potential. Mineral commodity reports, statewide and countywide, are prepared to direct attention to the known deposits of mineral raw materials so that they can be utilized in conformance with wise conservation practice. Water quality reports regarding mining operations are prepared for Regional Water Quality Control Boards to protect the quality of the environment and at the same time permit the utilization of mineral raw materials.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$983,094	$1,175,680	$1,120,254
Personnel man-years	48.1	56.6	54.4

Workload Information

In 1971–72 the former elements titled geologic hazards, basic geology, mineral resources, and marine geological resources are consolidated into this single element.

During 1970–71, the division is providing reimbursed contractual services to other governmental agencies in the amount of $157,334, an increase of $73,134 over the amount anticipated in the 1970–71 Governor's Budget. These contracts include a $35,000 project to provide fault measurements to the United States Geological Survey, a $10,000 marine geology investigation for State Lands Division, and $95,000 in various geological investigations and hazards mapping for federal, state and county agencies.

Geologic Data

Need

The people of California, including industry, the public, educational institutions, and local governments, need information concerning the state's geologic environment and mineral resources and must use this earth science information wisely to assure the orderly economic and cultural growth of the state, and to assure safety from geologic hazards.

As the state's geological survey, the division must act as a clearinghouse for all geologic work and information in the state and must make the needed information, whether it results from division investigations or from the work of other earth scientists, widely available, perferably in printed form.

Objectives

Geologic information, from division and other sources, is to be provided in appropriate form, generally printed, to those who need it.

Output

Products of the geologic data element fall into two major categories: (1) publications such as bulletins, special reports, map sheets, county reports, geologic map of California, gravity map of California, and special publications which are the result of investigations conducted by the environmental and economic geology element and quantified in its output statement; and (2) products generated directly by the geologic data element.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Responses to inquires at information desks	50,000	50,000	50,000
Users of library and information files	6,000	5,000	5,000
Issues of *California Geology*	12	12	12
Subscribers to *California Geology*	16,500	15,000	16,000
Use of mineral exhibit collections	30,000	35,000	35,000
Information releases	5,000–7,000	5,000–7,000	7,000–8,000
Geologic talks to interested groups	30–40	50–60	60–70
Handout articles	25,000	7,000–8,000	8,000–9,000
Mineral sets to schools	200–300	200	200
Conservation kit to school libraries (publications)	300–400	400–500	500–700

General Description

Manuscripts and maps prepared and selected for publication are processed for publication by geological drafting and editing specialists of the geologic data element to make the information more readily available to the public. Information and educational services such as libraries, mineral exhibits, public information desks and the monthly publication, *California Geology* (formerly Mineral Information Service), are provided as outlets of geologic information to the public.

This element, formerly titled information and educational services, is unchanged in function.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$301,985	$317,512	$322,282
Personnel man-years	13.9	14.5	14.5

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

III. OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL PROTECTION

Need

The need for this program is to protect the oil, gas, and geothermal resources in the state from damage or waste, protect the immediate environment plus other natural resources, protect fresh waters penetrated by wells, and to arrest or ameliorate subsidence and compaction of land overlying or immediately adjacent to producing oil and gas pools.

Objectives

To prevent waste or damage to the immediate environment plus other natural resources, provide for greater ultimate recovery of oil, gas, and geothermal resources and prevent contamination of fresh waters penetrated by wells.

Authority

This program is carried out in accordance with Division 3 of the Public Resources Code.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	87.3	92.4	91.6	$1,300,085	$1,449,294	$1,485,602
Workload adjustments	–	–0.3	–	–	–2,034	72,650
Totals, Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Protection	87.3	92.1	91.6	$1,300,085	$1,447,260	$1,558,252
Petroleum and Gas Fund				*1,167,528*	*1,288,321*	*1,393,997*
Petroleum and Gas Fund—Geothermal Resources Account				*12,600*	*15,750*	*15,750*
Subsidence Abatement Fund				*118,221*	*126,573*	*131,889*
Reimbursements				*1,736*	*16,616*	*16,616*
Program Elements:						
Regulation of oil and gas operations	73.1	77.3	77.4	1,061,141	1,193,806	1,303,340
Regulation of geothermal operations	0.7	0.9	0.9	11,329	12,743	13,090
Subsidence abatement	5.6	5.8	5.8	90,628	101,904	104,704
General support distribution	7.9	8.1	7.5	136,987	138,807	137,118

Regulation of Oil and Gas Operations

Need

To provide for control of drilling and operation procedures to prevent damage to underground deposits of petroleum and gas, to prevent damage to the immediate environment plus other natural resources, and protect subsurface fresh water deposits from contamination.

Objectives

To foster and encourage the development, production, and utilization of oil and gas with minimum waste; to protect the immediate environment plus other natural resources, maximize ultimate recovery with minimum waste; protect the correlative rights of all owners and publish necessary data, maps, and other information.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Well proposals	5,395	5,500	5,700
Well inspections	7,277	7,400	7,600
Stimulation projects	247	260	275

General Description

The objectives are carried out by issuance of reports of approval for proposals to drill, rework or abandon oil and gas wells; making well and environmental inspections and issuing reports on these inspections and taking appropriate action; studying proposals for well stimulation projects; updating all maps, charts, and cross sections, as necessary; answering oral and written inquiries from industry, government and the public and compiling drilling and production statistics.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$1,061,141	$1,193,806	$1,303,340
Personnel man-years	73.1	77.3	77.4

Workload Information

It is proposed in 1971–72 to improve operational effectiveness and avoid future personnel increases by the following means:

1. Automation of Production Reports ($34,000)—The division is required under Sec. 3108 of the Public

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

III. OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL PROTECTION—Continued

Regulation of Oil and Gas Operations—Continued

Resources Code to publish production statistics yearly. The manual addition of the data supplied by the operators is time consuming and prone to error. The use of data processing will result in rapid completion of the yearly statistics with an ultimate reduction in staff. Use of production data to review field operations from an engineering viewpoint will be available for all fields and types of studies. At present such studies are on a limited basis due to the lengthy time period needed to manually prepare the data.

2. Record Conversion to Microfilm ($33,000)—Division of Oil and Gas records increase in number each year as additional wells are drilled. Microfilming of records will result in a large reduction in needed space for file cabinets and in better utilization of staff. Division personnel need instant recall of any record, and storage on microfilm is a more flexible method. The ability of the division to aid those having permission to review or copy records will also be increased.

3. Improved Communication System ($5,650)—The level of testing in most districts has increased as a result of two factors: (1) testing of wells in the urban areas has become more sophisticated; (2) the added duties imposed under Sec. 3106 of the Public Resources Code require investigation of all producing properties. At present the field personnel check in by telephone; thus, if they are inspecting a producing property, they must periodically leave to phone in, or when on a test once they are told to return to the office they cannot be recalled if needed and another engineer must be dispatched. It is proposed that six vehicles be equipped with mobile radios as a more efficient way to conduct business.

Regulation of Geothermal Operations

Need

To provide for drilling and operation procedures to safeguard property and public welfare and encourage maximum economic recovery of geothermal resources.

Objectives

The objective of this element is to foster and encourage the development, production and utilization of geothermal resources in the same manner as in the regulation of oil and gas wells.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Well proposals	17	30	40
Well inspections	99	90	120

General Description

The objectives are carried out by issuance of reports of approval for proposals to drill, rework or abandon geothermal resources wells; making well and environmental inspections and issuing reports on these inspections and taking appropriate action; updating all maps, charts and cross sections, as necessary; answering oral and written inquiries from industry, government and the public and compiling drilling and production statistics.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$11,329	$12,743	$13,090
Personnel man-years	0.7	0.9	0.9

Subsidence Abatement

Need

To arrest and ameliorate subsidence of lands overlying or immediately adjacent to producing oil and gas pools.

Objectives

To prevent damage to valuable buildings, harbor installations, interference with commerce, navigation and fisheries.

Output

The output of this element consists of maintaining surveillance of repressuring operations of the subsidence area of the Wilmington oilfields.

General Description

Division personnel monitor fieldwide repressuring operations in the subsidence area of the Wilmington field in accordance with State Oil and Gas Supervisor's Order No. S59-1.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$90,628	$101,904	$104,704
Personnel man-years	5.6	5.8	5.8

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

IV. GENERAL SUPPORT

Need

The general support activity provides executive direction and support services which are necessary to the implementation of program objectives. A uniform departmentwide application of policy and procedure is essential to the effective operation of line programs.

Objectives

The objective of the general support activity is to provide executive leadership, policy direction, and administrative services required for the successful completion of program objectives; to provide uniform departmentwide staff services; to assure coordination at the policy level with other state, federal, and local government agencies; and to provide specialized staff services to managers.

Authority

Various sections of Government Code and Public Resources Code.

General Description

General support activities are performed at various organizational levels within the department. Departmental headquarters provides executive leadership from the directorate, and central services in accounting, budgeting, management analysis, personnel, organization, and supply. More specialized executive leadership and staff services are provided through four division headquarters which support programs in the fields of forestry, mines and geology, oil and gas, and soil conservation.

Within each division, subunits provide localized general support services throughout a variety of locations in the state.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Departmental support	82.6	79.9	80.5	$1,081,762	$1,096,646	$1,136,901
Forestry support	167.3	167	164.2	2,822,959	2,875,609	2,831,631
Mines and Geology support	15.8	4.8	4.7	236,299	136,566	136,356
Oil and Gas support	4.9	5	5	95,663	100,531	102,582
Soil Conservation support	7.1	1.5	1.5	113,539	57,998	59,202
Totals, General Support	277.7	258.2	255.9	$4,350,222	$4,267,350	$4,266,672
Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
I. Watershed and Fire Protection	−251.6	−243	−241.3	−3,945,132	−3,956,253	−3,959,550
II. Geologic Hazards and Mineral Resources Conservation	−18.2	−7.1	−7.1	−268,103	−172,290	−170,004
III. Oil, Gas and Geothermal Protection	−7.9	−8.1	−7.5	−136,987	−138,807	−137,118
Totals, General Support	−277.7	−258.2	−255.9	−$4,350,222	−$4,267,350	−$4,266,672
Net Totals, General Support	−	−	−	−	−	−

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	3,579.7	3,621.8	3,621.8	$32,182,271	$34,616,965	$34,750,269
Pickup labor	−	−	−	22,840	−	−
Workload and administrative adjustments	−	49.9	−36.1	−	448,451	−521,596
Proposed new positions	−	−	55.8	−	−	445,191
Totals, Salaries and Wages	3,579.7	3,671.7	3,641.5	$32,205,111	$35,065,416	$34,673,864
Estimated salary savings	−	*−62*	*−77.1*	−	*−408,023*	*−626,494*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	3,579.7	3,609.7	3,564.4	$32,205,111	$34,657,393	$34,047,370
Staff benefits	−	−	−	4,004,232	4,507,992	4,555,650
Totals, Personal Services	3,579.7	3,609.7	3,564.4	$36,209,343	$39,165,385	$38,603,020
Operating expenses and equipment				12,904,108	10,578,590	11,693,690
Emergency fire suppression and detection				(1,954,686)	3,338,000	200,000
Fire protection contract—counties				−	−	2,930,304
Fire protection contract—U.S. Forest Service				−	−	1,709,674
Minor Capital Outlay				−	−	200,000
Totals, Expenditures				$49,113,451	$53,081,975	$55,336,688
Reimbursements—federal				*−725,148*	*−876,847*	*−737,903*
Reimbursements—other				*−8,584,577*	*−10,225,556*	*−10,505,520*
Totals, Expenditures, State Operations				$39,803,726	$41,979,572	$44,093,265

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

LINE	SUMMARY BY OBJECT	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	IV. GENERAL SUPPORT—Continued			
	STATE OPERATIONS—Continued			
	Special Items of Expense:			
	Fire protection contract—counties	2,787,584	2,913,253	–
	Fire protection contract—U.S. Forest Service	1,661,711	1,697,585	–
	Research and technical assistance	353,409	265,851	–
	Totals, Expenditures	$44,606,430	$46,856,261	$44,093,265
	General Fund	*43,308,081*	*45,425,617*	*42,551,629*
	Petroleum and Gas Fund	*1,167,528*	*1,288,321*	*1,393,997*
	Petroleum and Gas Fund—Geothermal Resources Account	*12,600*	*15,750*	*15,750*
	Subsidence Abatement Fund	*118,221*	*126,573*	*131,889*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
GENERAL FUND			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation (Department of Conservation)	$36,144,849	$35,964,332	$42,551,629
Allocation from Salary Increase Fund (Department of Conservation)	1,537,335	1,446,596	–
Allocation from Emergency Fund (Department of Conservation)	1,500,000	3,138,000	–
Budget Act appropriation (watershed protection by cooperative counties)	2,646,669	2,787,584	–
Allocation from Emergency Fund (watershed protection by cooperative counties)	140,915	125,669	–
Budget Act appropriation (private land protection by United States Forest Service)	1,581,298	1,626,216	–
Allocation from Emergency Fund (private land protection by United States Forest Service)	80,413	71,369	–
Budget Act appropriation (white pine blister rust control)	65,000	20,000	–
Budget Act appropriation (wildland vegetation and soil mapping)	158,075	158,741	–
Allocation from Salary Increase Fund (wildland vegetation and soil mapping)	666	624	–
Budget Act appropriation (forest and fire research)	149,374	84,236	–
Budget Act appropriation (geological exploration)	2,250	2,250	–
Totals Available	$44,006,844	$45,425,617	$42,551,629
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–698,763	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$43,308,081	$45,425,617	$42,551,629
PETROLEUM AND GAS FUND			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$1,142,195	$1,236,042	$1,393,997
Salary increase authorization	48,693	52,279	–
Totals Available	$1,190,888	$1,288,321	$1,393,997
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–23,360	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$1,167,528	$1,288,321	$1,393,997
PETROLEUM AND GAS FUND—GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES ACCOUNT			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	$12,000	$15,000	$15,750
Salary increase authorization	600	750	–
Totals Available (Expenditures)	$12,600	$15,750	$15,750

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

LINE	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	SUBSIDENCE ABATEMENT FUND			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Budget Act appropriation	$118,501	$121,552	$131,889
	Salary increase authorization	4,276	5,021	–
	Totals Available	$122,777	$126,573	$131,889
	Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–4,556	–	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$118,221	$126,573	$131,889
	GRAND TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$44,606,430	$46,856,261	$44,093,265

FUND CONDITION	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	ESTIMATED 1971-72
PETROLEUM AND GAS FUND			
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$173,430	$130,183	$72,811
Prior year adjustments	3,008	–	–
Adjusted accumulated surplus	$176,438	$130,183	$72,811
Revenues:			
Assessments on oil and gas production	1,122,481	1,228,699	1,419,336
Sale of maps and publications	4,369	5,000	5,000
Geothermal resources fee [a]	7,000	13,000	13,000
Miscellaneous	23	–	–
Totals, Revenue	$1,133,873	$1,246,699	$1,437,336
Totals, Resources	$1,310,311	$1,376,882	$1,510,147
Less Expenditures:			
Support—General operations	1,167,528	1,288,321	1,393,997
Support—Geothermal resources operations [a]	12,600	15,750	15,750
Totals, Expenditures	$1,180,128	$1,304,071	$1,409,747
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$130,183	$72,811	$100,400
Surplus available for appropriation	*124,283*	*69,661*	*100,000*
Reserved for geothermal resources account [a]	*5,900*	*3,150*	*400*

[a] Chapter 1483, Statutes of 1965 establishes the geothermal energy account in the Petroleum and Gas Fund and appropriate revenue for purposes of that chapter. Condition of the portion of the fund dedicated to geothermal energy activities is:

	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Operating reserve, July 1	$11,500	$5,900	$3,150
Revenue—Geothermal resources fee	7,000	13,000	13,000
Totals, Resources	$18,500	$18,900	$16,150
Expenditures	12,600	15,750	15,750
Operating Reserve, June 30	$5,900	$3,150	$400

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

LINE	FUND CONDITION	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	ESTIMATED 1971-72
	SUBSIDENCE ABATEMENT FUND			
	Accumulated surplus, July 1	$101,977	$104,251	$99,325
	Revenue:			
	Assessments on oil and gas production	120,495	121,647	132,564
	Totals, Resources	$222,472	$225,898	$231,889
	Less Expenditures:			
	Support	118,221	126,573	131,889
	Accumulated surplus, June 30	$104,251	$99,325	$100,000
	Surplus available for appropriation	*104,251*	*99,325*	*100,000*

REVENUES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Federal receipts from Clarke-McNary Act (Division of Forestry)	$1,157,360	$1,130,648	$1,088,088
Federal disaster relief (Division of Forestry)	–	–	1,000,000
Fire prevention and suppression (Division of Forestry)	217,973	469,000	150,000
Nursery sales (Division of Forestry)	126,054	150,000	150,000
Sale of forest products (Division of Forestry)	1,688,762	1,300,000	1,400,000
Rentals of state property (Division of Forestry)	129,330	129,000	129,000
Sale of equipment (Division of Forestry)	13,805	–	–
Sale of documents (Division of Mines and Geology)	73,789	60,000	–*
Miscellaneous	25,529	9,000	9,000
Totals, Revenues	$3,432,602	$3,247,648	$3,926,088

* Reimbursement in 1971–72.

LINE	STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72	PROJECTED 1972–73	PROJECTED 1973–74	PROJECTED 1974–75	PROJECTED 1975–76
1								
2	**Division of Forestry**							
3	MAJOR PROJECTS [b]							
4								
5								
6	FORESTRY FIELD FACILITIES							
7								
8	**District I**							
9								
10	Oak Ridge Lookout—site acquisition	–	$5,000 [L]					
11	Klamath Forest Fire Station—new facility on new site	$483 [C]	8,136 [C]					
12		85 [E]	250 [E]					
13	Additions to Boggs Mountain and Jackson State Forests	211 [L]	6,339 [L]					
14	Elk Camp Forest Fire Station—site for replacement facility	2,462 [L]	5,538 [L]					
15								
16	**District II**							
17								
18	Eagle Lake Forest Fire Station—standard 14-man barracks; messhall: three-bay equipment building with office and a gas							
19	and oil house	–	5,993 [C]					
20	Bieber Forest Fire Station—replace barracks-messhall on existing site	125,232 [C]	10,468 [C]					
21		–	1,890 [E]					
22	Rohinson Mills Forest Fire Station (Hurleton)—replace facility on new site	384 [C]	9,586 [C]					
23		2,801 [E]	2,804 [E]					
24	Nevada-Yuba Ranger Unit Headquarters radio and auto shop building—replace facility	79,136 [C]	7,864 [C]					
25		–	665 [E]					
26	**District IV**							
27								
28	Telegraph Hill Lookout—site acquisition	40 [L]	14,960 [L]					
29	Sierra Vista Lookout—site acquisition	–	14,948 [L]					
30	Piedra Forest Fire Station—Site acquisition	41 [L]	5,945 [L]					
31								
32	**District V**							
33								
34	Sandy Point Forest Fire Station—Site acquisition	480 [L]	3,520 [L]					
35	To purchase present 1.17 acres under short-term lease. Funds are presently appropriated to purchase adjacent two acres for planned replacement of present facilities.							
36								
37	Almaden Forest Fire Station—Site acquisition	1,011 [L]	11,489 [L]					
38	Sunshine Forest Fire Station—New facility	4,338 [C]	13,670 [C]					
39		5,253 [E]	3,084 [E]					
40	**District VI**							
41								
42	Dulzura Forest Fire Station—Site acquisition	–	10,000 [L]					
43	Yucaipa Forest Fire Station—Site acquisition	–	25,000 [L]					
44	San Juan Capistrano Forest Fire Station—Combination 12-man barracks-mess ball and 3-bay equipment storage building	204,800 [C]	1,800 [C]					
45			3,830 [E]					
46	Etiwanda Forest Fire Station—Site acquisition	12,136 [L]	2,055 [L]					
47								
48	**Divisionwide**							
49								
50	Fire Academy (Northern California Training Center) *(State Construction Program Fund)*	12,620 [L]						
51	Lookouts and forest fire station—various	31,108 [L]	35,452 [L]					
52								
53	**Totals, Forestry Field Facilities**	$482,621	$210,286					
54	*General Fund*	*470,001*	*210,286*					
55	*State Construction Program Fund*	*12,620*						
56								
57								
58								
59								
60								
61								
62								
63								
64								
65								

CONSERVATION CAMPS

Pine Grove Youth Conservation Camp *(State Construction Program Fund)*	$68,173 [c]	
Mt. Bullion Youth Conservation Camp—site acquisition	46 [c]	$29,954 [c]
Totals, Conservation Camps	$68,219	$29,954
General Fund	*46*	*29,954*
State Construction Program Fund	*68,173*	
Totals, Major Projects	$550,840	$240,240
General Fund	*470,047*	*240,240*
State Construction Program Fund	*80,793*	–

MINOR PROJECTS [b]

General Projects

District I:		
Construct 10-man barracks—Leesville Forest Fire Station	$19,793	$692
Construct 10-man barracks—Gordon Valley Forest Fire Station	10,814	9,576
Construct lookout—Cold Springs	8,115	
Construct barracks addition—Ukiah Forest Fire Station	374	
Alteration and improvement projects of $20,000 or less	32,982	9,676
(Number of projects by fiscal year)	(4)	
District II:		
Construct 14-man barracks—Diddy Wells Forest Fire Station	–	43,950
Construct messhall—Diddy Wells Forest Fire Station	–	29,555
Construct residence—Paskenta Forest Fire Station	15,205	9,437
Construct 14-man messhall—Paskenta Forest Fire Station	–	27,145
Construct Chico Air Attack Base	2,663	
Construct messhall and remodel barracks—Fort Jones Forest Fire Station	21,643	
Alteration and improvement projects of $20,000 or less	15,023	20,812
(Number of projects by fiscal year)	(4)	
District IV:		
Alteration and improvement projects of $20,000 or less	7,198	7,093
(Number of projects by fiscal year)	(7)	
District V:		
Construct messhall—Carmel Forest Fire Station	–	27,000
Truck trail and fuel break, Upper Llagas Creek, P.L. 566 Project	–	2,710
Alteration and improvement projects of $20,000 or less	41,693	10,638
(Number of projects by fiscal year)	(6)	
District VI:		
Construct and equip storage building—Riverside Ranger Unit Headquarters	–3,000	
Construct road, fuel break and water storage—Escondido Creek, P.L. 566 Project	–	4,000
Construct and equip combination barracks, messhall, and equipment storage building—Anza Forest Fire Station	48,501	
Alteration and improvement projects of $20,000 or less	4,429	833
(Number of projects by fiscal year)	(2)	
Davis Nursery:		
Alteration and improvement projects of $20,000 or less	13,547	643
(Number of projects by fiscal year)	(2)	(1)
Statewide:		
Employee benefits—artisan craftsman	2,568	

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

LINE	STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72	PROJECTED 1972–73	PROJECTED 1973–74	PROJECTED 1974–75	PROJECTED 1975–76
	Division of Forestry—Continued							
	MINOR PROJECTS—Continued							
	Inmate Labor Projects							
	Construct and repair roads, fire breaks, compound areas and bridges	95,025	34,683					
	Construct and improve sewer, water and utilities development	23,633	21,818					
	Construct and improve telephone lines	43						
	Construct and improve conservation camp buildings	37,563	18,311					
	Radio Vaults and Associated Facilities							
	Radio system modification, Pbase II	–	33,000					
	Radio system modification, Pbase I	227,732	21,468					
	Construction, alteration, and improvement projects of $20,000 or less	7,550	2,350					
	(Number of projects by fiscal year)	(3)						
	Totals, Minor Projects	$633,094	$335,390	– *				
	General Fund	*633,094*	*335,390*					
	Projected requirements	–	–	–	$717,443	$717,443	$717,443	$717,443
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY	$1,183,934	$575,630	–	$717,443	$717,443	$717,443	$717,443
	General Fund	*1,103,141*	*575,630*	–				
	State Construction Program Fund	*80,793*	–	–				
	TOTAL, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM [1]							$2,869,772
	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS							
	General Fund							
	APPROPRIATIONS							
	Budget Act appropriation	$492,185	$137,393	–				
	Budget Act appropriation	757,815	200,000	–				
	Prior Year Balances Available:							
	Budget Act of 1969, Item 396	–	81,526	–				
	Budget Act of 1969, Item 397	–	330,390	–				
	Budget Act of 1968, Item 343	213,996	–	–				
	Budget Act of 1968, Item 344	155,189	94,177	–				
	Budget Act of 1966, Item 386	61,650	32,278	–				
	Budget Act of 1965, Item 336	6,550	6,339	–				
	Budget Act of 1964, Item 324	31,255	19,927	–				
	Totals Available	$1,718,640	$902,030	–				
	Transferred to Section 16409, Government Code:							
	Budget Act of 1968, Item 344	–42,535	–	–				
	Unexpended Balance, Estimated Savings:							
	Budget Act of 1970, Item 328	–	–131,400	–				
	Budget Act of 1970, Item 329	–	–131,741	–				
	Budget Act of 1969, Item 397	–	–63,259	–				
	Budget Act of 1968, Item 343	–8,327	–	–				
	Balance available in subsequent years	–564,637	–	–				
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$1,103,141	$575,630	–				

[1] The last four years of the five-year building program are the agency's current estimate of need and do not represent a program approved by the administration.

State Construction Program Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Budget Act of 1966, Item 415	$70,213	–	–
Budget Act of 1965, Item 357	14,318	–	–
Totals Available	$84,531	–	–
Unexpended Balance, Estimated Savings:			
Budget Act of 1966, Item 415	–2,040	–	–
Budget Act of 1965, Item 357	–1,698	–	–
TOTAL EXPENDITURES *(State Construction Program Fund)* g	80,793	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY	$1,183,934	$575,630	–
General Fund	*1,103,141*	*575,630*	–
State Construction Program Fund g	$80,793	–	–

* Minor capital outlay is transferred to the state operations budget beginning in 1971–72.
For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**EXECUTIVE AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES**						
3							
4							
5	Directors Office:				SALARY RANGE		
6	Director	1	1	1	$27,500	$27,500	$27,500
7	Deputy director	1	1	1	1,793–2,169	26,028	26,028
8	Asst director, program development	0.8	1	1	1,548–1,882	21,261	22,317
9	Personnel officer III	1	1	1	1,337–1,626	19,512	19,512
10	Program development officer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	15,276	16,044
11	Chief, conservation education	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	14,556	15,276
12	Special representative	–	1	1	1,213–1,475	14,556	15,276
13	Secretary II	1	1	1	717–870	10,440	10,440
14	Sr steno	2	2	2	562–717	16,392	16,392
15	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,530	7,899
16	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
17	Special consultant	0.3	–	–	0–150 day	–	–
18	Management Services:						
19	Asst director, management services	1	1	1	1,548–1,882	22,584	22,584
20	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
21	Accounting and Business Services:						
22	Fiscal officer I	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
23	Accounting officer II	2	2	2	863–1,048	25,152	25,152
24	Jr staff analyst	1	1	1	710–863	9,322	9,776
25	Accountant I	2	2	2	644–783	18,681	18,792
26	Supvng clerk I	2	2	2	635–772	18,528	18,528
27	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
28	Supvng bookkeeping mach opr	1	1	1	556–676	8,112	8,112
29	Sr account clerk	8.2	9	9	548–666	71,004	71,364
30	Accounting technician	4	4	4	548–666	31,968	31,968
31	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
32	Clerk-typist II	6	7	7	457–614	44,042	44,920
33	Bookkeeping mach operator II	3	3	3	505–614	21,048	21,744
34	Calculating mach operator	1	1	1	484–589	7,068	7,068
35	Bookkeeping mach operator I	3	3	3	457–556	18,555	19,470
36	Temporary help	0.6	0.5	0.5	(3,623)	2,964	2,964
37	Budget and Systems Office:						
38	Management services officer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	16,588	17,420
39	Assoc management analyst	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	13,750	14,440
40	Assoc budget analyst	1.7	2	2	1,048–1,273	27,788	28,916
41	Asst management analyst	0.4	1	1	863–1,048	11,784	12,376
42	Asst budget analyst	1	1	1	863–1,048	10,650	11,175
43	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,500	7,868
44	Accounting technician	0.8	–	–	548–666	–	–
45	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	6,179	6,490
46	Temporary help	0.2	–	–	(1,232)	–	–
47	Service and Supply:						
48	Storekeeper II	1	1	1	676–863	9,322	9,776
49	Stock clerk	2.8	4	4	530–644	28,488	29,136
50	Clerk-typist II	0.8	1	1	457–614	6,035	6,335
51	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	5,737	6,035
52	Organization and Personnel						
53	Services:						
54	Management services officer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
55	Assoc personnel analyst	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
56	Asst personnel analyst	1	1	1	863–1,048	11,040	11,592
57	Personnel asst III	1	1	1	734–893	9,876	10,364
58	Sr clerk-typist	2	2	2	548–700	15,984	15,984
59	Personnel asst I	3.7	4	4	548–666	31,596	31,968
60	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
61	Clerk-typist II	7	7	7	457–614	44,661	45,748
62	Temporary help	1.2	1.5	1.5	(6,579)	8,729	8,729
63	Overtime	0.1	–	–	(541)	–	–
64							
65	Totals, Executive and Management						
66	Services	82.6	87	87	$724,589	$826,454	$842,146
67							
68							
69					**DIVISION OF FORESTRY**		
70	**ADMINISTRATION**						
71							
72	State Foresters Office:						
73	State forester	1	1	1	$1,708–2,076	$24,912	$24,912
74	Chief deputy forester	1	1	1	1,548–1,882	22,584	22,584
75	Administrative adviser	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
76	Asst deputy forester	2	2	2	1,273–1,548	37,152	37,152
77	Safety coordinator	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
78	Forest ranger II	1	1	1	1,048–1,337	15,726	15,726
79	Secretary I	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
80	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
81	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	6,628	6,964
82	Legal steno	0.9	1	1	517–628	7,536	7,536
83	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
84							
85							
86							

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2					DIVISION OF FORESTRY—Continued		
3	ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
4							
5	Fire Control Operations:				SALARY RANGE		
6	Deputy forester	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,496	20,496
7	Asst deputy forester	2	2	2	1,273–1,548	37,152	37,152
8	Forestry equipt engineer	3.3	3	3	1,100–1,405	47,036	47,732
9	Forestry air operations engineer	1	1	1	1,100–1,405	16,526	16,526
10	Forest ranger II	4	4	4	1,048–1,337	62,905	62,905
11	Meteorologist II	1	1	1	1,048–1,337	15,726	15,726
12	Forest ranger I	4.1	3	3	905–1,155	40,110	40,110
13	Asst equipt engineer	1	1	1	905–1,155	13,586	13,586
14	Assoc forest ranger	1	1	1	830–1,100	12,704	12,704
15	Asst econ analyst	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
16	Equipt maint foreman	0.9	1	1	863–1,048	12,101	12,101
17	Asst forest ranger	1	1	1	753–1,007	11,621	11,621
18	Heavy equipt mechanic	2	2	2	783–950	20,934	20,934
19	Fire captain	1	1	1	651–915	9,382	9,835
20	Machinist	1.8	2	2	764–842	19,642	20,126
21	Sr steno	1.9	2	2	562–717	16,392	16,392
22	Sr clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
23	Steno II	3	3	3	492–628	20,430	20,736
24	Laborer	1	1	1	562–619	7,428	7,428
25	Clerk-typist II	4.1	4	4	457–614	25,024	25,614
26	Clerk-typist I	0.8	1	1	415–505	5,714	6,010
27	Management Services:						
28	Deputy forester	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,496	20,496
29	Asst deputy forester	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
30	Forest ranger I	1.9	2	2	905–1,155	27,171	27,171
31	Assoc forest ranger	1	1	1	830–1,100	12,704	12,704
32	Administrative asst I	2	2	2	863–1,048	25,152	25,152
33	Sr steno	2	2	2	562–717	16,392	16,392
34	Sr clerk-typist	1.3	2	2	548–700	14,652	14,991
35	Sr file clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
36	Steno II	2	2	2	492–628	13,367	13,678
37	Clerk-typist II	2.9	3	3	457–614	19,073	19,529
38	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	5,860	6,160
39	Engineering and Conservation Camps:						
40	Deputy forester	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,496	20,496
41	Asst deputy forester	2	2	2	1,273–1,548	37,152	37,152
42	Sr civil engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
43	Assoc civil engineer	2	2	2	1,100–1,405	31,453	31,453
44	Assoc constrn analyst	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
45	Architectural assoc	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
46	Forest ranger I	2	2	2	905–1,155	27,171	27,171
47	Land surveyor	1	1	1	998–1,155	13,860	13,860
48	Asst civil engineer	1	1	1	905–1,155	12,939	12,939
49	Asst mech engineer	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
50	Architectural asst	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
51	Sr delineator	1	1	1	821–998	11,976	11,976
52	Electrician foreman	1	1	1	893–983	11,796	11,796
53	Instrumentman	1	1	1	710–821	9,852	9,852
54	Delineator	5	5	5	676–821	49,260	49,260
55	Engrng student trainee	0.2	0.3	0.3	505–746	1,932	1,932
56	Sr steno	2	2	2	562–717	16,392	16,392
57	Steno II	3	3	3	492–628	21,564	21,564
58	Temporary help	–	0.8	0.8	(–)	6,073	6,073
59	Fire Academy:						
60	Forest ranger II	0.7	1	1	1,048–1,337	15,351	15,727
61	Assoc forest ranger	2	2	2	830–1,100	25,402	25,402
62	Asst forest ranger	3.9	4	4	753–1,007	46,509	46,509
63	Supvng cook I	0.9	1	1	635–849	9,353	9,803
64	Forestry cook II	0.8	1	1	548–772	8,330	8,330
65	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,048	7,188
66	Janitor	0.9	1	1	457–556	5,691	5,985
67	Food service asst I	1	1	1	429–522	6,064	6,264
68	Fire Prevention and Law Enforcement:						
69	Deputy forester	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,496	20,496
70	Asst deputy forester	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
71	Law enforcement coordinator	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
72	Fire prevention officer V	4.5	5	5	1,048–1,337	77,878	78,632
73	Fire prevention officer IV	1	1	1	905–1,155	13,586	13,586
74	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
75	Steno II	1.7	1	1	492–628	6,256	6,572
76	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
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85							
86							

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2					DIVISION OF FORESTRY—Continued		
3	ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
4							
5	Forest, Range and Watershed						
6	Management:				SALARY RANGE		
7	Deputy forester	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,496	20,496
8	Asst deputy forester	2	2	2	1,273–1,548	37,152	37,152
9	Forester III	4	4	4	1,048–1,337	61,400	62,153
10	Forester II	3	3	3	905–1,155	39,600	40,218
11	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
12	Steno II	2	2	2	492–628	12,828	13,480
13	Clerk-typist II	0.8	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
14	Nursery and Forest Regeneration:						
15	Forester II	1	1	1	905–1,155	12,939	12,939
16	Forester I	1	1	1	753–1,007	10,565	10,565
17	Lead groundsman	1	1	1	589–717	8,468	8,604
18	Skilled laborer	1	1	1	651–717	8,604	8,604
19	Laborer	1.4	1.5	1.5	562–619	11,109	11,109
20	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
21	Seasonal help	0.4	1.7	1.7	(2,586)	11,002	11,002
22	Temporary help—holding blankets	6.3	–	–	(73,562)	–	–
23	Temporary help—other	1.8	1.6	1.6	(7,930)	7,384	7,384
24	Overtime	0.1	0.2	0.2	(445)	1,745	1,745
25	Military leave	–	–	–	(4,451)	–	–
26							
27	Totals, Authorized Positions	146.3	143.1	143.1	$1,738,482	$1,702,930	$1,712,186
28							
29							
30	FOREST PROTECTION—DISTRICT						
31	HEADQUARTERS						
32							
33	Deputy forester	6	6	6	$1,405–1,708	$122,976	$122,976
34	Asst dep forester	6	6	6	1,273–1,548	111,456	111,456
35	Assoc civil engr	1	1	1	1,100–1,405	16,592	16,592
36	Forest ranger II	9.9	10	10	1,048–1,337	152,282	154,903
37	Forester III	5	5	5	1,048–1,337	78,694	78,694
38	Civil engrng assoc	4	4	4	1,048–1,337	62,904	62,904
39	Forest ranger I	2.4	3	3	905–1,155	37,913	38,444
40	Forester II	21.1	22	22	905–1,155	291,982	294,370
41	Fire prevention officer IV	12.9	13	13	905–1,155	176,127	176,127
42	Asst civil engr	15.3	18	18	905–1,155	235,979	237,568
43	Assoc forest ranger	6	6	6	830–1,100	76,305	76,305
44	Fire prevention officer III	5	5	5	830–1,100	63,505	63,505
45	Superintendent	1.6	–	–	870–1,100	–	–
46	Civil engrng techn II	3	2	2	863–1,100	25,878	25,878
47	Constrn inspector	6	6	6	863–1,048	74,612	75,306
48	Equipt maint foreman	20.8	21	21	863–1,048	254,057	254,492
49	Asst forest ranger	6	6	6	753–1,007	69,853	69,853
50	Forester I	4	6	6	753–1,007	63,755	64,866
51	Heavy equipt mechanic	3.7	4	4	783–950	43,622	43,962
52	Carpenter foreman	5	5	5	849–937	56,220	56,220
53	Fire capt	5.9	6	6	651–915	59,351	59,351
54	Graduate trainee	1.1	–	–	676–905	–	–
55	Electrician I	5.8	6	6	810–893	64,208	64,296
56	Storekeeper II	6	6	6	676–863	60,005	60,452
57	Carpenter I	1	1	1	772–849	10,188	10,188
58	Fire apparatus engr	5.8	6	6	589–791	50,392	50,392
59	Accountant I	5	5	5	644–783	46,795	46,980
60	Sr steno	8	8	8	562–717	65,568	65,568
61	Personnel asst I	4	4	4	548–666	31,968	31,968
62	Acctg techn	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
63	Groundsman	2.3	2.5	2.5	562–651	18,732	19,086
64	Steno II	18.7	19	19	492–628	131,390	134,060
65	Clerk-typist II	13	13	13	457–614	84,428	85,212
66	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
67	Account clerk II	3.9	4	4	457–556	25,801	26,101
68	Janitor	4.8	5	5	457–556	31,640	32,236
69	Clerk-typist I	0.4	0.6	0.6	415–505	3,652	3,111
70	Nursery and Forest Regeneration:						
71	Forester II	2	2	2	905–1,155	27,171	27,171
72	Forester I	0.7	1	1	753–1,007	11,627	11,627
73	State Forests:						
74	Forester III	1	1	1	1,048–1,337	15,726	15,726
75	Forester II	6	6	6	905–1,155	79,251	80,489
76	Forester I	5.2	6	6	753–1,007	66,276	67,269
77	Jr forester	1	–	–	753–959	–	–
78	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,048	7,188
79	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,210	6,516
80	Temporary help	2.8	2.5	2.5	(21,193)	19,755	19,755
81	Temporary help	5.9	7.5	7.5	(49,956)	66,570	66,570
82							
83	Totals, Authorized Positions	259	265.1	265.1	$2,769,591	$3,013,128	$3,030,397
84							
85							
86							

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	DIVISION OF FORESTRY—Continued						
	FOREST PROTECTION—FIELD SERVICES						
	Regular Field Services:				SALARY RANGE		
	Forest ranger III	15.7	16	16	$1,155–1,475	$272,677	$275,899
	Forest ranger II	6	6	6	1,048–1,337	93,480	94,358
	Forest ranger I	9	9	9	905–1,155	122,324	122,324
	Forester II	1	–	–	905–1,155	–	–
	Assoc forest ranger	27.6	29	29	830–1,100	362,291	363,415
	Fire prevention officer II	8.9	9	9	753–1,007	104,828	104,828
	Asst forest ranger	145.5	146	146	753–1,007	1,681,715	1,684,848
	Fire prevention officer I	37.6	39	39	683–915	402,225	403,795
	Fire captain	31.3	26.6	26.6	651–915	266,542	267,406
	Graduate trainee	5.3	6	6	676–905	60,054	62,010
	Field trainee	1.1	6	6	651–830	46,872	49,176
	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
	Steno II	27.5	28	28	492–628	195,398	198,476
	Clerk-typist II	13.9	14	14	457–614	89,610	91,508
	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
	Clerk-typist I	0.5	0.6	0.6	415–505	2,945	2,945
	Temporary help—rehab project	3.1	–	–	(30,049)	–	–
	Temporary help—construction	6.1	7	7	(47,817)	50,000	50,000
	Temporary help—other	1.4	0.5	0.5	(8,759)	3,320	3,320
	Summer Suppression Crews:						
	Fire captain	264	276	276	(2,647,694)	2,990,736	2,990,736
	Fire apparatus engineer	212.6	208.3	208.3	(1,792,910)	1,872,200	1,872,200
	Heavy fire equipment operator	75.5	75.8	75.8	(667,199)	826,826	826,826
	Fire fighters (seasonal)	504.7	529.7	529.7	(2,424,559)	2,777,747	2,777,747
	Forestry cook I	45.7	40.8	40.8	(309,399)	308,937	308,937
	Forestry cook II	2.8	4.4	4.4	(23,988)	37,963	37,963
	Fire lookout	57.1	59.6	59.6	(342,126)	394,075	394,075
	Jr forester	2.5	–	–	(26,242)	–	–
	Winter Work Crews:						
	Fire captain	184.2	177.4	177.4	(1,655,699)	1,666,850	1,666,850
	Fire apparatus engineer	86.1	101	101	(703,158)	812,040	812,040
	Heavy fire equipment operator	51.1	52.1	52.1	(532,850)	488,906	488,906
	Forestry cook I	3.1	8.4	8.4	(21,562)	58,665	58,665
	Forestry cook II	1.7	3.4	3.4	(12,609)	25,622	25,622
	Jr forester	3.1	–	–	(31,559)	–	–
	Totals, Authorized Positions	1,837.7	1,881.6	1,881.6	$14,735,976	$16,029,716	$16,049,743
	FORESTRY CONSERVATION CAMPS						
	Forest ranger II	0.3	–	–	$1,048–1,337	–	–
	Forest ranger I	3	3	3	905–1,155	$40,812	$40,812
	Assoc forest ranger	0.6	1	1	830–1,100	12,800	12,800
	Superintendent	32	32	32	870–1,100	414,346	414,346
	Asst forest ranger	45	46	46	753–1,007	529,032	530,587
	Fire crew foreman	266.8	271	271	717–1,007	3,043,999	3,067,011
	Heavy fire equipment operator	31.1	33	33	(287,087)	338,877	338,877
	Steno II	0.3	–	–	492–628	–	–
	Totals, Authorized Positions	379.1	386	386	$4,027,058	$4,379,866	$4,404,433
	FIRE PROTECTION, LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONTRACT						
	Field Services:						
	State forest ranger I	1.5	2	2	$905–1,155	$27,720	$27,720
	Assoc forest ranger	6.1	6	6	830–1,100	79,200	79,200
	Asst forest ranger	30.8	30	30	753–1,007	362,520	362,520
	Fire prevention officer II	3	3	3	753–1,007	35,690	35,690
	Fire prevention officer I	4.4	5	5	683–915	47,842	47,842
	Equipment maintenance foreman	4	4	4	863–1,048	47,728	47,728
	Heavy equipment mechanic	2	2	2	783–950	22,029	22,029
	Auto mechanic	1	1	1	746–905	9,956	9,956
	Sr stenographer	2	2	2	562–717	14,894	14,894
	Sr clerk-typist	1	2.4	2.4	548–666	18,728	18,728
	Stenographer II	14.6	13.6	13.6	492–628	94,711	94,711
	Clerk-typist II	5.3	5.5	5.5	457–614	39,068	39,068
	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,678	6,678

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	DIVISION OF FORESTRY—Continued						
	FIRE PROTECTION, LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONTRACT—Continued						
	Fire Suppression Crews:				SALARY RANGE		
	Fire captain	133.5	124	124	651–915	1,361,520	1,361,520
	Fire apparatus engineer	345.7	330	330	589–791	3,030,848	3,030,848
	Heavy fire equipment operator	4	4	4	717–915	41,933	41,933
	Fireman, CDF	101.3	97	97	461–651	755,436	755,436
	Firefighters (seasonal)	15.9	16	16	377–530	101,760	101,760
	Cook II	1.2	1	1	548–772	7,980	7,980
	Temporary help	7.8	5.4	5.4	(36,337)	26,250	26,250
	Totals, Authorized Positions	686.1	654.9	654.9	$5,958,076	$6,132,491	$6,132,491
	Totals, Division of Forestry	3,308.2	3,330.7	3,330.7	$29,229,183	$31,258,131	$31,329,250
	DIVISION OF MINES AND GEOLOGY						
	State geologist	0.9	1	1	$1,708–2,076	$20,496	$21,516
	Deputy division chief	1.1	1	1	1,548–1,882	22,584	22,584
	Supvng geologist	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
	Sr geologist	8.1	8	8	1,273–1,548	144,213	146,076
	Sr marine geologist	0.1	1	1	1,273–1,548	16,860	17,700
	Assoc geologist	20	23	23	1,100–1,337	354,628	360,276
	Assoc paleontologist	–	1	1	1,100–1,337	13,200	13,860
	Assoc geochemist	1.7	2	2	1,100–1,337	30,532	31,384
	Assoc geophysicist	1.3	1	1	1,100–1,337	14,556	15,276
	Research writer	1	1	1	998–1,213	14,440	14,556
	Asst geologist	7.9	7	7	905–1,100	91,416	92,296
	Business service officer I	0.9	1	1	863–1,048	10,356	10,860
	Supvng geological draftsman	1	1	1	821–998	11,976	11,976
	Jr geologist	1	1	1	863–998	11,976	11,976
	Librarian III	0.5	1	1	783–950	9,396	9,852
	Storekeeper II	0.9	1	1	676–863	8,112	8,520
	Geological draftsman	3.4	3	3	710–863	28,602	29,508
	Delineator	0.9	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
	Lab technician	2.2	2	2	676–821	19,704	19,704
	Supvng steno I	1.1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
	Graphic artist	0.5	1	1	644–783	7,728	8,112
	Geologic aid	2.1	2	2	614–746	16,108	16,916
	Sr steno	2.5	2	2	562–717	16,392	16,392
	Sr clerk-typist	2.6	3	3	548–700	22,803	23,244
	Sr clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
	Accounting technician	0.7	1	1	548–666	6,576	6,912
	Steno II	4.4	4	4	492–628	27,618	27,924
	Clerk-typist II	4.1	4	4	457–614	25,661	25,951
	Clerk II	2.2	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
	Janitor	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
	Temporary help	1.7	0.5	0.5	(10,850)	3,071	3,071
	Totals, Division of Mines and Geology	77.8	79.5	79.5	$919,897	$1,011,200	$1,028,638
	DIVISION OF OIL AND GAS						
	GENERAL OPERATIONS						
	State oil & gas supvr	1	1	1	$1,708–2,076	$24,912	$24,912
	Chief deputy oil & gas supvr	1.3	1	1	1,548–1,882	22,584	22,584
	Supvng oil & gas engineer	1.7	2	2	1,475–1,793	37,786	39,667
	Sr oil & gas engineer	8.9	9	9	1,273–1,548	163,576	166,162
	Assoc oil & gas engineer	11.5	15	15	1,100–1,337	226,576	232,812
	Asst oil & gas engineer	15.9	16	16	905–1,100	203,974	207,996
	Business service officer I	1	1	1	863–1,048	10,356	10,860
	Sr delineator	1	1	1	821–998	11,976	11,976
	Jr oil & gas engineer	2.4	3	3	863–998	34,506	35,640
	Geological draftsman	2.3	3	3	710–863	29,587	30,374
	Delineator	3.5	3	3	676–821	29,556	29,556
	Supvng clerk I	1	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
	Sr steno	5	5	5	562–717	40,948	40,980
	Sr account clerk	2	2	2	548–666	15,984	15,984
	Stock clerk	0.4	0.5	0.5	530–644	3,378	3,549
	Steno II	7.9	8.7	8.7	492–628	61,488	62,046
	Clerk-typist II	7.2	7.5	7.5	457–614	45,006	46,612
	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
	Account clerk II	1.5	1.5	1.5	457–556	9,220	9,652
	Janitor	0.8	0.8	0.8	457–556	5,560	5,560
	Clerk-typist I	1	1	1	415–505	5,885	6,060
	Temporary help	0.2	0.7	0.7	(1,018)	4,063	4,063
	Totals, Authorized Positions	78.5	84.7	84.7	$877,590	$1,002,857	$1,022,981

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	DIVISION OF OIL AND GAS—Continued						
3	SUBSIDENCE ABATEMENT						
4					SALARY RANGE		
5	Sr oil & gas engineer	0.8	1	1	$1,273–1,548	$18,357	$18,576
6	Assoc oil & gas engineer	2	2	2	1,100–1,337	32,088	32,088
7	Asst oil & gas engineer	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
8	Geological draftsman	1	1	1	710–863	8,736	9,174
9	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
10							
11	Totals, Authorized Positions	5.8	6	6	$73,972	$79,053	$79,710
12							
13	**Totals, Division of Oil and Gas**	84.3	90.7	90.7	$951,562	$1,081,910	$1,102,691
14							
15							
16	DIVISION OF SOIL CONSERVATION						
17	Administration:						
18	Division chief	1	1	1	$1,626–1,976	$23,712	$23,712
19	Sr resources consultant	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
20	Supvng clerk I	0.9	1	1	635–772	7,620	7,992
21	Sr steno	0.5	1	1	562–717	7,728	8,058
22	Steno II	0.7	1	1	492–628	6,135	6,438
23	Clerk-typist II	2.3	2	2	457–614	12,294	12,582
24	Project Planning:						
25	Supvng engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
26	Sr engineer	3	3	3	1,273–1,548	55,728	55,728
27	Sr engrng geologist	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,065	18,576
28	Sr resources economist	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
29	Assoc engineer	5.5	6	6	1,100–1,337	89,872	91,896
30	Assoc resources economist	0.7	2	2	1,048–1,273	25,152	26,400
31	Asst civil engineer	4.3	6	6	905–1,155	71,868	73,800
32	Asst engrng geologist	0.3	1	1	905–1,100	10,860	11,400
33	Asst econ analyst	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
34	Delineator	2.6	3	3	676–821	28,020	28,440
35	Steno II	–	1	1	492–628	6,054	6,360
36	Temporary help	–	0.9	0.9	(192)	4,918	4,918
37							
38	**Totals, Division of Soil Conservation**	26.8	33.9	33.9	$357,040	$439,270	$447,544
39							
40	**GRAND TOTALS, AUTHORIZED POSITIONS, DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION**	3,579.7	3,621.8	3,621.8	$32,182,271	$34,616,965	$34,750,269
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DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	Totals, Authorized Positions	3,579.7	3,621.8	3,621.8	$32,182,271	$34,616,965	$34,750,269
3	Pickup labor	–	–	–	22,840	–	–
4	Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
5							
6	Positions Estahlished:						
7	Executive and Management Services:						
8							
9	Director's Office:				SALARY RANGE		
10	Special consultant	–	1	–	65 day	16,380	–
11	Division of Forestry:						
12	Administration:						
13	Forest, Range and Watershed Management:						
14							
15							
16	Forester III	–	1	–	1,048–1,337	11,713	–
17	Forest ranger I	–	1	–	905–1,155	7,203	–
18	Holding hlanket	–	14.5	–	–	153,000	–
19	Forest Protection—Field Services:						
20							
21	Regular Field Services:						
22	Fire prevention officer II	–	1	–	753–1,007	10,985	–
23	Fire prevention officer I	–	2	–	683–915	20,962	–
24	Temporary help—rehahilitation project	–	2	2	–	20,000	20,000
25							
26	Summer Suppression Crews:						
27							
28	Fire apparatus engineer	–	1.3	–	589–791	12,656	–
29	Firefighters (seasonal)	–	1.3	–	377–530	7,680	–
30	Fire Protection—Local Government Contract:						
31							
32	Field Services:						
33	Asst forest ranger	–	3	3	753–1,007	36,252	36,252
34	Fire prevention officer II	–	2	2	753–1,007	23,808	23,808
35	Fire prevention officer I	–	2.8	2.8	683–915	26,813	26,813
36	Equipment maintenance foreman	–	0.5	0.5	863–1,048	5,964	5,964
37							
38	Clerk-typist II	–	2.1	2.1	457–614	14,716	14,716
39	Fire Suppression Crews:						
40	Fire captain	–	41.6	41.6	651–915	456,768	456,768
41	Fire apparatus engineer	–	11.3	11.3	589–791	102,378	102,378
42	Firefighter (seasonal)	–	23.9	23.9	377–530	152,004	152,004
43	Temporary help	–	2.4	2.4	–	12,511	12,511
44	Division of Mines and Geology:						
45	Jr asst geologist	–	0.5	–	863–1,100	6,041	–
46	Geologic aid	–	1	–	614–746	9,030	–
47	Drafting aid	–	0.5	–	614–746	4,298	–
48	Temporary help	–	0.2	–	–	1,000	–
49	Reductions in Authorized Positions:						
50	Executive and Management Services:						
51							
52	Director's Office:						
53	Chief, conservation education	–	–1	–1	1,213–1,475	–14,556	–15,276
54	Accounting and Business Services:						
55							
56	Clerk-typist II	–	–2	–2	457–614	–11,244	–11,820
57	Temporary help	–	–0.5	–0.5	–	–2,964	–2,964
58	Organization and Personnel Services:						
59							
60	Steno II	–	–1	–1	492–628	–7,188	–7,188
61	Temporary help	–	–0.6	–0.6	–	–3,197	–3,197
62	Division of Forestry:						
63	Administration:						
64	Fire Control Operations:						
65	Forest ranger II	–	–1	–1	1,048–1,337	–15,726	–15,726
66	Engineering and Conservation Camps:						
67							
68	Temporary help	–	–0.6	–0.6	–	–3,150	–3,150
69	Temporary help—other	–	–0.7	–0.7	–	–3,255	–3,255
70	Forest Protection—District Headquarters:						
71							
72	Deputy state forester	–	–0.5	–1	1,405–1,708	–10,248	–20,496
73	Forest ranger II	–	–1	–2	1,048–1,337	–15,532	–31,453
74	Civil engineering assoc	–	–0.5	–1	1,048–1,337	–7,766	–15,726
75	Fire prevention officer IV	–	–0.5	–1	905–1,155	–6,710	–13,585
76	Asst civil engineer	–	–2.5	–3	905–1,155	–29,056	–38,074
77	Assoc forest ranger	–	–0.5	–1	803–1,100	–6,228	–12,701
78	Construction inspector	–	–0.5	–1	863–1,048	–6,288	–12,576
79	Carpenter foreman	–	–0.5	–1	849–937	–5,622	–11,244
80	Storekeeper II	–	–0.5	–1	676–863	–5,010	–10,151
81	Accountant I	–	–0.5	–1	644–783	–4,698	–9,366
82	Sr steno	–	–0.5	–1	562–717	–4,098	–8,196
83	Personnel asst I	–	–0.5	–1	548–666	–3,996	–7,992
84	Groundsman	–	–0.3	–0.5	562–651	–1,953	–3,906
85	Janitor	–	–0.5	–1	457–556	–3,336	–6,672
86	Temporary help	–	–1.7	–1.7	–	–8,186	–8,186

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	Workload and Administrative						
3	Adjustments—Continued						
4	Reductions in Authorized Posi-						
5	tions—Continued						
6	Division of Forestry—Continued						
7	Forest Protection—						
8	Field Services:						
9	Regular Field Services:				SALARY RANGE		
10	Asst forest ranger	–	-2.5	-5	753–1,007	-28,370	-58,136
11	Graduate trainee	–	-0.5	-1	676–905	-5,052	-10,608
12	Field trainee	–	-0.5	-1	651–830	-3,904	-8,196
13	Steno II	–	-0.5	-1	492–628	-3,370	-6,964
14	Forestry Conservation Camps:						
15	Forest Ranger I	–	–	-5	905–1,155	–	-67,925
16	Asst forest ranger	–	-3	-33	753,1,007	-31,972	-379,432
17	Fire crew foreman	–	-9.5	-19	717–1,007	-97,729	-198,389
18	Heavy fire equipment opr	–	–	-5	717–915	–	-51,345
19	Fire Protection, Local						
20	Government Contract:						
21	Field Services:						
22	Heavy equipt mechanic	–	-1	-1	783–950	-11,016	-11,016
23	Fire Suppression Crews:						
24	Fireman, CDF	–	-7.2	-7.2	461–651	-55,967	-55,967
25	Division of Mines and Geology:						
26	Business service off I	–	-1	-1	863–1,048	-10,356	-10,860
27	Storekeeper II	–	-1	-1	676–863	-8,112	-8,520
28	Sr steno	–	-1	-1	562–717	-8,196	-8,196
29	Acctg techn	–	-1	-1	548–666	-6,576	-6,912
30	Temporary help	–	-0.3	-0.3	–	-1,791	-1,791
31	Division of Soil Conservation:						
32	Administration:						
33	Supvng clerk I	–	-1	-1	635–772	-7,620	-7,992
34	Clerk-typist II	–	-1	-1	457–614	-5,622	-5,910
35	Project Planning:						
36	Sr engineer	–	-1	-1	1,273–1,548	-18,576	-18,576
37	Assoc engineer	–	-4	-4	1,100–1,337	-57,784	-59,808
38	Assoc resources economist	–	-2	-2	1,048–1,273	-25,152	-26,400
39	Asst civil engineer	–	-6	-6	905–1,155	-71,868	-73,800
40	Asst engrng geologist	–	-1	-1	905–1,100	-10,860	-11,400
41	Delineator	–	-2	-2	676–821	-18,168	-18,588
42	Steno II	–	-1	-1	492–628	-6,054	-6,360
43	Temporary help	–	-0.6	-0.6	–	-3,279	-3,279
44	Positions Reclassified:						
45	Executive and Management						
46	Services:						
47	Information officer I	–	–	–	998–1,213	-2,150	-2,580
48	(Replaces special representa-						
49	tive, State Board of For-						
50	estry)	–	–	–	(1,213–1,475)	–	–
51	Division of Forestry:						
52	Forestry Conservation Camps:						
53	Forest ranger I	–	–	–	905–1,155	15,840	19,040
54	(Replaces Superintendent)	–	–	–	(870–1,100)	–	–
55							
56	Totals, Workload and Ad-						
57	ministrative Adjust-						
58	ments	–	49.9	-36.1	–	$448,451	-$521,596
59	Proposed New Positions:						
60	Division of Forestry:						
61	Administration:						
62	Fire Control Operations:						
63	Forest ranger I	–	–	1	905–1,155	–	11,175
64	Fire Academy:						
65	Asst forest ranger	–	–	2	753–1,007	–	19,150
66	Forest Protection—District						
67	Headquarters:						
68	Fire captain	–	–	4	651–915	–	34,104
69	Forest Protection—Field Serv-						
70	ices:						
71	Regular Field Services:						
72	Asst forest ranger	–	–	13	753–1,007	–	124,475
73	Fire captain	–	–	21	651–915	–	179,046
74	Summer Suppression Crews:						
75	Fire fighter (seasonal)	–	–	14.5	337–530	–	75,690
76	Division of Oil and Gas:						
77	General Operations:						
78	Steno II	–	–	0.3	492–628	–	1,551
79							
80	Totals, Proposed New Posi-						
81	tions	–	–	55.8	–	–	$445,191
82							
83	Totals, Adjustments	–	49.9	19.7	–	$448,451	-$76,405
84							
85	TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	3,579.7	3,671.7	3,641.5	32,205,111	$35,065,416	$34,673,864
86							

STATE LANDS DIVISION

Headquarters Office at Los Angeles

Program Objectives

The program objectives and responsibilities of the State Lands Commission, acting through the State Lands Division are:

1. To locate the boundaries of sovereign lands owned by the state (tide and submerged lands).
2. To maintain records showing location of state-owned lands (tide and submerged lands as well as "school lands") and encumbrances thereon.
3. To establish uses of lands not granted by the Legislature to local governmental units.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
I. Land use	$1,947,370	$2,116,956	$2,027,258
II. Ownership determination	619,077	646,108	503,500
III. Land information system	121,566	106,529	93,375
IV. Administration—distributed to other programs	(398,095)	(390,437)	(392,705)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$2,688,013	$2,869,593	$2,624,133
Reimbursements	*-962,467*	*-1,109,153*	*-1,053,333*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$1,725,546	$1,760,440	$1,570,800
General Fund	*1,725,546*	*1,760,440*	*1,520,800*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund	—	—	*50,000*
Personnel man-years	171.7	171.1	149.2

I. LAND USE

Need

California's continued economic and population growth is making unprecedented demands on available land for development. There are currently over four million acres of state-owned land under the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Lands Commission. It is imperative that the State Lands Commission meet the challenge by assuring that its lands are managed in such a way as to permit an orderly and balanced recognition of all legitimate land use demands.

Objectives

To assure that permitted uses of land under State Lands Commission jurisdiction are consistent with sound multiuse land management principles which recognize both revenue production and growing public use requirements.

Authority

Division 6, Public Resources Code, Chapter 29, Statutes of 1956 (1st Ex. Sess.), Chapter 138, Statutes of 1964 (1st Ex. Sess.).

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	105.4	106.9	93	$1,947,370	$2,133,917	$2,044,219
Workload adjustments	—	-1.7	-1.7	—	-16,961	-16,961
Totals, Land Use	105.4	105.2	91.3	$1,947,370	$2,116,056	$2,027,258
General Fund				*1,044,780*	*1,084,165*	*935,187*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund				—	—	*50,000*
Reimbursements				*902,590*	*1,032,791*	*1,042,071*
Program Elements:						
Extractive development—state leases	40.3	40.1	31.7	769,780	809,561	716,795
Extractive development—Long Beach operations	49.8	49.9	49.6	889,079	1,014,381	1,024,811
Nonextractive development	15.3	15.2	10	288,511	293,014	285,652

Extractive Development—State Leases

Output

The output of this program may best be measured in terms of income provided to the state. Income is derived from three sources: rent, bid bonus, and royalty. The income-producing life of a mineral property is fixed by the mineral reserves in place. During this period, rental income is constant; bonus income is a one-time occurrence; and royalty income declines exponentially as the reserves are depleted in quantity and quality. Royalty income is further affected by the relative efficiency of exploitation of the resource, and by the adherence or nonadherence of the lessee to royalty provisions of the lease. To minimize the effect of declining royalty and thus maximize future income, it is necessary to maintain a continuing leasing, engineering and geological study, royalty accounting, and operational surveillance program. A general and practical measure of the output is the total expenditures required for support of the program and its relationship to the resulting income or revenue to the state. This measure is commonly expressed as the "benefit-cost" ratio, wherein ratios provide for priority classification based on the economics of the program elements (see Table I).

STATE LANDS DIVISION—Continued

I. LAND USE—Continued

TABLE I—LAND USE PROGRAM

Extractive Development—State Leases

	Personnel man-years			Actual 1969–70			Estimated 1970–71			Estimated 1971–72		
	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	Income	Cost	Benefit/Cost Ratio	Income	Cost	Benefit/Cost Ratio	Income	Cost	Benefit/Cost Ratio
Oil and Gas Leasing and Development	31.2	31.0	23.2	$15,542,363	$595,956	26.1	$13,000,000	$625,839	20.7	$10,600,000	$530,719	20
Geothermal Leasing and Development	1.3	1.3	1.3	26,656	24,832	1.1	54,000	26,246	2.1	148,000	26,878	5.5
Mineral Leasing and Development	2.9	2.9	2.9	102,108	55,394	1.8	107,000	58,549	1.8	122,000	59,957	2.0
Governmental and Public Inquiries and Reports	3.1	3.1	3.0	–	59,215	–	–	62,588	–	–	62,025	–
Long Beach Tract 2	1.8	1.8	1.8	2,339,868	34,383	68.1	2,700,000	36,339	74.3	2,800,000	37,216	75.2
TOTAL PROGRAM	40.3	40.1	32.2	$18,010,995	$769,780	23.4	$15,861,000	$809,561	19.6	$13,670,000	$716,795	19.1

Income does not include the value of sand, gravel, and other fill materials that are extracted by Division of Highways, other state agencies, and local governmental agencies at no royalty, but requiring administrative control under this program. The value of royalty on such material is estimated at $400,000 for the fiscal year 1969–70.

Need

One aspect of commercial-industrial development in California is the exploitation of the subsurface minerals. There are substantial commercially valuable mineral deposits on state-owned and controlled land. The regulated leasing of state lands for extractive development provides a direct source of state revenue, permits orderly industrial development and broadens the local tax base.

Objectives

To lease state lands for the purpose of extracting oil and gas, geothermal resources and other minerals, and to maintain a program of engineering, accounting and operational surveillance of the lessees' activities to assure maximum revenue for the state consistent with good oil field and land management practices.

General Description

Chapter 1555 Statutes of 1970 provides that the commission shall not lease any lands under its jurisdiction unless it has been determined by the commission that such lease will not have a significant detrimental effect on the environment. An environmental impact report is also required. This legislation complements the earlier Cunningham-Shell Tidelands Act of 1955 which provides for esthetic and evironmental protection in leasing offshore lands for oil and gas extraction.

The management of extractive development operations involves the application and coordination of various professional and subprofessional disciplines. Leasing of lands for mineral extraction requires determination of ownership and physical boundaries, determination of legality of form of offer and agreement, and engineering and geological determination of economic feasibility prior to offering for lease, and economic sufficiency of subsequent offers. The latter entails highly sophisticated evaluation methods involving not only subsurface mineral values, but probable costs of development, including surface facilities as well.

Royalty and operational surveillance by State Lands Division assure that the lessee adheres to the terms of the lease. Proper management of operations also insures the preservation of esthetic and property values. Proper surveillance and management techniques require engineering, accounting, and field review and approval of special facilities such as offshore drilling platforms, drilling and mining programs, production facilities, processing and sales agreements, and production and sales rates.

After leasing, and during the productive life of the mineral property, continuing engineering and geological review is necessary to ensure that the lessee exploits the mineral resource to the maximum benefit of the state. In the case of oil and gas properties, extensive studies are required to determine productive limits and reserves in order to properly evaluate well spacing and reservoir withdrawal requirements. In addition, production capabilities of individual wells and fields must be estimated to determine that the lessee is not curtailing production in order to take advantage of lower sliding scale royalties. Secondary oil and gas recovery methods represent an important portion of present and predicted future revenue. It is necessary to enter into detailed engineering and legal negotiations before the lessee may proceed with secondary recovery, and it is necessary to conduct "in-depth" studies of such projects after commencement in order to evaluate effectiveness and to ensure that damage does not occur to the reservoir with subsequent loss of income to the state.

Current and Budget Year Program

The program developed for this function is based on several factors and assumptions as follows:

1. There will be no new oil and gas leases awarded on offshore state-owned tidelands until after June 30, 1971, at least.

2. Prompt review and approval will be given to maintenance and repair proposals on existing wells on offshore leases to prevent further revenue losses.

STATE LANDS DIVISION—Continued

I. LAND USE—Continued

Extractive Development—State Leases—Continued

3. The level of surveillance recognized by the Ad Hoc Committee report on prevention of oil spills will be continued.

4. Emphasis will be placed on engineering work necessary to accomplish unitization of state-owned reserves and changing of some oil lease production from primary to secondary recovery operations. The effect of this work will be to produce additional revenue not only in the 1970–71 fiscal year but in subsequent years.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$769,780	$809,561	$716,795
Personnel man-years	40.3	40.1	31.7

Extractive Development—Long Beach Operations

Output

One major activitiy of the Extractive Development —Long Beach Operations is involved with economic responsibility for the development and operation of the Long Beach tidelands. The output of this element is closely associated with controlling the expenditures in the annual Long Beach plan and budget prepared by the unit operator, the City of Long Beach, and approved by the State Lands Commission, plus monitoring the moneys spent and work accomplished in the older portion of the field. Primary emphasis of revenue improvement is directed toward achieving cost reduction through improving management, operating and development methods and techniques.

Another activity of this element is the matter of proper equity determinations for the Long Beach unit.

A further activity is to monitor subsidence and subsidence-related matters and investigation of possible geological hazards.

A required activity is the review and auditing of capital expenditures over $50,000 by the City of Long Beach from their share of the Tidelands Trust Fund and subsidence project review consisting of both engineering and auditing.

Need

The net profit nature of the state's contract requires a close and critical surveillance of all cost and revenue elements to protect the state's interest, which is major in the Long Beach unit. This is particularly important because of the varied financial interests of the contractors and the prescribed revenue splits set forth in Chapter 138, Statutes of 1964 (1st Ex. Sess.).

Objectives

To oversee the economic phase of development and operations of the Long Beach tidelands; to produce maximum revenues consistent with proper conservation of resources and other environmental amenities in a workmanlike manner.

General Description

With the passage of Chapter 29, Statutes of 1956 (1st Ex. Sess.) and Chapter 138, Statutes of 1964 (1st Ex. Sess.), the state assumed a prominent position in the oil and gas development of the Long Beach tidelands granted in trust to the City of Long Beach. Under provisions of these statutes, the state's economic interest in the field was increased and the state was given control over the development and operating budget of the field contractor in the new undeveloped area of the Wilmington oil field. The new area was designated the Long Beach unit and was placed under development by a field contractor operating under the day-to-day control of the unit operator (City of Long Beach).

Since the development of the new unit, as well as the older productive areas of the Long Beach tidelands, is under net profits agreements, the state's concern is in attaining most efficient recovery of oil at the lowest cost of production to the end that revenues realized by the state are maximum. Of corollary importance is the prevention of land subsidence from other than natural causes.

The Long Beach operation is responsible for the monitoring of an average of 122,000 barrels a day of oil production and 42,000 MCF per day of gas from the Long Beach unit, and 43,000 barrels per day of oil from the prior tidelands development for the year 1970–71. It must also maintain economic control, as charged under Chapter 138, of a development and expense budget of $50,900,000 for 1970–71 for the Long Beach unit.

Current and Budget Year Program

The primary phase of East Wilmington (Long Beach unit) development is essentially completed. Staff efforts, therefore, are directed toward increasing total net revenues to the state from the Long Beach unit and the older sections of the field. Through intensive management auditing, cost monitoring, engineering analysis, efforts are directed toward achieving a general improvement in the efficiency of the total operation.

Currently the staff is working in conjunction with the Attorney General's Office and the Legislative Analyst's Office in reviewing the administrative procedures involving the plan and budgets for the Long Beach unit to evaluate whatever changes are deemed to be necessary to protect the state's economic interest in the Long Beach tidelands.

STATE LANDS DIVISION—Continued

I. LAND USE—Continued

Extractive Development—Long Beach Operations—Continued

The field contractor and nonoperating contractors now have been repaid all the moneys advanced by them for the tract 1 share of the expense in developing the Long Beach unit. At the present time, the field contractor is receiving net profit payments of approximately $3.5 million per month to reimburse advanced royalties of $75 million paid by it, and subsequently shared 50–50 by the state and city.

These advance royalty payments stopped in April 1970 and under present conditions no revenues will be received by the state from the field contractor until the end of 1971. At that time the field contractor will have been completely reimbursed for these past advance royalties and the net profits will then go into the Tideland Oil Revenue Fund for state-city sharing. The nonoperating contractors are currently receiving all of the net profits above a one-sixth royalty, approximately $0.6 million per month. In the future, when the net profits receipts by the nonoperating contractors exceeds their cumulative one-sixth royalty payments, the net profits will then be paid into the Tideland Oil Revenue Fund for state-city sharing. This will occur in early 1971.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$889,079	$1,014,381	$1,024,811
Personnel man-years	49.8	49.9	49.6

Nonextractive Development

Need

To meet the demonstrable demand for land, the State Lands Commission has made available certain portions of land under its jurisdiction for these purposes. Where outright sale is not possible, the commission may authorize use permits subject to reasonable rules and regulations for fair and adequate compensation.

Objectives

To assure that the use of state land is permitted, adequately compensated for, and meets orderly land use planning requirements.

Output

Seven outputs are indicative—leases, indemnity selections, litigation appraisals, boundary line agreements, inventory, classification and management plan for school lands, sales and exchanges.

LEASES

The lease normally covers tide and submerged lands or lands underlying nontidal navigable waters. These lands are subject to the trust provision on behalf of the public for fishing, commerce and navigation and, as such are subject to many uses. Title investigation is required to determine if there is an existing use (lease or permit) of the land to be leased and if such existing use is compatible with the proposed use under lease application. Special appraisal procedures are necessary in arriving at a fair market value of the parcels, from which the fair market rental rate is derived. Leases must be processed as they come up for renewal because of substantial improvement constructed under previous lease. The alternative is to allow a ready lessee to become a trespasser.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Leases:			
Pending	458	496	671
Received	212	250	300
Issued new	137	70	20
Issued renewals	37	5	5
Revenue	$227,637	$170,000	$120,000

INDEMNITY SELECTIONS

This is the process by which the state is indemnified for loss to the School Land Grant through selection of available, desirable federal land. The filing of applications on behalf of private parties has been suspended since 1955. The division proposes to acquire in excess of 12,000 acres for the benefit of the Department of Parks and Recreation, which will reduce the state's present entitlement to approximately 5,000 acres.

This process requires close coordination with the land information system as this shows both entitlement and satisfaction of entitlement which constantly changes the status of available lands.

Although value is not the sole criterion for a selection, investigation sufficient to find the selection to be in the best interest of the state is necessary. After acquisition, the land may be sold or held for management. This activity will become increasingly important as the State Lands Commission's land management program develops.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Indemnity Selections:			
Pending	14	15	12
Received	1	0	7
Canceled	0	3	–
Acreage	0	7000	4000

LITIGATION APPRAISALS

These appraisals are necessitated in instances where the state is named or may be named in a legal action after a title examination using data from the land information system shows state interest in the action. The lands involved are usually high-value, multiple use properties requiring a sophisticated approach; always in the face of short-time schedules.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Litigation Appraisals:			
Pending	4	9	14
Received	9	12	15
Completed	4	7	8
Value	$500,000	$600,000	$600,000

STATE LANDS DIVISION—Continued

I. LAND USE—Continued

Nonextractive Development—Continued

BOUNDARY LINE AGREEMENTS

When the location of the common boundary between the state and a private land owner cannot be determined and the position of the last ordinary water mark is confused because of artificial conditions affecting the water boundary, the state, acting by and through the State Lands Commission, is empowered to enter into a negotiated settlement of the boundary. These agreements are necessary as the limit of state's claim must be established so the adjoining owner can develop the abutting land and acquire sufficient (claim free) attendant title insurance. Also the setting of a firm boundary clarifies the title on the state's portion and allows the division to gain more revenue for lease of the land.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Boundary Line Agreements:			
Pending	3	5	15
Received	10	15	25
Completed	8	5	2

INVENTORY, CLASSIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

On April 23, 1970 the State Lands Commission directed the State Lands Division to inventory, classify and develop a plan of prudent management for the 600,000 acres of school land under its jurisdiction. This major undertaking is still in the planning and coordination stage.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Classifications:			
Pending	–	600,000	300,000
Classified	–	300,000	300,000

SALES

The sale requires an identification of the title conditions to determine the restrictions and reservations, if any, and an appraisal of the fair market value of the land authorized to be sold which operates as the minimal value to be received in a public bidding procedure or becomes the value to be received from a public entity seeking to acquire the land under preferential rights.

Close coordination with the land information system is also required as new lands are being added from time to time as the United States Bureau of Land Management issues a new township plat which includes a school land section (16 or 36) not previously surveyed; receipt of an exchange patent from the U.S. and where lands previously withdrawn by the Federal Government are restored back to the state. These new lands are then placed on the list of lands available for sale.

Sales during the next fiscal year will be limited to public agencies in order that the available staff may work on the inventory, classification and management planning project.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Sales:			
Pending	24	9	3
Received	20	5	5
Cancelled	11	5	–
Completed	24	6	–

EXCHANGES

The exchange requires an identification of the title conditions of both the parcel now owned by the state and the parcel to be received in the exchange. This information is applied to an appraisal of both parcels to determine that the value to be received is as great or greater than the value relinquished. Any imperfection in title not meeting state's requirements must be eliminated in order to produce an equitable exchange of land.

Exchanges will be limited to those having large-scale public benefit.

	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Exchanges:			
Pending	9	9	11
Completed	3	1	1
Received	3	3	3
Value	$509,080	$30,000	$50,000

General Description

The nonextractive development program can be best described as a process which is initiated by an application. Interested parties may apply for exclusive use permits of various types ranging from overhead powerline right-of-way to large commercial marina developments. Upon receipt of an application, a determination as to ownership of the subject parcel is made to determine the extent of the state's interest therein. This determination is accomplished by use of existing data compiled in the land information system. After it is determined that the state owns the subject parcel, an annual rental is established based upon an appraisal of fair market value. After determination that this transaction is consonant with the commission's master plan objectives, it is placed on the State Lands Commission calendar for approval.

In addition to the application process described above, a special trespass investigation function is actively engaged in reducing the number of unpermitted uses through the negotiation of a lease.

Current and Budget Year Program

The emphasis of this program in 1971–72 will continue to be placed on lease renewal and handling increased workload. In addition, the State Lands Division has developed a priority system for handling projects. These priorities are:

First priority: Large-scale public benefit and use projects; that is, those projects which will be of major direct benefit to the public, such as obtaining access to tide and submerged lands to permit large public use projects to go forward.

STATE LANDS DIVISION—Continued

I. LAND USE—Continued

Nonextractive Development—Continued

Second priority: Easements, leases and permits; these types of projects will be numerically the bulk of the workload and range from recreational pier permits to major commercial leases. These are to be handled in the order received, in most cases.

Third priority: Exchanges. Any exchange entered into by the state should be of mutual benefit both to the state and to the public or private entity that wishes to make the exchange. In order for any exchange to receive priority, there must be at least an equal or greater value received by the state for the public in relation to that which is relinquished.

Last priority: Single-purpose projects. The projects in this category are usually of greater benefit to the applicant than they are to the state and involve situations where title insurance is difficult to obtain because a boundary has not been established.

It is the intent of the State Lands Division to adhere to these ratings as closely as possible so as to derive maximum public benefit in its transactions.

Related to this, Chapter 1555, Statutes of 1970, requires the State Lands Commission to prepare environmental impact reports on all transactions except on permits for private recreational piers. This will assure that the public interest in the environment is examined and protected to the greatest degree possible.

Also, in response to legislative policy, the State Lands Commission will submit to the Legislature a proposal for a management plan of the coastal resources under its jurisdiction.

Input	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Expenditures	$288,511	$293,014	$285,652
Personnel man-years	15.3	15.2	10

II. OWNERSHIP DETERMINATION

Need

This program represents the activities necessary to perfect title in the state of those lands which the state owns in its sovereign capacity or as a result of congressional grants subsequent to statehood. It is estimated that there are in excess of 4 million acres of such land including those lands granted to local jurisdictions, over which the State Lands Division has a continuing responsibility for review. Very little of the total boundary line distinguishing state-owned lands from lands held by other governmental units or private owners has been determined. As these other owners attempt to develop their adjacent lands, the state is required to clarify its right, title and interest to its lands. Until title is clarified financing is not fully available to developers of the adjacent lands. In addition, questions of title have the effect of depreciating the value of returns which the state should receive for the use of its lands.

Objectives

To establish and perfect boundary claims of the state to:

1. About 3,400 miles of tideland boundary in the state measured along the mean high tide line.
2. About 1,400 miles of boundary between state and U.S. continental shelf lands.
3. In excess of 3,500 miles of boundary along nontidal navigable waters of the state.

To establish boundaries, survey and map areas granted to 20 cities, counties, and harbor districts, by the Legislature.

Authority

Division 6, Public Resources Code.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	28.7	26.9	22.2	$619,077	$627,997	$503,500
Workload adjustments	–	1.5	–	–	18,111	–
Totals, Ownership Determination	28.7	28.4	22.2	$619,077	$646,108	$503,500
General Fund				*559,200*	*569,746*	*492,238*
Reimbursements				*59,877*	*76,362*	*11,262*

Output

This program has two stages of output. The first is the result of the extensive engineering, title and legal research studies, culminating in the claim of a given number of miles of boundary line. Then, as a result of a boundary line agreement with the adjoining landowner or a court decision in a quiet title action, the title is perfected to a set boundary line were possible.

	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Number of miles of boundary claimed	29.8	35	15
Number of miles of boundary perfected	4.9	25	8

General Description

The process of ownership determination consists of careful engineering, legal and title research aimed at

STATE LANDS DIVISION—Continued

II. OWNERSHIP DETERMINATION—Continued

delineating the proper location on the earth's surface of the boundary of state-owned lands versus private or other upland owners.

Most of these boundaries requiring location are dependent upon the location of various tide or water elevations as they now exist or have existed in the past depending on the character of physical changes that have occurred.

Once the division staff has researched and arrived at a recommended boundary line in a particular area and after careful review by the office of the Attorney General, a claim is entered.

In order to perfect this claim, a boundary line agreement must be consummated between the state and the adjacent owner. In the event this is not possible, then a quiet title action must be instituted in a court of proper jurisdiction.

Prior, Current and Budget Year Programs

Top priority on staff time during the current budget years will be given to developing title, engineering, and legal information needed to defend the state in actions filed against it. Any staff time available beyond this will be spent on processing ownership delineations for new lease applications.

During 1969–70, 29 new formal boundary determination projects were received in addition to the 274 new lease applications requiring ownership delineation. Of these, 200 were brought to completion. In addition to the new projects, one legislative grant was added to the workload by the statutes of 1970. There are currently 21 grants awaiting mapping.

A few of the boundary determination projects result in substantial benefits to the state. During 1969–70 tideland boundaries were identified in areas of Orange County which permitted a resolution of title problems and, through subsequent exchanges of interests in land, confirmed in the state title to lands valued in excess of $140,000. Several similar projects are approaching settlement during the 1970–71 year. One in Sonoma County is expected to establish 10 miles of tideland boundary and confirm title in the state to over 200 acres of land presently claimed by private interests.

Through exchanges of interests in land made possible by the boundary determination, an additional 80 acres valued in excess of $50,000 will pass into state ownership. Similar boundary determination projects are being worked on in Orange County, Contra Costa County, and Solano County.

Development of land is based upon the location of the boundary. In order to obtain needed financing for development, the developer must satisfy those who are loaning funds that they possess a clear land title. Title insurance companies are increasingly aware of these problems and require confirmation of State of California claims of ownership before issuing policies. This confirmation requires a diligent search of records, maps and related historical data as well as preparation of overlays and engineering reports.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$619,077	$646,108	$503,500
Personnel man-years	28.7	28.4	22.2

III. LAND INFORMATION SYSTEM

Need

The State Lands Commission has the responsibility of administering, managing and protecting the lands of the state which are under its jurisdiction. All land, whether private or public, is represented by land records. Therefore, the ability of the commission to administer, manage and protect the lands under its jurisdiction is entirely dependent on the records of this land.

This program provides the central repository of all information required by law to be kept by the commission, as well as the working data necessary for the commission to properly administer, manage and protect the lands under its jurisdiction. This program has two interfaces. One is with the public to maintain and provide record land title data and to permit the examination of other public records kept by the commission. The other interface, with division staff, is to maintain a working file of data needed to determine the extent and character of lands for the proper administration, management and protection of lands under the jurisdiction of the commission. Input in this program consists of:

1. Land acquisition information,
2. Land disposition information,
3. Land use (encumbrances, leases, permits, etc.) information,
4. Official determinations and actions of the commission,
5. Maps, judgments, agreements, title reports and other related land title records,
6. Correspondence,
7. Historical and engineering research data,
8. Cession and retrocession of jurisdiction.

Authority

The requirements and/or authority for this program is Division 6, Public Resources Code; Sections 113, 126 Government Code.

Objectives

The objective of the program is to provide effective factual information necessary for the commission to pursue its duties of administration, management and protection of the lands under its jurisdiction and to provide satisfactory responses to public inquiries.

STATE LANDS DIVISION—Continued

III. LAND INFORMATION SYSTEM—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Totals, Land Information System *(General Fund)*	7.9	7.9	6.3	$121,566	$106,529	$93,375

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Responses to:			
Public inquiries	384	420	320
Staff requests	244	270	200
Other governmental inquiries	58	70	70

General Description

The land information system program provides a repository and retrieval system for basic data pertaining to lands under the jurisdiction of the State Lands Commission. Information is indexed for retrieval by geographic area and subject matter. It provides response to public as well as staff and other governmental inquiries. The ability to retrieve data regarding a particular geographic area is basic to the division's leasing and sales operations. This same data and its complementing subject matter access is important in the defense of state's interests in negotiations and litigation of unadjudicated boundaries.

Current and Budget Year Program

Implementation of comprehensive indexing and filing procedures is being undertaken to provide a systematic information base from which required data may be effectively extracted. Preliminary hand operation of this system is now being tested prior to conversion to an automated system under concurrent development. Techniques for multiple use of data collected are reducing the effects of program cutbacks. Key personnel turnover has been minimal resulting in a smooth running organization.

All new material acquired by the division is being processed under the new procedures. Priorities for incorporating data previously collected by the division have been established and this task is being gradually accomplished.

Demands upon the system for information are increasing as projected and it is expected that this trend will continue. As more of the data base is incorporated into the system, the total cost and time to respond to inquiries will be reduced. This will encourage further demands upon the system by public and other governmental inquirers, resulting in greater use of state and adjacent lands.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$121,566	$106,529	$93,375
Personnel man-years	7.9	7.9	6.3

IV. ADMINISTRATION

Need, Authority and Objectives

The administrative staff of the State Lands Division operates under the general direction of the executive officer of the State Lands Commission. This staff, operating under the supervision of the assistant executive officer-management, provides personnel, budgeting, planning, auditing, legal, data processing, and clerical services in support of the major division programs. Major administrative matters must be acted upon by resolution of the State Lands Commission.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Totals, Administration	29.7	29.6	29.4	$398,095	$390,437	$392,705
Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
I. Land use				−$259,282	−$256,165	−$261,153
II. Ownership determination				−112,694	−112,373	−109,053
III. Land information system				−26,119	−21,899	−22,499
NET TOTALS, ADMINISTRATION				−	−	−

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	171.7	178.4	178.4	$1,962,613	$2,172,276	$2,210,160
Workload and administrative adjustments	−	−0.2	−24.2	−	1,150	−245,580
Totals, Salaries and Wages	171.7	178.2	154.2	$1,962,613	$2,173,426	$1,964,580
Estimated salary savings	−	*−7.1*	*−5*	−	*−74,133*	*−71,000*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	171.7	171.1	149.2	$1,962,613	$2,099,293	$1,893,580

STATE LANDS DIVISION—Continued

LINE	SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	STATE OPERATIONS—Continued						
	PERSONAL SERVICES—Continued						
	Staff benefits	–	–	–	236,461	217,726	208,294
	Totals, Personal Services	171.7	171.1	149.2	$2,199,074	$2,317,019	$2,101,874
	Operating expenses and equipment				488,939	522,574	472,259
	Totals, Expenditures				$2,688,013	$2,839,593	$2,574,133
	Reimbursements—other	*(-52.8)*	*(-54.8)*	*(-52.9)*	*-962,467*	*-1,109,153*	*-1,053,333*
	Net Expenditures				$1,725,546	$1,730,440	$1,520,800
	Special Items of Expense:						
	Title Searches of Lake Tahoe Shore				–	30,000	–
	State Land Environmental Study				–	–	50,000
	Totals, Expenditures				$1,725,546	$1,760,440	$1,570,800
	General Fund				*1,725,546*	*1,760,440*	*1,520,800*
	California Environmental Protection Program Fund				–	–	*50,000*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
General Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$1,822,929	$1,652,398	$1,520,800
Allocations from Salary Increase Fund	79,028	78,042	–
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Chapter 1397, Statutes of 1968	30,000	30,000	–
Totals Available	$1,931,957	$1,760,440	$1,520,800
Unexpended Balance, estimated savings	-176,411	–	–
Balance available in subsequent years	-30,000	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$1,725,546	$1,760,440	$1,520,800
California Environmental Protection Program Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Chapter 1555, Statutes of 1970	–	$50,000	–
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Chapter 1555, Statutes of 1970	–	–	$50,000
Totals Available	–	$50,000	$50,000
Balance available in subsequent years	–	-50,000	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(California Environmental Protection Program Fund)*	–	–	$50,000
GRAND TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$1,725,546	$1,760,440	$1,570,800

REVENUES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Oil and Gas Royalties:			
State lands	$17,550,318	$15,400,000	$13,120,000
Long Beach operations	24,996,169	15,300,000	24,100,000
School lands	6,147	5,000	5,000
Bid honuses on oil leases	58,321	–	–
Mineral Royalties:			
State lands	76,021	85,000	100,000
School lands	7,236	11,000	102,000
Land Rentals:			
State lands—oil and gas surface	295,148	339,000	342,000
State lands—commercial and recreational	227,637	170,000	120,000
School lands	110,385	76,000	56,000
Sale of school lands	587,775	66,000	5,000
Miscellaneous	8,347	19,000	7,000
TOTALS, REVENUES	$43,923,504	$31,471,000	$37,957,000
General Fund	*3,110,584*	*2,349,070*	*2,130,800*
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*16,000,000*	*27,121,930*	*32,000,000*
State Water Quality Control Fund	*2,000,000*	*2,000,000*	–
Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education	*22,812,920*	–	*3,826,200*

LINE	STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72	PROJECTED 1972–73	PROJECTED 1973–74	PROJECTED 1974–75	PROJECTED 1975–76
	State Lands Division—Capital Outlay							
	MINOR PROJECTS							
	Removal of beach and underwater obstructions	–	$50,000	–				
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY *(General Fund)*	–	$50,000	–				
	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS							
	General Fund							
	APPROPRIATIONS							
	Chapter 648, Statutes of 1969	$50,000	–	–				
	Prior Year Balance Available:							
	Chapter 648, Statutes of 1969	–	$50,000	–				
	Totals Available	$50,000	$50,000	–				
	Balance available in subsequent years	–50,000	–	–				
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	–	$50,000	–				

STATE LANDS DIVISION

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**ADMINISTRATION**						
3							
4	Executive:				SALARY RANGE		
5	Executive officer	1	1	1	$1,886–2,248	$27,480	$27,480
6	Asst exec off, engrng	1	1	1	1,548–1,882	22,584	22,584
7	Asst exec off, mgt	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
8	Sr DP systems analyst	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	17,000	17,846
9	Administrative asst II	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	14,208	14,916
10	Jr staff analyst	1	1	1	710–863	8,952	9,396
11	Secretary I	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
12	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
13	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	6,684	7,020
14	Legal:						
15	Assoc counsel	3	3	4	1,337–1,626	58,536	74,580
16	Jr counsel	–	1	–	870–1,058	12,084	–
17	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
18	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
19	Administrative Services:						
20	Fiscal officer I	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
21	General auditor II	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
22	Accounting officer II	1	1	1	863–1,048	11,310	11,880
23	Supvng steno I	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
24	Accountant I	1.7	2	2	644–783	16,920	17,760
25	Sr steno	0.6	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
26	Personnel asst I	0.9	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
27	Sr account clerk	0.4	1	1	548–666	6,604	6,941
28	Steno II	2.8	2	2	492–628	14,376	14,376
29	Clerk-typist II	3.1	5	5	457–614	30,348	31,224
30	Clerk II	0.3	–	–	457–556	–	–
31	Account clerk II	2.7	2	2	457–556	11,620	12,220
32	Systems and Management Planning:						
33	Assoc DP systems analyst	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	13,310	13,976
34	Assoc management analyst	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,156	15,276
35	Programmer II	–	–	1	863–1,048	–	10,356
36	Asst management analyst	0.1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
37	Programmer trainee	0.9	1	–	676–783	8,556	–
38	Sr file clerk	1.1	2	2	548–666	15,000	15,360
39	Clerk-typist II	2	2	2	457–614	12,532	12,832
40	Keypunch operator	1	1	1	473–576	6,342	6,660
41	Clerk II	2	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
42	Mineral Resources:						
43	Supvng mineral resources engr	0.6	1	1	1,475–1,793	17,700	18,576
44	Sr mineral resources engineer	1.4	3	3	1,273–1,548	50,782	52,393
45	Assoc mineral resources engr	2.9	2	3	1,100–1,337	32,088	45,288
46	Asst mineral resources engr	3	4	3	905–1,100	50,685	38,040
47	Inspector II	1.8	2	2	884–1,074	25,260	25,776
48	Jr oil & gas engineer	2.4	2	2	863–998	23,952	23,952
49	Inspector I	3	3	3	810–983	34,216	34,836
50	Asst inspector	13.9	16	16	700–849	155,856	157,488
51	Delineator	1	1	1	676–821	8,808	9,248
52	Accountant I	1	1	1	644–783	9,396	9,396
53	Accounting technician	2.9	3	3	548–666	22,560	22,896
54	Account clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
55	Geologic Evaluation:						
56	Petroleum geologist	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	16,930	17,773
57	Assoc mineral resources engr	0.9	–	1	1,100–1,337	–	13,200
58	Asst mineral resources engr	1	1	–	905–1,100	13,200	–
59	Jr oil & gas engineer	–	1	1	863–998	10,818	11,355
60	State Lands Program:						
61	Management:						
62	Manager	1	1	1	1,337–1,626	19,512	19,512
63	Asst manager	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	15,596	16,384
64	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
65	Steno II	2	2	2	492–628	12,932	13,592
66	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	5,785	6,085
67	Land Transactions Unit:						
68	Sr land agent	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	15,340	16,112
69	Assoc land agent	5	5	5	998–1,213	69,011	71,006
70	Asst land agent	3.9	4	4	821–998	47,760	47,904
71	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
72	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
73	Land Title Information Unit:						
74	Assoc title officer	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
75	Land title searcher	1	1	1	614–746	8,952	8,952
76							
77							
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86							

STATE LANDS DIVISION—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**ADMINISTRATION—Continued**						
3							
4	State Lands Program—Continued						
5	Cadastral Unit:				SALARY RANGE		
6	Sr civil engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
7	Assoc civil engineer	1	1	1	1,100–1,405	16,044	16,044
8	Civil engrng assoc	1	1	1	1,048–1,337	15,276	15,276
9	Supvng land surveyor	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
10	Land surveyor	2	2	2	998–1,155	27,720	27,720
11	Asst civil engineer	1	1.5	2	905–1,155	19,084	25,176
12	Civil engrng techn II	3.9	2	3	863–1,100	25,152	35,508
13	Jr civil engineer	1	1	1	863–998	11,976	11,976
14	Civil engrng techn I	2	2	1	746–950	21,552	10,860
15	Instrumentman	2	1.5	2	710–821	14,778	17,688
16	Delineator	1	1	1	676–821	9,624	9,852
17	Engrng aid II	1.7	1	–	614–746	8,952	–
18	Drafting aid II	1	1	1	614–746	8,350	8,772
19	Drafting aid I	0.7	1	1	480–584	6,035	6,335
20	Special Boundary Projects:						
21	Boundary determination officer	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	17,700	17,700
22	Civil engineering assoc	1	1	1	1,048–1,337	14,976	15,276
23	Supervisor, land records and info	1	1	1	998–1,213	14,556	14,556
24	Civil engrng techn II	1	1	1	863–1,100	12,576	12,576
25	Delineator	1	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
26	Temporary help—land appraisers	0.1	0.4	0.4	(1,154)	4,972	4,972
27	Temporary help—geological and						
28	geophysical inspections	–	1.8	1.8	(–)	17,961	17,961
29	Temporary help—consulting seacoast						
30	engineers	–	0.3	0.3	(–)	5,791	5,791
31	Temporary help—other	3.3	0.8	0.8	(23,809)	5,289	5,289
32	Overtime	0.2	0.1	0.1	(1,222)	819	819
33							
34	Totals, Authorized Positions—						
35	Administration	126.2	131.4	131.4	$1,354,239	$1,489,680	$1,516,350
36							
37							
38	**LONG BEACH OPERATIONS**						
39							
40	Operations:						
41	Manager	1	1	1	$1,882–2,247	$26,964	$26,964
42	Asst manager	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
43	Chief reservoir engineer	1	1	1	1,548–1,882	22,406	22,584
44	Chief petroleum engineer	1	1	1	1,548–1,882	22,584	22,584
45	Petroleum reservoir engineer	4	4	4	1,405–1,708	79,262	80,844
46	Chief geologist	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,496	20,496
47	Engrng systems analyst	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,004	20,496
48	Unit & equity engineer	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	19,594	20,496
49	Engrng geologist subsidence	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
50	Petroleum production engineer	2	2	2	1,273–1,548	35,856	36,714
51	Petroleum drilling engineer	1.1	2	2	1,273–1,548	34,913	36,568
52	Sr mineral resources engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
53	Petroleum geologist	0.7	1	1	1,273–1,548	15,788	16,588
54	Assoc mineral resources engr	2	2	2	1,100–1,337	32,088	32,088
55	Asst mineral resources engr	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
56	Supvng geological draftsman	1	1	1	821–998	11,976	11,976
57	Jr oil & gas engineer	1	1	1	863–998	11,976	11,976
58	Dilineator	1	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
59	Engrng aid II	2.9	5	5	614–746	38,556	40,468
60	Sr steno	1.8	2	2	562–717	15,183	15,534
61	Steno II	1.2	1	1	492–628	6,204	6,516
62	Clerk-typist II	2	2	2	457–614	12,582	12,882
63	Temporary help	2.5	–	–	(17,580)	–	–
64	Audits:						
65	Manager	1	1	1	1,337–1,626	19,512	19,512
66	General auditor III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
67	Petroleum econ analyst	1.3	2	2	1,048–1,273	26,436	27,756
68	General auditor II	4	4	4	863–1,048	48,768	49,320
69	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
70	Capital Projects Review:						
71	Sr civil engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
72	Assoc civil engineer	1	1	1	1,100–1,405	16,044	16,044
73	Civil engrng techn II	1	1	1	863–1,100	12,576	12,576
74	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
75							
76	Totals, Authorized Positions—						
77	Long Beach Operations	45.5	47	47	$608,374	$682,596	$693,810
78							
79	GRAND TOTALS, AUTHORIZED						
80	POSITIONS	171.7	178.4	178.4	$1,962,613	$2,172,276	$2,210,160
81							
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86							

STATE LANDS DIVISION—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2							
3	Totals, Authorized Positions	171.7	178.4	178.4	$1,962,613	$2,172,276	$2,210,160
4	Workload and Administrative						
5	Adjustments:						
6	Positions Established:						
7	Temporary help—other	–	1.5	–	–	18,111	–
8	Reductions in Authorized Positions:						
9	Mineral Resources:				SALARY RANGE		
10	Asst inspector	–	–	–4	700–849	–	–37,056
11	Temporary help:						
12	Geological and geophysical in-						
13	spectors	–	–1.7	–1.7	–	–16,961	–16,961
14	Unallocated reductions	–	–	–18.5	–	–	–191,563
15							
16	Totals, Workload and Admin-						
17	istrative Adjustments	–	–0.2	–24.2	–	$1,150	–$245,580
18							
19	TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	171.7	178.2	154.2	$1,962,613	$2,173,426	$1,964,580
20							
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DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Headquarters Office at Sacramento

Program Objectives

The program objectives of the Department of Fish and Game are to insure that fish and wildlife are perpetuated to be used and enjoyed by the people in this state now and in the future.

More specifically, the objectives of the department are:

1. To maintain all species of fish and wildlife for their intrinsic and ecological values as well as for their direct benefits to man.

The objective, "to maintain," is a basic necessity if any species is to be used in the future, and this objective also embraces the principle that fish and wildlife should be preserved as a human environmental necessity. But it goes beyond this, in that the present generation assumes the obligation to pass on to future human generations all of the species that now exist, whether or not they are now used and enjoyed. The present contribution that each species makes to the ecological balance is not always known and may well change in the future. It is presumptuous to tamper irrevocably with this balance without understanding fully the eventual result.

The restoration of native species that no longer exist in California but still exist in other areas; the introduction of desirable new species compatible with existing species; and the exclusion of undesirable species are inherent in this objective.

2. To provide for diversified recreational use of fish and wildlife.

The objective, "recreational use," embraces all the ways that people may enjoy fish and wildlife. This diversity of recreational opportunity will enable each individual to select the quality of recreation most rewarding to himself. Single uses will not predominate merely because they might attract the greatest number of users. This objective envisions maintenance of fish and wildlife "game" populations at levels that will provide harvestable surpluses so that hunting and fishing will continue to be enjoyed as two of California's traditional and leading forms of recreation.

3. To provide for an economic contribution of fish and wildlife in the best interests of the people of the state.

The third objective, "economic contribution," covers several distinct interests concerned with the utilization of fish and wildlife resources. These include the commercial harvesters of these resources and the people who provide goods and services to all resource users. The objective is to provide the maximum economic benefits to the people of the state commensurate with the maintenance of the resources and within the constraints of the other objectives.

4. To provide for scientific and educational use of fish and wildlife.

The fourth objective, "scientific and educational use," proposes to insure the availability of fish and wildlife for study and research by both scientists and students.

All of the programs of the department are directed towards the accomplishment of these objectives through the conservation, enhancement, and restoration of fish and wildlife resources and habitats and regulation of resource use.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72
I. Enforcement of Laws and Regulations	$6,259,913	$6,778,464	$6,927,706
II. Wildlife	4,004,373	4,189,189	4,348,889
III. Inland Fisheries	4,115,563	3,952,116	4,454,406
IV. Anadromous Fisheries	2,019,152	2,657,584	2,643,228
V. Marine Resources	2,228,436	2,708,027	2,878,573
VI. Water Projects and Water Quality	1,530,305	1,733,173	1,700,376
VII. Administration	(1,743,816)	(1,833,421)	(1,958,076)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$20,157,742	$22,018,553	$22,953,178
Reimbursements	*−2,125,038*	*−2,320,722*	*−1,967,260*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$18,032,704	$19,697,831	$20,985,918
Fish and Game Preservation Fund	*15,738,483*	*17,389,806*	*17,922,843*
Fish and Game Preservation Fund—Marine Research Committee	*56,995*	*120,200*	*227,400*
Federal funds[a]	*2,237,226*	*2,187,825*	*2,835,675*
Personnel man-years	1,281	1,307.6	1,290.3

I. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Need

Without enforcement, certain wildlife populations would be in danger of extinction due to illegal overuse. The absence of an enforcement program would inevitably result in inequitable distribution of the resource among sportsmen and commercial interests.

Objectives

To insure that the provisions of the Fish and Game Code and regulations made pursuant thereto are enforced within an acceptable degree of compliance; to insure that the wildlife resources are managed for optimum, sustained yield, utilization and enjoyment by all people appropriate to the general public welfare.

In order to accomplish the objectives of this program, the following must be accomplished:

1. Insure that everyone making use of the wildlife resource is properly licensed;

2. Protect fish and wildlife resources and their habitat from willful or negligent destruction and

[a] Grants from the federal government and expenditures therefrom are not included in the overall budget totals.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

I. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS—Continued

otherwise enforce and administer the laws and regulations relating to fish and game;

3. Promote hunting and fishing access for the public;

4. Disseminate knowledge and information about fish and wildlife resources and their regulation and management to increase public understanding and cooperation in the sound utilization and conservation of these resources through our conservation education program;

5. Recognize the interest of those who derive their livelihood, pleasure or recreation from the wildlife resources;

6. Cooperate with and encourage cooperation among agencies, groups and individuals concerned with laws protecting the wildlife resources;

7. Conduct a hunter safety program to provide instructions for safe handling of firearms for all hunting license applicants regardless of age.

To carry out these tasks, revenue is obtained through our licensing program.

Authority

Fish and Game Commission, Fish and Game Code, and Constitution of California.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	339.5	353.1	353.1	$6,259,913	$6,798,081	$6,934,955
Workload adjustments	–	−2.5	−1.6	–	−19,617	−7,249
Totals, Enforcement of Laws and Regulations	339.5	350.6	351.5	$6,259,913	$6,778,464	$6,927,706
Fish and Game Preservation Fund				*6,048,601*	*6,594,264*	*6,741,084*
Reimbursements				*211,312*	*184,200*	*186,622*
Program Elements:						
Protection and use regulation of fish and wildlife	289.3	300.5	300.5	$5,291,402	$5,782,789	$5,890,401
Licensing	22.7	25.3	25.3	355,916	354,367	358,017
Hunter safety	3.4	3.6	4.6	60,572	76,785	99,635
Conservation education	24.1	21.2	21.1	552,023	564,523	579,653

Protection and Use Regulation of Fish and Wildlife

Output	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Resource user man-days	36,757,684	37,943,415	39,129,146
Violation arrests	16,936	17,100	17,300

Need

In order to provide protection for fish and wildlife resources, it is necesary to maintain a staff of fish and game wardens who endeavor to bring about compliance with laws and regulations by the resource users.

Objectives

To insure that the provisions of the Fish and Game Code and regulations made pursuant thereto are enforced within an acceptable degree of compliance; to insure that the wildlife resources are managed for optimum, sustained yield, utilization and enjoyment by all people appropriate to the general public welfare.

General Description

Enforcement is accomplished by a staff of fish and game wardens whose activities include patrolling to prevent infractions of bag limits, seasons, closed areas, and license requirements for individual hunters and fishermen as well as the commercial fishing industry. Protection of habitat requires a portion of the warden's time. This protection of habitat includes the enforcement of restrictions on the entry of exotic wild animals which if they became established in the wild would compete with and possibly replace more desirable native wildlife species. Violators are apprehended and prosecuted through court processes. Also, administration of the licensed pheasant and other game bird club programs is a warden function accomplished by license application approval and regulation enforcement through club inspections at regular intervals. In addition, enforcement is accomplished by the issuance of permits for special purposes such as scientific collections, suction dredges, and the related followup inspections to assure compliance of permit terms. Preventive enforcement is accomplished through personal appearances before civic sportsmen organizations and in the field talks to sportsmen and potential sportsmen.

Input	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Expenditures	$5,291,402	$5,782,789	$5,890,401
Personnel man-years	289.3	300.5	300.5

1971-72 Proposed Program

In the field of enforcement of laws and regulations, the department will endeavor to obtain compliance with such laws by the resource users who will devote a total of 39,129,146 man-days use to our resources. In checking the activities of resource users, wardens will arrest approximately 17,300 persons found violating laws and regulations.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

I. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS—Continued

Licensing

PRODUCTION PERFORMANCE

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Major Licenses:			
Number of angling licenses	2,326,473	2,385,000	2,425,000
Number of angling stamps	3,421,696	3,318,000	3,510,000
Number of hunting licenses	767.469	783,000	798,000
Pheasant license stamps	–	230,000 *	232,000
Deer, bear and pheasant tags	670,137	433,000 *	435,000
Lion tags	–	3,000	3,500
Special hunt permits	15,607	7,400	8,000
Waterfowl permits	93,492	95,000	95,000
Totals	7,294,874	7,254,400	7,506,500

* Pheasant license stamp replaced pheasant tags in 1970 season.

Need

The sportsmen, trappers, commercial fishermen, and others who wish to take advantage of the recreational, educational and economic benefits provided by California's fish and wildlife resources are statutorily required to contribute to the conservation and management of these resources through the purchase of licenses. The licensing program provides a means of collecting and accounting for the fees.

Objectives

The primary objective of the licensing program is to make the various types of fish and game licenses as readily available to the applicants as possible; and to receive and account for the license fees.

General Description

Through the licensing program, nearly 60 different types of fish and game licenses are made readily available to potential applicants; and the license fees, which provide the major support of California's fish and wildlife conservation programs are received and accounted for.

Under the authority of Division 2, Chapter 3, Article 2 of the California Fish and Game Code, nearly 7,000,000 licenses, tags and permits will be sold through approximately 3,600 private firms functioning as fish and game license agents. The agents annually remit about $15,000,000 in license fees.

This program also provides the mechanics for determining which of the 200,000 California hunter applicants will receive special big game permits (approximately 11,000 and reservations (approximately 93,000) on state-operated waterfowl areas.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$355,916	$354,367	$358,017
Personnel man-years	22.7	25.3	25.3

Hunter Safety

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
New instructors certified	520	650	650
Youths trained in firearms safety	38,495	40,000	44,000

Need

Need for this program is based on solving the problem of unsafe and negligent use of firearms while hunting which cause human casualties and property damage.

Objectives

The objective of the Hunter Safety Training Program is to reduce hunting casualties. To obtain this objective the department provides instruction in firearms safety to youths under 18 years of age for their initial hunting license and distributes firearms safety information to all hunters.

General Description

Approximately 3,000 volunteer instructors are used by the department in teaching firearms safety to an estimated 40,000 youths. Since the inception of the program on July 1, 1954, a total of 513,362 youths have been trained. The estimated total casualties reduced since the program became effective is 1,778. All hunting license applicants who cannot document their possession of a hunting license in a previous year will be required to participate in this program after June 1, 1971. In order to assist with this increased level of activity, one additional captain position is proposed in the budget year.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$60,572	$76,785	$99,635
Personnel man-years	3.4	3.6	4.6

Conservation Education

Need

The Conservation Education Program satisfies several specific needs and demands: the need to inform the public about its property—fish and wildlife; the need to assist the public and properly utilizing fish and wildlife; and the need to conserve and enhance fish and wildlife and its habitat for future generations.

Objectives

The objective of the Conservation Education Program is to inform and assist the public in protecting, utilizing, and enhancing the fish and wildlife resources of California.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

I. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS—Continued

Conservation Education—Continued

General Description

The workload is divided into the following activities: news releases, liaison work, speeches and statements, photography, formal reports, motion pictures, a news magazine, booklets on laws and regulations, and general interest and scientific pamphlets, youth conservation education, intra- and inter-departmental information, exhibits, library, and the servicing of a large volume of individual information requests.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$552,023	$564,523	$579,653
Personnel man-years	24.1	21.2	21.1

II. WILDLIFE

Need

The continued growth in population as well as commercial and industrial activities within the state has had an adverse effect upon wildlife. The encroachment on habitat has a direct result on wildlife populations. Every effort is needed to maintain existing populations through the preservatiou and management of their habitat.

Inventory, study and planning are needed for preserving fish and wildlife resources in rapidly disappearing bays and estuaries. Methods to combat disease, development control measures and biological knowledge relating to wildlife diseases are needed. The relatively new and rapidly expanding field of pesticides presents a serious threat to the welfare of wildlife through both direct toxic effects and indirect effects through contamination of the environment.

Information is needed in determining the levels and extent of pesticide residues in fish and wildlife. Work with manufacturers, formulators and users of pesticides to develop methods that are the least hazardous to fish, wildlife and their environment should be continued.

In order to conduct a sound program for our big game species, field information must be gathered on the condition of species, their ranges, productivity, mortality, hunter utilization and changes in the habitat, both natural and manmade. Information on nongame species is also needed for their proper management. Little attention has been given to this segment of wildlife in past years. A need for technical information, census methods and management techniques is amply indicated by the drop in population of some species of raptors, furbearers, and water-associated birds.

A tremendous loss iu waterfowl habitat emphasizes a need to properly maintain the remaining habitat to assure perpetuation of the species.

Over 6,000,000 days of recreation are provided by upland game species alone. To assure their continued productivity, additional information is needed on several of the lesser species and their proper management.

Objectives

The objectives of the wildlife management program are: (1) to perpetuate and conserve wildlife found throughout the state, (2) to maintain optimum breeding stock of our wildlife species, and (3) to obtain an optimum harvest of those game species that have an open hunting season.

Authority

Constitution of California, Article XIII, Sec. 22, and various sections of the Fish and Game Code.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	222.8	227.6	227.6	$4,004,373	$4,193,524	$4,371,180
Workload adjustments	–	1.3	–3.3	–	–4,335	–22,291
Totals, Wildlife Preservation and Enhancement	222.8	228.9	224.3	$4,004,373	$4,189,189	$4,348,889
Fish and Game Preservation Fund				*2,000,266*	*2,356,433*	*2,003,001*
Federal funds				*1,557,824*	*1,405,635*	*1,964,380*
Reimbursements				*446,283*	*427,121*	*381,508*
Program Elements:						
Waterfowl	116.3	113.6	111.7	$2,189,800	$1,955,471	$2,161,633
Upland game	47.7	57.2	54.5	851,104	1,133,791	1,129,368
Big game	39.9	42.9	42.9	679,072	916,092	877,721
Nongame	18.9	15.2	15.2	284,397	183,835	180,167

Waterfowl

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Waterfowl hunters	162,620	165,000	165,500
Waterfowl hunter-days	1,543,400	1,600,000	1,650,000
Number of waterfowl bagged	3,910,000	3,950,000	3,975,000
Acreage under marsh management practices	108,000	110,000	112,000
Population surveys flown	9	9	9
Waterfowl banded	9,342	12,000	12,000
Plant accessions tested	113	125	125

Need

California is the main wintering grounds for about 10,000,000 waterfowl. To accommodate these birds there must be wetlands habitat and food. At one time California had about 3½ million acres of wetlands that were good waterfowl habitat. At present there are about one-half million acres of habitat remaining due

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

II. WILDLIFE—Continued

Waterfowl—Continued

to various factors, including an increase in human population. At the same time the demands for public hunting opportunities are increasing. Increased pesticide use in areas frequented by waterfowl require that adequate measures be taken to protect waterfowl and their habitat. Disease factors require investigation as over 100,000 waterfowl were lost in 1969.

Objectives

The objectives are: to provide for the perpetuation of the waterfowl resource by maintaining and improving the state's wetland habitat; to prevent depredations on agricultural crops; to provide a place for recreational hunting; to improve marsh management techniques, waterfowl production and hunting success; to prevent waterfowl losses due to disease; and to protect waterfowl from increased use of pesticides.

General Description

The most intensive management of habitat occurs on our wildlife areas. On these areas both natural and cultivated waterfowl food plants are grown; levees, canals, ponds, water controls, and roads are developed and maintained; noxious vegetation is controlled; and in general the area is made attractive to waterfowl and such resident game as pheasants, quail and rabbits. Last year the department accommodated 102,800 hunters on these areas and about twice that many fishermen, birdwatchers, and nature students used the areas.

To develop the most efficient and economical methods for managing both public and private marshlands, investigations are being made that include: using irrigation drain water for creating and maintaining habitat; the safe use of herbicides for habitat manipulations, weed control and ditch maintenance; determining the proper balance of livestock grazing and production of waterfowl feed; cooperative plant testing with the Soil Conservation Service for improved land use and increased waterfowl food production; and determining the limits of salinity or alkalinity that can be tolerated by various food plants.

To keep track of waterfowl populations and determine their numbers, migration patterns, mortality rates and population turnover, waterfowl are being banded at representative banding stations throughout the state. Aerial surveys are also conducted on areas of major waterfowl concentrations.

To prevent untoward effects of pesticides on waterfowl and their habitat, appropriate controls on the use of pesticides will be implemented. Investigations will be made of waterfowl losses due to disease so as to determine the cause and initiate field control measures that will eliminate or minimize such losses. Research will be conducted to develop improved disease control techniques.

To provide for public enjoyment of the waterfowl resource, public hunting opportunities and visitor facilities are provided.

To better manage the resource, cooperative efforts are carried on through the Pacific Flyway Council and the Technical Committee, and with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$2,189,800	$1,955,471	$2,161,633
Personnel man-years	116.3	113.6	111.7

1971–72 Proposed Program

1. Wildlife areas—Along with continuing program responsibilities, emphasis will be placed on growing self-perpetuating food plants, which include varieties that will continue to volunteer or be perennial. Plant testing and experimental marsh management techniques will be carried on in cooperating with research studies.

2. The department will cooperate with the soil conservation districts to encourage landowners to improve wildlife habitat.

3. The department will cooperate with the Soil Conservation Service Plant Materials Center to test promising varieties of waterfowl food plants.

4. The present status of wetlands (duck clubs, bays and estuaries, public areas) will be determined, future trends for their use will be assessed, and plans developed for preserving these areas.

5. The marsh management investigations will be continued to develop the most efficient and economical methods for managing public and private wetlands.

6. Nine waterfowl population surveys will be carried on to determine waterfowl numbers during the breeding season, the crop depredation period, the hunting season and in the winter.

7. To bring in a continuing source of information on migration, mortality rates and population turnover, waterfowl will be banded at four representative sites throughout the state.

8. Investigations will be conducted into the cause of losses associated with the use of pesticides and appropriate remedial action taken. Assessments will be made into efficacy and safety of herbicides for use in habitat control in marshy areas.

9. Emphasis on waterfowl disease investigations will be directed towards waterfowl botulism and avian cholera, the most important diseases of waterfowl. Research will be conducted into various causes and factors which result in disease outbreaks and to develop control methods. Field control of disease will be carried out to minimize losses when outbreaks occur.

10. Public hunting opportunities will be continued at about the present level except that some additional hunting will be available at the Oroville Borrow area and the Kesterson National Wildlife Refuge.

11. Prepare and update plans for selected species of waterfowl.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

II. WILDLIFE—Continued

Upland Game

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Hunter-days	5,104,350	5,500,000	5,500,000

Need

Each year approximately 650,000 California sportsmen spend over 5,000,000 days in the field hunting upland game birds and mammals. Of the 12 different upland game species hunted, 12,800,000 are bagged by sportsmen.

Continuing urban industrial expansion along with changes in farming practices are diminishing upland game habitat and upland game populations that are dependent on the habitat. There is a continuing need also to assist sportsmen along with the landowners in determining hunting programs that will allow access to private property.

Objectives

To maintain, enhance and increase the upland game bird and mammal populations in the state. To provide for public hunting opportunities on both public and private lands. To preserve and increase habitat for upland game. To provide adequate protection from the adverse effects of pesticides. To search for new species that will thrive in California's habitat.

General Description

Surveys are conducted to determine the population status for all the upland game species that are found in California. Evaluations of field surveys and hunting conditions as they pertain to hunting regulations are made to determine recommendations for changes in hunting regulations.

Wild trapped resident game birds, such as turkeys and chukars, are released in areas where it has been determined these birds may survive and multiply to offer future hunting possibilities. In addition, nonresident game birds have been obtained from foreign countries or other states through a nonresident game bird introduction program, and 4,000 to 5,000 of these are reared annually and released in various habitats selected to best fit the needs of these species. Evaluations on the success or failure of those releases are then conducted periodically.

The department's Vacaville Game Farm rears pheasant and nonresident game birds. At this installation, 15,000-20,000 month-old ring-necked pheasant chicks are distributed to northern and central California sportsmen clubs to rear and release for public hunting. In addition, 19,500 pheasants are purchased each year under contract for release in southern California for public hunting. Major emphasis is being placed on developing adequate safeguards for this type of wildlife in pesticide programs.

Investigations are made of disease factors as they effect upland game populations. Technical assistance in upland game management is provided to private landowners. Research in developing and evaluating habitat improvement practices is conducted.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$851,104	$1,133,791	$1,129,368
Personnel man-years	47.7	57.2	54.5

1971–72 Proposed Program

Prepare and update plans for selected species of upland game. Assist private landowners and individuals in managing their lands for upland game species through technical advice and publications. Mourning dove and band-tailed pigeon population surveys will be conducted to determine prenesting populations and to determine mortality and distribution of doves through band returns. Tree squirrel investigations to gather information on distribution, density, production, population trends, and other life history information and evaluation of wild turkey hunting seasons will be conducted. Experimental grouud cover and food plants will be tested. Public hunting opportunities and access will be provided on state lands and encouraged on private lands. Disease investigations will emphasize prevention of introduction of diseases into the wild environment through checking private game bird breeder facilities which provide over 250,000 birds for stocking purposes annually. Over 2,000 artificial watering devices will be maintained. Technical assistance for habitat improvement will be provided to public and private landowners. Surveillance and research activities will be conducted to assess the impact of pesticides on upland game and to develop needed controls over the use of these chemicals.

Big Game

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Hunter days on state-operated areas	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total big game hunter days	3,648,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
Depredation Take:			
Deer	761	1,000	1,000
Bear	12	5	5
Wild pigs	1	5	5

Need

Deer hunting is California's most popular hunting activity. Each year approximately 440,000 California hunters take to the field in pursuit of deer. Bear and wild boar are pursued by a smaller number of hunters. Mountain lions were given game mammal status by the 1969 Legislature and are hunted as trophy animals. Special hunts for elk and antelope are held when a surplus can safely be taken through recreational hunting. Bighorn sheep are also an important part of California's big game resource. No hunts are held for this species, but the department is concerned with the management and preservation of this important component of our native wildlife.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

II. WILDLIFE—Continued

Big Game—Continued

In order to conduct a sound big game management program, field information must be gathered on: the condition of the herds, their ranges; productivity; morality; hunter utilization; effects of livestock grazing; and changes in the habitat both natural and man-made. This information is used in making season and special hunt recommendations, informing the public of areas that are fully or lightly utilized, proposing adjustments in livestock use, determining effects of habitat changes, such as reservoir construction and alteration of habitat by herbicides on big game and making recommendations to protect the big game resource.

Objectives

The objectives are to maintain an optimum breeding stock of deer and other big game species and to provide for diversified recreational use of these species.

General Description

The state is divided into 42 wildlife management units, each of which has a unit manager. These unit managers work with public and private groups to improve conditions for big game. With assistance from staff specialists. they gather field data on herd composition, hunter kill, disease and pesticide problems, food habits, nonhunter mortality, and range condition. They prepare recommendations for season, special hunts, preservation and enhancement of big game habitat, operate special hunts and public shooting areas, and provide advice to public and private land managers interested in managing big game.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$679,072	$916,092	$877,721
Personnel man-years	39.9	42.9	42.9

1971–72 Proposed Program

The proposed 1971–72 program will be carried on at the same level as 1970–71, with increased emphasis on mountain lion investigations. It is anticipated there will be special elk and antelope hunts as well as special deer hunts. Plans for selected species of big game will be prepared and updated.

Nongame

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Fur take (number of animals)	53,000	50,000	50,000
Appropriate use (hunter days)	150,000	150,000	180,000
Nonappropriate use (recreation user days)	48,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000

Need

Human demands for nongame wildlife are mainly for nonappropriative uses such as observation, photography, and educational and scientific study by all segments of the public. Appropriate use is limited to furbearer trapping, predator and rodent hunting, and falconry.

Under laws, and rules and regulations established by the Legislature and the Fish and Game Commission, the department is directly responsible for management of the state's fish and wildlife, including both game and nongame wildlife and their habitat. Of particular concern has been certain wildlife species which have been affected by environmental change and are threatened with extinction. Laws enacted in 1970 direct the department to inventory California's threatened wildlife species and report on their status to the Governor and Legislature every two years along with recommendations for their protection and enhancement. In addition, other wildlife species are faced with reduction in numbers because of California's burgeoning human population. The effects of human encroachment on California's coastal wetlands —particularly the few remaining estuarine habitats— is threatening the continental population of migratory shorebirds and other wildlife dependent upon such habitat.

Natural history information such as life history, food habits, distribution, population trends and habitat needs is vitally needed to institute management practices to save and maintain nongame species of which little is known. Recent concern over the effects of pesticides on nongame wildlife is further cause to develop means of adequately protecting these wildlife forms. Exposure to pesticides occur in varying ways and degrees. Direct contact with habitat treated with pesticides, ingestion of food and water containing residues of these chemicals, and involvement in a pesticide contaminated food chain are examples of widespread environmental contamination which can cause real or potential harm to all wildlife.

Objectives

To maintain, in addition to game species, other wildlife species and their habitats for esthetic, scientific, and educational purpose and for economic values.

General Description

This project will emphasize investigations of: rare and endangered wildlife; shorebird and water-associated wildlife populations threatened by vanishing marsh and estuarine habitats; pesticide and disease problems affecting nongame wildlife; and, development of management plans for California's nonprotected wildlife, the coyote and bobcat.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$284,397	$183,835	$180,167
Personnel man-years	18.9	15.2	15.2

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

II. WILDLIFE—Continued

Nongame—Continued

1971–72 Proposed Program

In 1971–72 the program will continue the 1970–71 investigations with emphasis placed on a data processing program designed to keep current on the status of selected nongame wildlife. These investigations include:

1. Continual assessment of the problems and needs of nongame wildlife.
2. Surveys of California's rare or endangered wildlife populations including the California condor, prairie falcon, peregrine falcon, San Joaquin kit fox, California least tern, brown pelican, and other species threatened with extinction.
3. Determination of status of shorebird populations and their coastal wetlands, seabird breeding colonies and heron rookeries, raptor populations, and the coyote and bobcat.
4. Conduct basic research to determine shorebird movement, migration, and habitat requirements and effects of pesticide contamination on these and other nongame birds.
5. Prepare and update management plans for selected species of nongame wildlife.

Basic investgations of pesticide contamination, disease, and food habits of nongame wildlife will be made. Particular attention will be directed to the food chain effects of environmental contaminants on the reproduction of raptors and water-associated wildlife, particularly marine birds and mammals.

III. INLAND FISHERIES

Need

Freshwater fishing in California currently sustains about 18,000,000 angler-days. Other recreational activities that accompany fishing include boating, sightseeing, camping, hiking, and picnicking. The amount of such recreation has not been estimated, but most of it would not be taken advantage of were it not for the fishing opportunities.

The high demand for freshwater fishing cannot be sustained by natural fish production. To help meet this demand, the department operates fish hatcheries which annually produce about 35,000,000 fish. The department also maintains and develops natural fish habitat, monitors pesticide levels in state waters, conducts scientific investigations to improve the return of hatchery-planted fish, and provides fish disease prevention and control services, including border inspections.

Increased public interest in a number of California's little known fish, amphiban, and reptile species has resulted in implementation of small but effective projects to insure perpetuation of those which are most endangered.

Authority

Program activities are authorized by the Fish and Game Code, particularly Sections 1000, 1008, 1120, 1354, 1501, 6300, and 6301.

Objectives

To provide diversified and satisfactory fishing for California anglers while insuring the perpetuation of the state's native fish fauna.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	235.9	225.8	225.8	$4,115,563	$3,950,086	$4,251,281
Workload adjustments	–	0.4	4.5	–	2,030	203,125
Totals, Inland Fisheries	235.9	226.2	230.3	$4,115,563	$3,952,116	$4,454,406
Fish and Game Preservation Fund	–	–	–	*3,780,911*	*3,561,023*	*3,984,734*
Federal funds	–	–	–	*211,040*	*255,323*	*332,511*
Reimbursements	–	–	–	*123,612*	*135,770*	*137,161*
Program Elements:						
Trout	196.5	187.9	188	$3,539,584	$3,364,658	$3,652,895
Warmwater game fish	37.7	33.7	37.7	550,490	538,963	754,632
Other species	1.7	4.6	4.6	25,489	48,495	46,879

Trout

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Production Performance—			
Stocking:			
Fingerlings	20,187,330	17,735,000	16,245,000
Subcatchables	1,839,516	1,634,000	2,205,000
Catchables	10,097,944	9,432,000	10,395,000
Kokanee—Lake Tahoe	2,446,755	2,000,000	–

The lower production figures for fingerlings and subcatchables reflects the demands for rearing these fish to a large size. Fingerlings also reflect the discontinuance of stocking kokanee at Lake Tahoe.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

III. INLAND FISHERIES—Continued

Trout—Continued

Need

There is a need to maintain the present populations of wild trout and stock hatchery-reared trout to meet the current annual angling demand of approximately 9,800,000 angler-days. Fishing demand will increase to over 12,000,000 angler-days by 1975.

Objectives

The objectives are to (1) maintain the wild trout population at its present level, which is capable of supporting 3,750,000 angler-days of fishiug annually, aud (2) meet the increasing angling demand by taking full advantage of opportunities to grow wild fish and stock hatchery-reared fish. These activities will provide diversified and satisfying fishing opportunities for California's most popular sport fish.

General Description

Management, research, and propagation are coordinated to meet department objectives.

Management provides information upon which trout seasons and bag limits are set, takes full advantage of opportunities to grow wild fish in lakes and streams, and guides distribution of hatchery-reared trout to provide the greatest return to the angler. These tasks are carried out in the regions and coordinated at headquarters.

Research is concentrated on determining the most effective methods of stockiug hatchery-reared trout in reservoirs. It is also exploring the possibility of increasing trout production by strengthening food chains through introduction of new forage organisms.

The department operates 13 trout hatcheries spaced throughout the state. These hatcheries produce fish to supplement natural reproduction in waters in which there are not enough wild fish to utilize the natural productivity, and to provide catchable-sized trout for put-and-take fishing in roadside waters. Hatchery trout provide over 50 percent of the trout caught.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$3,539,584	$3,364,658	$3,652,895
Personnel man-years	196.5	187.9	188

1971–72 Proposed Program

Increased catchable fish production is planned as shown in the output data above. Much of this increase will be provided by expansion of rearing facilities. Six man-months of additional seasonal aid time is proposed for the Kern River Hatchery expansion.

Design and development of improved trout handling and feeding equipment begun during the latter half of 1966–67 will continue.

Mauagemeut activities which include rough fish control, fish salvage, habitat improvement, introduction of forage organisms, and population monitoring will continue at about the same level. Some effort will be made to investigate problem areas with restricted angler access.

Research in reservoir mauagement will continue. Return to the angler of different strains of trout fingerlings stocked at different sizes, densities, and time of year will be compared. Results at study reservoirs indicate that these factors greatly influence fish production. An increase of even one pound of trout per acre in coldwater reservoirs would add 365,000 catchable-sized trout to the catch, which would supply 182,500 days of fishing.

Warmwater Game Fish

Need

The warmwater game fishes, which include the black basses, sunfishes, crappies, and catfishes, provided about 5,500,000 angler-days in 1970. Use is increasing by about 170,000 days anuually. The existing fishery is reasonably adequate everywhere except in the southern part of the state.

None of the important warmwater species in California are native. The introduction of these fishes many years ago created new fisheries, and also created problems that have not yet been solved.

Objectives

The objective of the warmwater game fish element is to manage and develop the state's warmwater lakes, reservoirs, streams, and canals to produce a sustained crop of fish that will provide an average catch of about one pound of fish per day for the anglers. Thus, a harvestable crop of over 5½ million pounds will be required in 1971–72.

General Description

Management: To produce maximum sustained yields of game fish, California's vast assemblage of warm waters requires coutinuing surveillance and management. Since maintenance stocking with hatchery-propagated fish is generally impractical and not beneficial except at waters with heavy angliug pressure, a variety of other techniques and methods is used to accomplish these objectives, including creel censuses and population analyses by netting, electrofishing, and sample chemical treatment. Findings are used to apply management practices, such as population control by chemical treatment, and to propose new regulations.

Propagation: Central Valleys Hatchery produces and procures largemouth and smallmouth bass, bluegill and red-ear sunfish, and channel catfish for stocking in new or reclaimed waters and small farm ponds. Several species are salvaged from valley sloughs and canals as necessary.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

III. INLAND FISHERIES—Continued

Warmwater Game Fish—Continued

Channel catfish show promise of developing good fisheries in southern California reservoirs. The warmwater hatchery near Niland will be producing catfish in 1971–72.

Research: A study is being conducted at Lake Almanor to develop and evaluate effective management techniques that will raise production and yields of game fish in Lake Almanor. Reports are being prepared describing the results of a study to determine the primary causes of the decline of fisheries in new reservoirs. The study followed angler catch, fish harvest rates, and physical and chemical changes which occurred as the lake aged. A program of planting large trout in two-story reservoirs (those with layers of both warm and cold water) to produce trophy fisheries will continue to be monitored. Information is being collected on *Menidia*, the Mississippi silversides, and their effects on the fish populations in Clear Lake and Fremont Lake. Similar information is being collected on the threadfin shad in Lake Berryessa. A pilot striped bass hatchery is being developed to provide a source of striped bass for planting in large reservoirs with threadfin shad populations.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$550,490	$538,963	$754,632
Personnel man-years	37.7	33.7	37.7

1971–72 Proposed Program

Management activities, consisting of rough fish control, surveys and censuses, and regulation evaluations will be continued at about the current level.

During 1971–72 it is planned to rear about 500,000 channel catfish fingerlings and a few thousand fish of other species at Central Valleys Hatchery. About 400,000 fish, mostly fingerling largemouth and smallmouth bass, will be salvaged from foothill reservoirs.

It is planned to rear 500,000 catchable-sized channel catfish at the Niland warmwater hatchery which will be fully operational in 1971–72. An increase of approximately $232,000 will provide equipment and operating expenses as well as two permanent positions and temporary help to complete the staffing necessary to operate this hatchery.

An evaluation of the progress of planting large fish in two-story reservoirs, to produce trophy fisheries, will be made with tagging studies at Lake Berryessa and Merle Collins Reservoir.

Work will continue on the pilot striped bass hatchery to learn techniques for successfully spawning and rearing striped bass. Six man-months of temporary help is proposed to assist with this work.

Further information will be collected on the forage species in Clear Lake, Fremont Lake, and Lake Berryessa.

Other Species

Need

In recent years there has been an increased awareness by the public of many of California's nongame fishes, and of various species of amphibians and reptiles. The habitat of these species is often severely restricted, and through land development and greater recreational activity the existence of many has been greatly endangered. The Inland Fisheries Program has responsibility for these species.

Objectives

The objective of this element is to provide for the perpetuation of the various species of reptiles, amphibians, and nongame fishes in California, with particular emphasis on those which are considered to be rare and endangered or are likely to be placed in this class.

General Description

Work will be concentrated mainly on the rare and endangered species. These include five amphibians and reptiles and several fishes. Habitat surveys will be made periodically, and recommendations to insure their preservation will be formulated. Habitat protection and development programs carried out for the benefit of the game species will probably also benefit the nongame forms. In suitable areas, the establishment of sanctuaries will be carefully considered. Additional effort will be expended in coordinating the activities of the various conservation groups, schools, and public agencies which are interested in the preservation of particular species.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$25,489	$48,495	$46,879
Personnel man-years	1.7	4.6	4.6

1971–72 Proposed Program

The existing distribution of at least two kinds of fish will be expanded to insure their existence in case the original populations are destroyed. Habitat conditions and population status of several desert animals will be monitored to determine the need for additional protection from commercial exploitation. Checks will be made of various waters and areas to prevent the introduction and/or spread of undesirable or prohibited species of fishes, amphibians, and reptiles.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

IV. ANADROMOUS FISHERIES

Need

An anadromous fisheries branch was established in the Department of Fish and Game on March 1, 1969 and is responsible for programs involving salmon, steelhead, striped bass, shad and sturgeon. These programs are under one branch because these resources have many of the same environmental requirements and they have many common problems.

Anadromous fisheries resources support an estimated 3 million angler-days of recreational fishing annually in marine and inland waters. In addition the salmon resource provides a commercial catch averaging 8 million pounds annually with a net worth of over $5 million. The contribution of these resources to the economy of the state and the well being of its citizens justifies research and management activities to maintain and improve the existing populations.

Authority

Authority for research and management activities related to anadromous fish is provided by the Fish and Game Code including Sections 1000, 1008, 1120, 1501, 6300 and Chapter 3, Articles 1, 2 and 3.

Objectives

It is the objective of the anadromous fisheries program to (1) maintain, restore and improve anadromous fish population, (2) obtain an optimum harvest of these resources, and (3) provide for their scientific and educational use.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	148.9	179.9	179.9	$2,019,152	$2,614,418	$2,790,141
Workload adjustments	–	2.4	–13.1	–	43,166	–146,913
Totals, Anadromous Fisheries	148.9	182.3	166.8	$2,019,152	$2,657,584	$2,643,228
Fish and Game Preservation Fund				*1,018,421*	*1,400,380*	*1,605,441*
Federal funds				*159,258*	*174,341*	*173,197*
Reimbursements				*841,473*	*1,082,863*	*864,590*
Program Elements:						
Salmon and steelhead	118.8	156	153.5	1,662,537	2,072,488	2,205,940
Striped bass, sturgeon and shad	30.1	26.3	13.3	356,615	585,096	437,288

Salmon and Steelhead

Output	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Salmon:			
Commercial catch (million of pounds)	6.1	6.8	7.5
Sport fishing (man-days)	402,000	422,000	422,000
Hatchery production (millions of fish)	10.2	13	18
Steelhead:			
Sport fishing (man-days)	362,000	372,000	382,000
Hatchery production (millions of fish)	2.3	3	3

Need

Salmon and steelhead are two of our highly esteemed food and sportfishes. Commercial and recreational fishing demand far exceeds the potential of the current salmon and steelhead fishery. These deficits will continue to grow with increases in human population.

Objectives

The entire program is designed to protect and where possible improve the populations of salmon and steelhead so that they can serve the recreational and commercial needs of the people of California and elsewhere.

General Description

The salmon and steelhead element is divided into four components: production, management, research and research analyses. Department effort in terms of salmon and steelhead expenditures among these elements is as follows: production—48 percent; management—35 percent; research—17 percent.

The production component operates three salmon and steelhead hatcheries and two combination hatchery-spawning channel facilities. Operational costs of four of these and 80 percent of the other are reimbursed as mitigation for destroyed salmon and steelhead. By early 1971, an additional hatchery will be placed in operation on the north coast. Operational costs of the facility will be borne by the department. Rearing space for 500,000 yearling silver salmon is provided at departmental trout hatcheries.

Management is charged with employing appropriate techniques to maintain, restore and enhance these fish, their use, and their habitat. Law enforcement, operation of fish screens and ladders, catch and stock inventory, barrier removal, pollution control, and assessment of effects of land and water manipulation on these fish are tasks assigned to management.

The research and research analyses components are assigned tasks of determining better ways of production and management. Coordination of production, management and research is a task of research and research analyses. Research analyses analyzes salmon and steelhead conservation on a coastwide basis.

Input	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Expenditures	$1,662,537	$2,072,488	$2,205,940
Personnel man-years	118.8	156	153.5

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

IV. ANADROMOUS FISHERIES—Continued

Salmon and Steelhead—Continued

1971–72 Proposed Program

Activities in 1971–72 will include the following:

a. Continuation of an upstream-downstream marking program to determine the best size and the best place for planting hatchery-reared fish.

b. Continuation of the monitoring of the ocean catch, both sport and commercial. Sampling of ocean and sport catch to recover marked fish from our central valley upstream-downstream marking program.

c. Operation of all salmon and steelhead hatcheries, including the new Mad River Hatchery, in the state according to a coordinated program. This means filling each to capacity to raise fish to a size of 90/lb.

d. Continuation of the program of screening major diversions. One additional fish and wildlife assistant position is proposed to help with the screen work at the Elk Grove screen shop.

e. Evaluation of the fish counting facilities at Red Bluff Diversion Dam.

f. A biological investigation in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta on young downstream migrating salmon to evaluate the effects of a proposed nuclear power plant in the Collinsville area.

g. Increased emphasis on fish stock and angler use inventory on north coast streams being considered for potential water projects development.

h. Continuation of annual spawning stock inventory in the central valley.

i. Investigation into times and volume of spring discharge in San Joaquin tributaries required to assure successful outmigration of juvenile salmon.

Striped Bass, Sturgeon, and Shad

Need

Presently anglers are spending about 2,230,000 angler-days fishing for striped bass, 130,000 days for American shad, and 50,000 days for sturgeon. A continued monitoring program is necessary to assure that the striped bass fishery is regulated in a proper manner. Improved fishing methods have caused a dramatic increase in use and harvest of sturgeon. Evidence indicates that shad use could be increased considerably if protection from habitat alteration and water development is provided.

Objectives

The objectives of this element of the program are to collect pertinent information on the life histories and population dynamics of these species and to relate this information to environmental conditions and angler use so the department can manage these fisheries effectively.

General Description

The major task of this element is to develop a means of measuring accurately the size and age structure of the adult striped bass population. Past information on the size of the adult bass population is too imprecise to evaluate the effects of angling regulations or changes in the environment. The population size and age structure are being measured through an intensive tagging and creel census program started in April 1969. Additional information on the fishery for both bass and sturgeon is obtained through analysis of partyboat catch records.

This element also makes a major contribution to an investigation of the factors controlling the survival of young striped bass by carrying out an annual summer tow net survey program. This is being coordinated with other investigations to measure the significance of environmental changes in the estuary, with primary emphasis on changes associated with water development.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$356,615	$585,096	$437,288
Personnel man-years	30.1	26.3	13.3

1971–72 Proposed Program

This will be the third full year of the large-scale program which was initiated to estimate the size of the adult striped bass population. This program is essential in maintaining the most efficient regulations and in evaluating results of water development. The program's potential economic value is indicated by an estimate that it may be possible to increase the striped bass catch, which has a current annual net economic benefit of about 8 million dollars, by $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ through better regulation.

The program also will continue the striped bass tow netting and catch analysis studies on striped bass and sturgeon.

V. MARINE RESOURCES

Need

California currently produces about 0.5 billion pounds of the 5 billion pounds of commercial fishery products produced by the United States. The world fishery production is approximately 114 billion pounds.

Marine sport anglers fish approximately 6,248,000 days, and land 29,150,000 pounds of fish. The change in numbers of marine sport anglers and their catch is expected to closely parallel the state's population. The management of marine species for optimum sustained yield requires adequate information on the population structure, life history, ecology, behavior, population dynamics, the effects of environmental modification and of harvesting. Information on these

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

V. MARINE RESOURCES—Continued

factors coupled with information on recreational and commercial uses and on the economics of each will provide a base to resolve conflicts between utilization and allocation of these resources.

Many of California's marine species are utilized by other nations, as well as by other states. Effective management of these, and closely related species, requires increasingly greater cooperation and participation in interstate, national, and international councils, commissions, and conventions.

Authority

Division 2, Chapter 3, Article 1, Section 1000 of the Fish and Game Code directs the Department of Fish and Game to perform such activities necessary to manage the fish and game of the state.

Objectives

The goal of the Marine Resources Program is (1) to maintain all species of marine fish and marine wildlife for their intrinsic and ecological values as well as for their direct benefits to man; (2) to provide for a diversified recreational use of marine fish and marine wildlife; (3) to provide for an economic contribution of marine fish and marine wildlife in the best interests of the people of the state; and (4) to provide for scientific and educational use of marine fish and marine wildlife.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	145.3	156.6	156.6	$2,228,436	$2,720,940	$2,836,044
Workload adjustments	–	–1	4.5	–	–12,913	42,529
Totals, Marine Resources	145.3	155.6	161.1	$2,228,436	$2,708,027	$2,878,573
Fish and Game Preservation Fund				*1,844,812*	*2,281,839*	*2,445,717*
Federal funds				*298,194*	*352,526*	*365,587*
Reimbursements				*85,430*	*73,662*	*67,269*
Program Elements:						
Big game fisheries	16.6	10	10.6	$172,738	$185,104	$167,520
Coastal fisheries	31.4	24.6	26.8	365,646	382,938	428,554
Bottomfisheries	13.2	9.5	8.8	277,503	160,359	151,512
Pelagic fisheries	29.9	47.6	48	553,796	718,043	728,013
Shellfisheries	19.6	32	34.6	388,643	613,014	640,114
Marine fisheries statistics	34.6	31.9	32.3	397,815	513,069	520,160
Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission	–	–	–	15,300	15,300	15,300
Marine Research Committee	–	–	–	56,995	120,200	227,400

Big Game Fisheries

Output	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Commercial catch (thousand lbs.)	306,000	306,000	306,000
Value (thousand dollars)	$37,000	$37,000	$37,000

Need

Big game species of the ocean support one of our great food producing industries and provide over 2 million citizens with a livelihood and with recreation. Big game species of prime import include albacore, bluefin tuna, Pacific bonito, the billfishes, California barracuda, white seabass, and California yellowtail.

The commercial and sport demand for these big game species has increased rapidly since World War II and will double before 1980. The largest demand for sportfishing is generated by the heavy concentrations of people living in large cities near the ocean. The stocks of these big game species comprise a renewable resource which will provide needed human benefits year after year used intelligently. The big game fishes presently under exploitation may be able to absorb much of the increasing demand for recreation and, at the same time, produce additional employment, dollars, and food. We must ascertain the population sizes of these natural resources and plan for their optimum utilization.

Because these fishes are so valuable, a multiplicity of local, national and international interests continually seek factual information about them. As demand exerts more and more pressure, we will have to face increasingly complex economic, legal, and political controversies. Problems that inevitably arise during exploitation of a common resource include interests of commercial and sportfishermen; conflicts between fishermen of California and those of Oregon and Washington, or between California-based fishermen and fishermen from foreign countries such as Mexico, Canada, Japan, and Russia. Where national differences in economics, law, and politics are involved, it is difficult to try and reach sound agreements on the management of living resources and to guard against unsound, restrictive legislation unless sufficient facts are available.

The objective of this element is to provide factual information adequate for scientifically managing the big game fishery resources for an optimum sustained yield of human benefits. This means benefits that can be obtained by: (1) maintaining the various species for their intrinsic, ecological, and evolutionary values; (2) optimizing economic values, food production, and recreation; (3) maintaining the economic benefits derived from the harvest of these species by California-based fishermen; and (4) providing for scientific and educational uses.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

V. MARINE RESOURCES—Continued

Big Game Fisheries—Continued

General Description

To obtain the information necessary to provide a scientific basis for managing the big game fish resources we must complete the following tasks:

a. Species identification: Identify eggs, larvae, and juveniles of each species, and determine taxonomic relationships.

b. Population structure: Determine the number of populations of each species.

c. Life history: Elucidate the following subjects, and measure how the various fish populations are influenced by changes in them. (a) Reproduction; (b) age and growth; (c) migration; (d) ecology and behavior; (e) physiology; (f) food habits; (g) predation and competition; (h) parasites and diseases; (i) pollution.

d. Population dynamics: Determine the size and dynamics of each population; measure exploitation rates; measure recruitment, growth, and mortality rates.

e. Exploratory fishing: Conduct explorations aboard commercial vessels, sport boats, and departmental research vessels—especially into areas not regularly fished; measure seasonal variation in location of the populations of tunas and related species including eggs, larvae, and adults.

f. Ecology and oceanography: Operate research cruises and conduct experiments designed to obtain data to describe the significant features in the ocean environment of the tunas and understand how tunas and related species (eggs-adults) react to environmental changes.

g. Fisheries and economics: For each season, obtain pertinent statistics about all phases of the several commercial and sport fisheries, and about the economics relative to them.

h. Education and public relations: Educate and inform others of research progress.

i. Resource management: Determine the best ways to manage the various resources for optimum sustained benefits, and prepare recommendations for presentation to the public, the Fish and Game Commission, and to the California Legislature.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$172,738	$185,104	$167,520
Personnel man-years	16.6	10	10.6

1971–72 Proposed Program

1. Continuation of population dynamics studies.
2. Some shift in emphasis of research work from albacore and bluefin tuna to bonito and billfish studies.
3. Monitoring seasonal migrations to measure variations in size, location and age composition.
4. Continue efforts to locate albacore migration routes by exploratory fishing and oceanographic cruises.

Coastal Fisheries

Need

The living resources of the coastal waters of this state are an asset of great value to its economy. The ever increasing demands being placed upon the living marine resources in the nearshore areas of California by commercial and sports interests; the recreational uses of these nearshore areas for swimming, boating, and diving; the esthetic value of these areas for just viewing, relaxing, photographing; the use of these nearshore waters as a receptacle for wastes, and the irreversible habitat modifications that are being made daily in them, dictate that steps be taken to evaluate conditions in these areas. A clear definition of existing conditions must be produced so the impact of future changes, both natural and man-caused, may be assessed. With the increasing and diverse pressures being placed upon these areas by today's populace (bay fills, pollution, sport and commercial fisheries, recreational, etc.), modifications in the habitat and environment are occurring continually. In many cases, these are irreversible and deleterious.

Objectives

This broad-based study will provide necessary guidelines for the protection and enhancement of nearshore areas with respect to the rapidly increasing activities of man, thereby aiding the department in achieving its four stated objectives. Specifically, the objectives of the coastal fisheries are: (1) to document the present status of the nearshore marine fish, animals, and plants of California, their habitat, and needs in order to establish a basis for sound management policies relating to these living resources; (2) to monitor, evaluate, and document changes to the biota, the environment, or both, as a direct or indirect result of man's activities, and to recommend action that will remedy situations that are found to be deleterious; (3) to manage the kelp resources.

General Description

This element combines all activities of the nearshore environment. These include sportfishing, the special studies of the inshore fish, animals, and plants and

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

V. MARINE RESOURCES—Continued

Coastal Fisheries—Continued

their relation to each other, their environment, and the activities of man upon these organisms and their environment.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$365,646	$382,938	$428,554
Personnel man-years	31.4	24.6	26.8

1971–72 Proposed Program

This program will consist of: (1) documentation of sportfishing intensity and catch, (2) studies of the ecology of the flora and fauna of the inshore areas, (3) monitoring and special studies of marine mammals, (4) special contract surveys, and (5) kelp management activities. Two biologist positions are proposed to undertake the initial phase of a kelp management study.

Bottomfisheries

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Commercial catch (thousand lbs.)	35,000	35,000	38,000
Value (thousand dollars)	$3,700	$3,700	$3,800

Need

The bottomfish resources support one of the major California fisheries. At present, bottomfish landings have an annual value of nearly $4 million to commercial fishermen and contribute over $12 million to the state's economy at the consumer level. The annual harvest of the soles, flounders, rockfish, and associated species of bottomfish has been about 35 million pounds during the past ten years. The prospects for an enlarged fishery are excellent as certain exploited species and other bottomfish reserves can support a much larger fishery. The need for information on extent, distribution, and renewable capabilities, and states of bottomfish resources is acute because of increasing demands for protein from the sea and the possibility of overexploitation by foreign fishing fleets now operating off our coast.

If the department's documented objectives are to be met, long-term research on bottomfish resources must continue.

Objectives

The main objective of the bottomfish element is to provide management information about the bottomfish resources of California so they will continue to contribute at least $12 million annually to the state's economy as well as provide recreational fishing in excess of the present level.

General Description

The bottomfish element consists of the components: flatfish studies and roundfish studies.

Within these components biological and statistical data relating to the fish species living on or near the ocean bottom off the coast of California are gathered and analyzed.

Research is conducted on the ocean-bottom-dwelling fish to determine the extent and distribution, species interrelationships, population stocks, life histories, migrations, recruitment, age and growth, mortality and survival rates, yield levels, and management schemes to assure continuing production.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$277,503	$160,359	$151,512
Personnel man-years	13.2	9.5	8.8

1971–72 Proposed Program

Logbook data from over 6,000 trips will be collected and prepared for processing by the biostatistical element on total catch, fishing effort, and catch localities for all species in trawl landings. Biological data at five major trawl ports will be collected to estimate the age, size, and sex composition of the Dover, English, and petrale sole catches. Samples will be taken for the three species which comprise over half the total trawl landings.

The species composition, poundage of each species, and certain biological features about the fish landings that are used for animal food at three ports will be determined. Biological studies of important roundfish in trawl landings will be conducted with emphasis on rockfish, sablefish, and lingcod. These studies will provide information that indicates trends in and the status of sablefish and lingcod fisheries and will help determine taxonomical relationships of rockfish.

Exploratory fishing, gear development, tagging, and catch sampling will be conducted aboard commercial and research vessels.

Pelagic Fisheries

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Commercial catch (thousand lbs.)	132,000	160,000	200,000
Value (thousand dollars)	$3,200	$4,000	$4,600

Need

The populations of sardines and Pacific mackerel are at a low level. The potential value of jack mackerel has not been determined. Scientists estimate that anchovies can support a fishery in excess of 200,000 tons annually, worth over $3 million to the fishermen. In 1965, an experimental anchovy fishery for reduction was initiated; and from 1966 through 1969 landings averaged 34,000 tons worth about $680,000 to the fishermen. Additionally, the anchovy live-bait fishery returns about $1.5 million and provides bait for the

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

V. MARINE RESOURCES—Continued

Pelagic Fisheries—Continued

multi-million dollar sportfishery. Since 1962 annual landings of pelagic fish, exclusive of live bait, have averaged 73,000 tons worth $3.3 million to the fishermen.

In order to recommend sound management practices for these resources, which will be increasingly important in the future as food and for recreation, long-term research must be continued. We must obtain a better understanding of population fluctuations, species interactions, and the relationships between the species and their environment so that all pelagic fish resources can be managed for the maximum benefit of all user groups.

Objectives

The objective of the pelagic fisheries element is to determine the total pelagic and bathypelagic fishery resources available in the California current, their abundance, degree of utilization and potential use and to develop an understanding of the dynamics of the populations relative to their management.

General Description

The pelagic fish element is divided into two components: pelagic fisheries and sea survey.

At present, the element's activities are directed primarily toward assessing the size, distribution, and age structure of the sardine, Pacific mackerel, jack mackerel, and anchovy populations. In addition, biological information is collected on other important pelagic fish populations. The data collected are necessary for developing an understanding of the dynamics of the populations relative to their management for the maximum benefit of all user groups. More broadly, this element is attempting to determine the total pelagic and bathypelagic fishery resources available off the California coast, their abundance, degree of utilization, and potential yield.

The pelagic fisheries component performs the following activities:

1. Estimates the contributions of the various year-classes in the sardine, Pacific mackerel, jack mackerel, and anchovy fisheries. This is accomplished by sampling fishery landings.

2. Determines the catch per unit of effort of the sardine, Pacific mackerel, jack mackerel, and anchovy and determines fishing localities in which they fished by the use of a fishing log and/or interview system.

3. Tags pelagic species and analyzes resulting data for information concerning their abundance, movements and subpopulations.

4. Conducts racial studies to determine the importance of different segments of the populations to the fisheries.

5. Monitors the anchovy fishery to estimate when reduction quotas will be reached.

6. Conducts such biological studies as will reveal life-history information vital to management of the pelagic species.

7. Analyzes all fishery data and works with biometrical analysis unit in developing an understanding of the dynamics of the fish populations relative to their management.

The sea survey component performs the following activities:

1. Conducts echo-sounder surveys over predetermined tracks and catches the species found, for identification and sampling, with midwater trawls or other gear as appropriate.

2. Develops and evaluates fishing gear and efficient methods of catching project species for sampling purposes.

3. Studies fish behavior in relation to commercial fishing operations.

4. Analyzes past and current data from survey cruises to obtain information on the dynamics of the fish populations relative to their management.

5. Publishes all cruise data in popular and/or scientific information media.

6. Assists and advises the commercial fishing industry and other interested parties in using resulting knowledge to develop the fisheries resources to their maximum utilization under sound management principles.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$553,796	$718,043	$728,013
Personnel man-years	29.9	47.6	48

1971–72 Proposed Program

The pelagic fish element plans to sample 20 percent of the commercial landings of jack mackerel, northern anchovy, Pacific sardine and Pacific mackerel for size and age. These samples include otoliths (fish earbones) which must be read for age. The program also will collect, process, and analyze over 3,000 fishing logs and interviews for sardine. Jack mackerel will be tagged and previous tag returns on other pelagic species will be analyzed. Promising methods of detecting anchovy subpopulations will continue to be investigated. The research vessel ALASKA will be utilized in conducting surveys of the pelagic species in the California current system. Acoustical equipment and midwater trawls will be used to count and identify fish schools. Most effort will be directed toward anchovies, jack mackerel, and hake. A moratorium on sardine fishing and the possibility of one on Pacific mackerel necessitates monitoring the relative abundance of these species by sea surveys; development of techniques for using sonar in purse seine fishing operations; and analyze and publish data for all species under investigation by the pelagic fish element.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

V. MARINE RESOURCES—Continued

Shellfisheries

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Commercial catch (thousand lbs.)	23,000	24,000	24,000
Value (thousand dollars)	$4,400	$4,600	$4,600

Need

Shellfish annually contribute, at the consumer level, over $10 million to the economy of the State of California. The crab resonrce yields an average of 11 million pounds worth $1.7 million to fishermen, while abalone bring $1 million to commercial fishermen for 4 million pounds. The oyster indnstry provided 650 thonsand pounds of oysters (packed weight) and abont $200 thonsand to the growers in 1968. Ocean shrimp and prawn yield 2 million pounds for which the fishermen receive over $250 thousand. In addition, more than a million pounds of abalone, clams, and crabs are taken annually by sportsmen.

Present information indicates that the crab and shrimp resources are fully utilized or on the verge of being overexploited. The crab population in the San Francisco area is now so low that the fishery, based on a 4-million-pound harvest, produced only about 840 thousand pounds in 1968. The more valuable abalone species are being utilized at near optimum snstainable yield levels, and there are evidences that different harvest techniques could result in greater exploitation. Sportfishing pressure for abalone and clams continually increases, resulting in greater need for research to determine necessary management procedures.

Oyster culture is not meeting the market demand, but improved cultnre methods and use of more acres of estnarine waters could increase the yield. During the past several years, there have been increasing reports of significant and widespread oyster mortalities on the Pacific Coast dne to unknown causes. Heaviest mortalities have occurred in fast-growing Pacific oysters in areas where industrial pollution appears unlikely. Since no common causative factor is apparent, it is generally believed some disease or diseases are responsible.

Recent mortalities of oysters in Humboldt Bay have reduced prodnction to approximately half the level obtained prior to the mortalities. Very heavy mortalities have occurred among experimental populations of European oysters in Drakes Estero, Tomales Bay, Elkhorn Slongh, and Morro Bay.

If the department's documented objectives are to be met in the future, long-term research must continue on the state's shellfish resources.

Recent advances in marine biology have enabled biologists to raise marine mollnsk and crustacean larvae in the laboratory. Further research on the development of mass culture methods of clams, oysters, abalone, shrimp, and crabs will open avenues to increase both the food potential and the recreational value of California's coastal areas.

Pesticides have been developed to kill animals closely related to many important sport and commercial shellfish species. Highly endangered are the multitndes of minute aquatic organisms in the basic food chain supporting the biological commnnities of bays and estuaries.

Objectives

The overall objective of the shellfish element is to provide the information necessary for management of the several shellfish resources so that they will continne to contribnte to the economy of the state and provide recreation.

General Description

The shellfish element conducts research on the crab, shrimp, abalone, oysters, and clam resources and makes management recommendations concerning their utilization. Life history and catch analysis studies of crab and shrimp entail cruises on department research vessels, laboratory research, sampling, and monitoring the commercial fishery. The abalone and oyster and clam components are investigating the ecological conditions that may influence survival and growth. Factors of prodnction that may be controllable are studied under natural conditions in the field, and cultural methods are investigated and evaluated.

The shellfish laboratory operations component condncts research involving problems that cannot be solved in the field, develops methods of culturing marine shellfish for scientific investigation, investigates ways for increasing food production through shellfish culture, and performs bioassays, using marine larvae, on pesticides in the ocean to determine their effect on shellfish and the tolerance levels of shellfish.

The oyster disease and mortality component is studying the mortality patterns and pathogen characteristics to formulate treatments or changes in oystering techniqnes which would minimize oyster loss from the pathogenic organisms. This entails gathering and examining fresh and prepared sections of distressed and normal oysters from experimental stations located in oyster-producing areas in California; identifying and doing research on the morphology and life histories of the parasitic or pathogenic organisms encountered; collecting data on experimental populations of oysters to describe the patterns and extent of mortalities; collecting hydrographic data (including pH, salinity, and temperature) about the study areas to ascertain the major environment parameters that exist dnring periods of excessive mortalities; determining measures to protect and increase existing shellfish stocks available to commercial and recreational interests; and microscopically examining imported exotic shellfish to exclnde any which may harbor organisms which might constitute a danger to existing shellfish stocks.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$388,643	$613,014	$640,114
Personnel man-years	19.6	32	34.6

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

V. MARINE RESOURCES—Continued

Shellfisheries—Continued

1971–72 Proposed Program

The crab component will conduct cruises to determine crab abundance, population structure, and mortality rates off San Francisco and Eureka. Gear trials will be conducted to determine the most efficient gear and time for the capture of crabs. During the season, monthly sampling will be done aboard commercial vessels at sea to determine which components of the crab population are captured by the industry at both Eureka and San Francisco.

The shrimp component will conduct research at sea to determine abundance, population structure, and mortality rates for the shrimp resources in the Eureka-Crescent City area, and sample shrimp at Eureka to determine composition of the commercial catch. These studies are sometimes made by cooperative arrangements using commercial boats.

The abalone component will investigate abalone population structures and the ecology of abalone fishing areas, both sport and commercial, in central and southern California. This will entail several annual cruises. Market sampling will be conducted to determine the size structure of the commercial abalone catch, and fishermen are interviewed to determine area of catch and fishing effort. Growth and survival of hatchery-reared abalone planted at various coastal locations will be studied and comparisons made to the growth and survival rates of abalone occurring naturally in the same areas. Special surveys of north coast abalone beds are conducted annually.

A contract study with Pacific Gas and Electric Company for a biological study offshore of Diablo Canyon began in 1969 and will continue. Diablo Canyon is the site of a nuclear powerplant scheduled to be operative in 1972, and this baseline study will assess the environment relative to abalones prior to plant operation.

The oyster and clam components will conduct culture experiments on ways to improve survival, growth, and conditon of oysters. This entails rack, raft, and bottom culture in four bays. Experiments will be conducted to find ways to improve control over predators (crabs, drilling snails, and stingrays). Surveys of sport clam beds are made annually to determine abundance and use. Annual inspections of shellfish shipments destined for planting in California waters will continue.

The shellfish laboratory operations component will conduct research in developing larvae culture techniques that will enable a more detailed study of marine shellfish larvae and in developing rearing techniques that may have commercial application. Spawning habits of native oysters, clams, abalone, scallops, shrimp, crab, and other marine animals will be studied to understand the physiological and culture requirements. Stations in several bays and estuaries will be monitored for pesticide residue levels.

An additonal marine biologist position is proposed to carry out marine monitoring activities and conduct studies on the biological effects of pesticide residues in marine fish.

A fish and wildlife assistant position and six man-months of temporary help are proposed to complete the staffing of the newly completed marine laboratory.

Marine Fisheries Statistics

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Catch publications	2	2	2
Multilithed reports	26	26	26
Tabulated reports	1,475	1,500	1,500
Card decks and information requests	110	110	115
Analysis projects	45	45	47

Need

In order for the Marine Resources Program to meet the department's four major objectives, adequate harvest data and comprehensive statistical services must be available.

The California commercial fishing industry is of principal concern. This industry could be characterized in 1969 as consisting of 548 wholesale dealers and canners handling fish landed at 56 ports. There were 9,989 fishermen who bought commercial fishing licenses and operated 4,848 registered fishing boats. In that year, 577 million pounds of fish worth $62 million were landed in over 192 thousand individual transactions, while an additional 96 million pounds of tuna worth $23 million were imported into the state. Production of fishery products included approximately 14 million cases of canned fish, 3 million pounds of smoked and dried fish, 27 thousand tons of fish meal, and 1.6 million gallons of fish oil and residuum.

The partyboat fleet consisting of 479 registered vessels carried over 802 thousand sportfishermen who landed 5.7 million fish in 1969.

The scientific management of the living marine resources requires detailed catch information. This includes not only the basic data on amounts landed, but also information about when and where the catch was made, the kinds of gear used, and the effort required. The analysis of these data in turn requires historical records of the boats and fishermen.

Economic considerations require information about the value of landings and shipments, the ports where landings were made, and the production of segments of the industry.

In addition to the collection of fishery statistics, there is a need for mathematical, statistical, and computational tools to analyze this mass of data. The complex procedures required to assess the effects of fishing on the stocks and to document changes in the populations make the use of computers essential.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

V. MARINE RESOURCES—Continued

Marine Fisheries Statistics—Continued

Objectives

The objectives of this element of the Marine Resources Program are to collect, process, and disseminate marine fisheries catch data, both sport and commercial, and to provide mathematical, statistical, and computational assistance to other elements of the program and to other programs in the department.

General Description

The marine fisheries statistics element is divided into two components: data collection and processing, and technical assistance and biometrical analysis.

The data collection and processing component has the responsibility to collect, process, and disseminate marine fisheries data describing the commercial and partyboat sport fisheries. Tasks performed include:

1. Maintain field offices to follow fishing industry activities; receive and inventory fish receipts, processor reports, trawl logs, and license data; and maintain a liaison with wildlife protection personnel in the area.

2. Edit, check, and clarify all fish receipts and trawl or shrimp logs as well as sport partyboat logs to insure that the basic records are as complete and error-free as possible.

3. Prepare monthly and annual mimeographed reports of sportfishing activity.

4. Edit and keypunch processor reports and prepare monthly and annual mimeographed reports of processing activity, and keypunch all source documents.

5. Process commercial fishing licenses and boat registrations, verify applications for boat registration plates, and issue plates to new boats.

6. Maintain the history of individual fishing boats and fish dealers, and keep master files of fishermen, fishing boats, boat owners, and fish dealers current.

7. Prepare tabulated reports to provide tables for publications, special catch summaries for the research staff, and compilations of research data for analysis.

8. Distribute and maintain a library of all reports, and answer requests for fisheries information.

The technical assistance and biometrical analysis component provides statistical and computational assistance to the research staff and conducts independent analyses of research data. Tasks performed by this component include:

1. Conducting systems analysis and operation research studies of marine research programs so that they may be updated and made more productive.

2. Advise the biological staff in the use of statistically sound sampling and analysis techniques.

3. Design and run computer programs that have general application or that apply statistical techniques to specific research data.

4. Develop mathematical models for the study of exploited fish populations and undertake independent analyses of published data.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$397,815	$513,069	$520,160
Personnel man-years	34.6	31.9	32.3

1971–72 Proposed Program

During the budget year 1971–72, it has been planned to publish a fish bulletin detailing 1970 catch data, and distribute monthly and annual multilithed reports of processing and partyboat activities. The number of tabulated reports, special compilations, and punched card decks will remain close to present levels since present operations are at near maximum capacity.

The technical assistance and biometrical analysis component will conduct detailed systems analysis and studies of the pelagic fish element. This will take approximately 18 months to complete and will be the most productive program that can be obtained considering the current state of the art. A similar study will also be undertaken for the bottom fish element. The Pacific mackerel study will be completed and published, and a shrimp management model will also be published.

Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Continuing costs	$15,300	$15,300	$15,300

The Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, in accordance with the Pacific Marine Fisheries Compact, promotes the better utilization of marine, shell and anadromous fishes of the Pacific Ocean.

Marine Research Committee

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Continuing costs	$56,995	$120,200	$227,400

Objectives

Objectives of the Marine Research Committee are the development of the commercial fisheries of the Pacific Ocean and of marine products susceptible to being made available to the people of this state.

Research is financed from a privilege tax of 5 cents per 100 pounds of sardine, Pacific and jack mackerel, squid, herring and anchovies. This tax must be renewed every two years.

Current projects include sardine, hake and sablefish and the northern anchovy studies. The proposed increase in the budget year is for the purpose of making direct estimates of the anchovy biomass from recently collected egg samples and the tagging of mackerel to determine migrations and subpopulations. Increases are also planned to construct two Bumble Bee Buoys (fixed buoys making continual observations) which are being placed in the California current system to record temperature, salinity, conditions of the sea, and make various meteorological observations.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

VI. WATER PROJECTS AND WATER QUALITY

Need

Land and water development projects can adversely affect fish and wildlife by inundating spawning areas for salmon and steelhead and habitat for wildlife; by blocking access to fish spawning areas; by disrupting migration routes of big game; and by dewatering and siltation of productive streams. Reclamation of marsh lands eliminates habitat necessary for maintenance of Pacific Flyway waterfowl. Highway construction can be very detrimental by reducing deer winter range, interfering with wildlife migrations, and by polluting streams with silt.

The discharge of industrial, agricultural and municipal wastes into state waters is particularly deleterious to the maintenance of suitable habitat for birds, fish and other aquatic life.

On the other hand, many resource development programs offer opportunities for improvement of existing habitat or creation of new habitat which results in greater abundance of fish and wildlife. For example, new reservoirs can result in the creation of large sport fisheries where none existed previously.

Because of the massive water project and highway construction programs that must be implemented to meet the future requirements of a growing population, it is essential that adequate attention be given to protection of fish and wildlife resources. Moreover, the fast increasing public demand for outdoor recreation makes it imperative that every opportunity presented by water and highway development for fish and wildlife enhancement be considered and utilized if justified in terms of public benefit.

This program, through its various elements, has a potential for affecting a substantial part of the trout, warmwater, salmon, and steelhead angler days and waterfowl hunter days which are annually enjoyed under present conditions in California. In addition, effects on hunter days expended toward big game and upland game, as well as nonappropriative uses of fish and wildlife, will accrue as a result of successes and failures within these program elements.

Authority

Authorities for this program are contained in both state and federal law. The Fish and Game Code and the State Water Code set forth the state's policy regarding the development of water projects and the maintenance of water quality as it relates to fish and wildlife resources. These statutes generally recognize fish and wildlife as a beneficial use of the waters of the state and direct that these resources receive full and adequate consideration in connection with the development of the state's water. Similar concerns are expressed in connection with highway development by state and federal administrative policy and, more recently, in sections of the Streets and Highways and Public Resources Codes.

At the federal level, the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, the Water Projects Recreation Act, the Federal Power Act (and associated rules adopted by the Federal Power Commission), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968, and policies promulgated by the Departments of the Interior and Defense specifically direct that fish and wildlife resources must be considered in connection with all federal water project development.

Objectives

The objectives of the Water Projects and Water Quality Program is to protect and augment existing fish and wildlife resources and their habitat, the 45 million recreation-days they support annually and their 325 million dollar contribution to the economy of California.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	98.9	67.2	67.2	$1,530,305	$1,712,932	$1,743,173
Workload adjustments	–	3.3	–4.4	–	20,241	–42,797
Totals, Water Projects and Water Quality	98.9	70.5	62.8	$1,530,305	$1,733,173	$1,700,376
Fish and Game Preservation Fund				*1,102,467*	*1,316,067*	*1,370,266*
Federal funds				*10,910*	–	–
Reimbursements				*416,928*	*417,106*	*330,110*
Program Elements:						
Water projects	72.5	50.1	50.7	$1,058,749	$1,280,617	$1,249,621
Water quality	26.4	20.4	12.1	471,556	452,556	450,755

Water Projects

Output

This program consists largely of reviewing and analyzing water project and highways development proposals, a variety of both governmental and nongovernmental development agencies, and preparing departmental reports and recommendations relating to preservation and enhancement of fish and wildlife in connection with the projects. During 1971–72 the department will review and make recommendations on approximately 700 water project proposals including 20–25 major projects, and about 150 highway development plans. Implementation of the department's recommendations will result in protection of fish and wildlife resources presently supporting more than 10 million recreation-days of use and enhancement of these resources to support an additional 5 million recreation-days annually.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

VI. WATER PROJECTS AND WATER QUALITY—Continued

Water Projects—Continued

Need

California's growing population, coupled with increased leisure time, income and mobility, are placing heavy demands on the state's fish and wildlife resources. At the same time, demands are increasing for the development of water supplies for domestic, agricultural and industrial needs. More highways are needed to serve the state's commerce. Overall development of water projects and highways systems has the potential of considerably affecting fish and wildlife habitat and populations of fish and wildlife resources which are needed to supply a variety of recreational and commercial uses.

Such development programs can decrease fish and wildlife populations by reducing their habitats. On the other hand, if properly planned, such programs can preserve or improve fish and wildlife habitat and make these resources more available to the general public.

In order to assure that the increasing demands for use of our fish and wildlife resources will be met, it is necessary for the department to try to minimize project-incurred damage to fish and wildlife habitat and to maximize enhancement potentials.

Objectives

The objective of the water projects element in relation to water project and highway development is to seek the implementation of measures necessary to protect existing fish and wildlife resources; to mitigate losses of fish and wildlife resources when damage is inevitable; and to take advantage of enhancement potentials in order to augment the existing supplies of fish and wildlife resources and to increase opportunities for utilizing these resources for all beneficial purposes.

General Description

The program element is made up of a number of related review activities designed to provide reports and recommendations to guide water project and highways developers, administrators, legislators and the general public in making decisions related to the preservation and enhancement of affected fish and wildlife resources.

Federal Land and Water Projects Review

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (PL 85-624) requires any federal agency that is planning a water development project to submit such plans to the Department of Fish and Game for review and comment prior to the submission of project plans to Congress for appropriation of funds. Review activities involve detailed analysis of project design, construction, and operation and the relation of project characteristics to the requirements of the fish and wildlife species that would be influenced. Each project review terminates in a specific set of recommendations for measures, facilities or project modification required for protection, mitigation or enhancement of fish and wildlife, which are transmitted to the appropriate federal agency for inclusion with plans submitted to Congress for authorization or appropriation.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires planners of all federal projects to prepare a detailed statement on the impact of proposed projects upon the environment. The act ensures that related comments and recommendations of the department will accompany project reports through all stages of local and national review. The need to review these statements will require new and additional work of an undetermined extent.

Various federal grant programs (bureau of the budget) relate to projects that could affect fish and wildlife resources. Through review procedures coordinated by the California State Clearinghouse (Office of Intergovernmental Management), the department reviews the pertinent notifications of intent and makes appropriate comments and recommendations.

The implementation of recommendations that are accepted by federal agencies for fish and wildlife protection and augmentation are evaluated to determine their effectiveness. In instances where recommendations are not accepted, further action may be taken as appropriate for appeal or reconsideration such as appearance before congressional committees.

Federal Power Commission Projects

Under the Federal Power Act, the Federal Power Commission issues federal licenses for hydroelectric power projects. Applications for F.P.C. licenses must be submitted to state fish and game agencies for review and comment under the Public Law 85-624 so that the F.P.C. can determine the effects of proposed projects on fish and wildlife resources and prescribed license conditions for their protection and enhancement.

The Federal Power Commission also relicenses hydroelectric projects upon the termination of previously issued licenses, or provides for the recapture of projects by the United States if in the public interest. Since many F.P.C. licenses were issued in California shortly after 1920, when the Federal Power Act was enacted, there are an increasing number of projects subject to imminent relicensing or recapture. These existing projects must be studied carefully and recommendations prepared since virtually all were initially constructed without consideration for fish and wildlife.

State Water Projects Review

Water Code Sections 11900–11925 require the Department of Water Resources to plan for the preservation and enhancement of fish and wildlife in connection with state water projects. Water Resources submits project plans to this department for review and comment as required by Water Code Sections 233 and 345.1. Such projects are evaluated to determine effects on fish and wildlife and appropriate recommendations are submitted to prevent resource losses and to maximize enhancement benefits.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

VI. WATER PROJECTS AND WATER QUALITY—Continued

Water Projects—Continued

State Water Rights and Dam Permits Review

State Water Code Sections 1243 and 1257 require the State Water Resources Control Board to consider fish and wildlife preservation and enhancement and beneficial uses of the state's water resources in acting on applications to appropriate water for other beneficial uses. The department reviews all applications for water rights permits to determine effects on fish and wildlife resources and presents recommendations for measures necessary for resource protection and enhancement. The department protests applications for water appropriations that would be detrimental to fish and wildlife without adequate protective measures and presents evidence and testimony in hearings before the State Water Rights Board in furtherance of resource protection and enhancement.

Fish and Game Code Sections 5931 et seq. require the owner of a dam which obstructs fish passage to construct a fishway or to undertake alternative measures to provide for the obstructed fish. Plans for new dams are reviewed by the department to determine appropriate measures.

State and Federal Highway Project Review

Plans for federal aid highway construction are submitted to the department in accordance with administrative procedures of the Bureau of Public Roads. Review of such plans and subsequent comments and recommendations are accomplished in essentially the same manner as for federal water projects.

The California Division of Highways submits plans to the department for review and comment in accordance with a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Public Works. Highway plans are evaluated and recommendations made to protect and augment fish and wildlife resources.

Program activities also include providing staff assistance for the Joint Resources-Highways Committee which has been assigned to resolve problems between highways and resources development programs.

Land and Water Projects Basic Data

Adequate review of water and highway projects requires the collection, processing and interpretation of data on the abundance of fish and wildlife, habitat requirements and tolerances and human use of fish and wildlife. The specific authority for this program is Fish and Game Code Section 1000 which authorizes the department to expand funds for field investigations needed for fish and wildlife conservation. The availability of valid basic data is particularly important to the presentation of evidence and testimony before regulatory bodies and courts of law.

Davis-Grunsky Projects—Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Evaluation

Water Code Sections 12880–12891 authorize state financial assistance to local public agencies for water development projects. Grants are available for project benefits to fish and wildlife. Such projects are reviewed and evaluated for the Department of Water Resources under annual interagency agreement. The probable effects on existing fish and wildlife resources and recommendations for their protection and enhancement are formulated.

Contractual Services for State Water Development Planning

Water Code Sections 11900–11925, among other code sections, require the Department of Water Resources to plan for the preservation and enhancement of fish and wildlife in connection with the construction of state water projects. Under a general memorandum of understanding and annual interagency agreements, the department provides the services of fish and wildlife specialists to Water Resources to assist in meeting their planning responsibilities. Such services are provided at the request and expense of the Department of Water Resources.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$1,058,749	$1,280,617	$1,249,621
Personnel man-years	72.5	50.1	50.7

1971–72 Proposed Program

This is a continuing program. Major emphasis will be given to major water development programs on the northcoast, relicensing of F.P.C. projects in the central Sierra, review of state project plans for water development in southern California, water diversions and water rights on coastal streams, continued review of the state's planned freeway system, refinement of planning criteria and techniques, planning for continued development of the State Water Project, and for fish and wildlife enhancement programs in connection with the Davis-Grunsky program.

Water Quality

Output

Output from this program element consists of: reviewing proposed waste discharge requirements submitted to the regional water quality control boards; reviewing water quality control plans and policies proposed by the Regional Water Quality Control Board and the State Water Resources Control Board; reviewing water quality aspects of all proposed federal, state, and local projects (dredging, spoil deposition, highway fills, etc.); investigating fish kills or reported pollution problems affecting fish; investigations of streams to detect or prevent water quality problems, and laboratory investigations to obtain specific knowledge relating to the effect of waste materials on aquatic life. During the budget year it is anticipated that department personnel will participate in about 2,200 investigations.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

VI. WATER PROJECTS AND WATER QUALITY—Continued

Water Quality—Continued

Need

Fish and wildlife require water of good quality for their continued existence in numbers which will allow them to be of benefit to man. The increased discharge of large quantities of complex wastes into the waters of the state and the increased development of our waters combine to decrease water quality for fish and wildlife. Population increases and more intensified agricultural practices also increase the opportunity for incidents of acute toxicity to fish and wildlife. These factors make the control of water quality more complicated and emphasize the need for vigilance by an agency devoted to the protection of fish and wildlife resources.

Objectives

The objectives of this element are to protect the fish and wildlife resources of California from adverse water quality conditions which would limit their present and potential usefulness for the benefit of the people of the state, and to improve our effectiveness in protecting water quality conditions necessary for the continued maintenance of fish and wildlife and their habitat.

General Description

The uncontrolled discharge of industrial, agricultural and domestic wastes and the accidental discharge of toxic materials into waters of the state can be particularly harmful to fish, other aquatic life and wildlife and to the habitat upon which these resources depend. With increased regulation and appropriation of water, it becomes imperative that the supplies remaining in our lakes, reservoirs, streams and diversions are of a quality that will maintain or enhance aquatic life and wildlife resources.

The solving of the particular problems involved with protection of these resources from adverse water quality, either from man's activities or from natural causes, demands the efforts of specialists trained in biology, ecology, limnology, chemistry and many related fields. We must be able to quantify and document the effects of potential pollutants on fish and wildlife both in the natural field environment and in a laboratory facility. This documentation is then available for any agency's use in preventing water quality degradation and is often necessary for proof of responsibility once degradation has occurred.

Water Quality Investigations

This activity is directed primarily toward statewide field and laboratory studies of water quality conditions that adversely affect fish and wildlife. The results of such studies are used to keep other state agencies informed of pollution problems and to assist those agencies in the evaluation of the effects of waste discharges on fish and wildlife as authorized by the Fish and Game Code. Results are also used to obtain monetary compensation for fish and wildlife losses attributed to specific polluters or to obtain abatement of pollution as required by Fish and Game Code Sections 5650, 5651 and 12015.

Basic Data Collection and Analysis of Water Quality

Under changing conditions of water quality, the department must continually evaluate the physical and chemical constituents of selected state waters in order to best promulgate desired requirements under conditions of the moment. Departmental investigations in this area also provide basic information on resource use to assist in the formulation of water quality policy and objectives in general. Results of these investigations also demonstrate the effectiveness of present laws or point out the necessity for new legislation as well as providing information for resource management now and in the future.

Pollution Regulation Enforcement

Adequate enforcement of Fish and Game Code Section 5650, which states it is unlawful to deposit substances deleterious to fish and wildlife in state waters, requires the collection and interpretation of physical, biological and chemical evidence of pollution for use in court trials or hearings.

Activities for Regional Water Quality Control Boards

California Administrative Code Section 2154, Water Code Section 13020 and Fish and Game Code Section 5651 require the department to provide technical assistance to regional water quality control boards in the establishment of waste discharge requirements, investigation and monitoring waste discharges, and formulation of water quality objectives. The department provides recommendations for water quality protection on request from the boards, drawing upon data obtained in other components of this program element.

Water Quality Contractual Services

It is department policy to cooperate with other agencies requesting assistance in solving water quality problems. The department possesses specialists in the biological aspects of water quality and provides the services of such specialists to other agencies at their request. Such services are reimbursed in whole or in part by the other agency.

Applied Research in Water Quality

In order for the department to effectively carry out its programs and protect fish and wildlife resources in relation to water quality, it must rely heavily upon the research of other agencies. However, such research frequently does not provide the department with the basic knowledge it needs to act on critical problems in a timely manner. New methods, techniques and basic knowledge in some areas must be developed by the department itself. For example, some of the long-

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

VI. WATER PROJECTS AND WATER QUALITY—Continued

Water Quality—Continued

term problems requiring applied research are measures of siltation and pollution from the petro-chemical industry. Also research needs to be done in the area of investigation techniques related to fish kills, fish autopsy, and bioassays.

Assistance to the Regional Boards

Assistance to the regional boards accounts for about 15 percent of the total workload in water quality, but it takes perhaps 70 percent of the time of the regional biologists. The demand on their time is expected to increase due to the increased work output from the regional boards. They intend to complete water quality control policies on many of the inland streams and increase their surveillance and monitoring of waste discharges. These activities require review and assistance from departmental biologists in the regions.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$471,556	$452,556	$450,755
Personnel man-years	26.4	20.4	12.1

1971–72 Proposed Program

Increased emphasis on the control of water quality problems by the State Water Resources Control Board is expected to result in additional workloads in this program element. With the passage of AB 687, the department has been given responsibility for supervision of the use of oil spill cleanup agents and enforcement of regulations of the State Water Resources Control Board relating to the licensing and use of such materials.

VII. ADMINISTRATION

Need, Authority, and Objectives

The objectives of the Fish and Game Commission, the director and the regional managers are to provide regulations, policy, and administrative direction to departmental operations for the fulfillment of the departmental objectives. The administrative services staff provides centralized administrative support necessary to management, program managers, and their staff in the execution of their program for the realization of the departmental objectives.

General Description

General policy direction is provided by the Fish and Game Commission. In addition to establishing general policy, they regulate the taking of fish and game by promulgation of regulations establishing open and closed seasons; bag and possession limits; and areas for the taking of fish and game. The director, with the assistance of regional managers, provides executive direction to the programs which implement the policies of the Legislature and the Fish and Game Commission.

Legal, engineering, personnel, planning, economic and fiscal services are provided management and program managers in the execution of the programs.

These costs are allocated on a pro rata basis to end-product programs based on the cost of each program to the total cost of the programs of the department.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Fish and Game Commission	5.6	5	5	$80,041	$85,586	$86,442
Department administration	10.5	11	11	256,831	246,269	249,470
Regional administration	18	18	18	334,264	350,777	375,226
Planning	2.8	3	3	51,408	46,719	47,186
Fiscal	40.8	42.7	42.7	312,254	377,089	383,122
Personnel	7.8	9	9	57,331	83,463	85,383
Engineering	4.2	4.8	4.8	73,006	86,901	88,118
Office services and supplies	–	–	–	64,566	57,212	60,875
State fiscal and administration pro rata charges	–	–	–	340,656	319,475	400,472
Attorney General's pro rata charge	–	–	–	51,918	52,200	52,200
Rent of Sacramento headquarters space	–	–	–	121,541	127,730	129,582
Totals, Departmental Administration	89.7	93.5	93.5	$1,743,816	$1,833,421	$1,958,076
Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
I. Enforcement of Laws and Regulations				*–558,021*	*–586,695*	*–626,584*
II. Wildlife				*–315,631*	*–331,849*	*–354,412*
III. Inland Fisheries				*–341,788*	*–359,351*	*–383,783*
IV. Anadromous Fisheries				*–167,406*	*–176,008*	*–187,975*
V. Marine Fisheries				*–200,539*	*–210,843*	*–225,179*
VI. Water Projects and Water Quality				*–160,431*	*–168,675*	*–180,143*
Net Totals, Administration				–	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

LINE	SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	STATE OPERATIONS (Support)						
	PERSONAL SERVICES						
	Authorized positions	1,078.7	1,148	1,148	$9,907,371	$11,184,523	$11,343,871
	Workload and administrative adjustments	–	3.9	–74.7	–	30,930	–718,203
	Proposed new positions	–	–	14.3	–	–	107,420
	Totals, Adjustments	–	3.9	–60.4	–	$30,930	–$610,783
	Totals, Salaries and Wages	1,078.7	1,151.9	1,087.6	$9,907,371	$11,215,453	$10,733,088
	Estimated salary savings	–	*–31.5*	*–31.5*	–	*–299,300*	*–302,400*
	Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	1,078.7	1,120.4	1,056.1	$9,907,371	$10,916,153	$10,430,688
	Staff benefits	–	–	–	1,440,031	1,652,030	1,592,712
	Totals, Personal Services	1,078.7	1,120.4	1,056.1	$11,347,402	$12,568,183	$12,023,400
	Operating expenses and equipment				5,470,962	6,119,770	6,427,178
	Minor capital outlay				–	–	201,000
	Totals, Expenditures				$16,818,364	$18,687,953	$18,651,578
	Reimbursements:						
	Federal funds				*–676,207*	*–670,682*	*–646,360*
	Other				*–1,173,233*	*–1,372,040*	*–1,042,900*
	Totals, Reimbursements				*–$1,849,440*	*–$2,042,722*	*–$1,689,260*
	Net Expenditures *(Fish and Game Preservation Fund)*				$14,968,924	$16,645,231	$16,962,318
	STATE OPERATIONS (Pittman-Robertson)						
	PERSONAL SERVICES						
	Authorized positions	133.6	116.7	116.7	$1,165,027	$1,055,465	$1,069,516
	Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	43	–	–	454,971
	Totals, Salaries and Wages	133.6	116.7	159.7	$1,165,027	$1,055,465	$1,524,487
	Staff benefits	–	–	–	130,397	168,321	228,085
	Totals, Personal Services	133.6	116.7	159.7	$1,295,424	$1,223,786	$1,752,572
	Operating expenses and equipment				1,086,461	1,017,614	1,305,328
	Totals, Expenditures				$2,381,885	$2,241,400	$3,057,900
	Reimbursements				*–266,560*	*–275,000*	*–275,000*
	Estimated savings				–	*–90,000*	*–115,000*
	Net Expenditures (Pittman-Robertson)				$2,115,325	$1,876,400	$2,667,900
	Fish and Game Preservation Fund				*528,831*	*469,100*	*666,975*
	Federal funds				*1,586,494*	*1,407,300*	*2,000,925*
	STATE OPERATIONS (Dingell-Johnson)						
	PERSONAL SERVICES						
	Authorized positions	46.1	49	49	$370,998	$437,543	$446,506
	Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	2.5	–	–	22,071
	Totals, Salaries and Wages	46.1	49	51.5	$370,998	$437,543	$468,577
	Staff benefits	–	–	–	40,609	61,988	68,828
	Totals, Personal Services	46.1	49	51.5	$411,607	$499,531	$537,405
	Operating expenses and equipment				183,090	228,869	290,595
	Totals, Expenditures				$594,697	$728,400	$828,000
	Reimbursements				*–9,038*	*–3,000*	*–3,000*
	Estimated savings				–	*–40,000*	*–40,000*
	Net Expenditures (Dingell-Johnson)				$585,659	$685,400	$785,000
	Fish and Game Preservation Fund				*146,414*	*171,350*	*196,250*
	Federal funds				*439,245*	*514,050*	*588,750*

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

LINE	SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	STATE OPERATIONS (Bartlett Bill)						
	PERSONAL SERVICES						
	Authorized positions	22.6	21.5	21.5	$207,528	$209,752	$214,044
	Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	1.5	–	–	11,192
	Totals, Salaries and Wages	22.6	21.5	23	$207,528	$209,752	$225,236
	Staff benefits	–	–	–	21,364	30,358	32,781
	Totals, Personal Services	22.6	21.5	23	$228,892	$240,110	$258,017
	Operating expenses and equipment				53,091	115,190	83,983
	Totals, Expenditures				$281,983	$355,300	$342,000
	Estimated savings				–	–	*–14,000*
	Net Expenditures (Bartlett Bill)				$281,983	$355,300	$328,000
	Fish and Game Preservation Fund				*70,496*	*88,825*	*82,000*
	Federal funds				*211,487*	*266,475*	*246,000*
	Totals, Expenditures, Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission *(Fish and Game Preservation Fund)*				$15,300	$15,300	$15,300
	Totals, Expenditures, Marine Research Committee *(Fish and Game Preservation Fund)*				$56,995	$120,200	$227,400
	Totals, Expenditures, Tahoe City Utility District *(Fish and Game Preservation Fund)*				$8,900	–	–
	Totals, Expenditures, Big Horn Sheep *(Fish and Game Preservation Fund)*				–$382	–	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS				$18,032,704	$19,697,831	$20,985,918

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
Fish and Game Preservation Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$15,172,763	$16,129,553	$16,962,318
Deficiency authorization	–	53,850	–
Salary increase authorization	463,330	461,828	–
Budget Act appropriation (game management in cooperation with federal government)	199,390	402,700	666,975
Deficiency authorization (game management)	24,900	–	–
Salary increase authorization (game management)	69,000	66,400	–
Deficiency authorization (game management)	531,200	–	–
Budget Act appropriation (fisheries management in cooperation with federal government)	247,555	150,850	196,250
Salary increase authorization (fisheries management)	25,400	20,500	–
Budget Act appropriation (commercial fisheries research and development)	213,186	75,525	82,000
Salary increase authorization (commercial fisheries research and development)	–	13,300	–
Budget Act appropriation (Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission)	15,300	15,300	15,300
Budget Act appropriation (Item 247.5, Payment to Tahoe City Public Utility District)	8,900	–	–
Budget Act appropriation (Marine Research Committee)	67,500	120,200	227,400
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Chapter 920, Statutes of 1968	10,219	10,601	10,601
Totals Available	$17,048,643	$17,520,607	$18,160,844
Balance available in subsequent years	–10,601	–10,601	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–667,169	–	–10,601
Unexpended balance, estimated savings (game management)	–295,659	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings (fisheries management)	–126,541	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings (commercial fisheries)	–142,690	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings (Marine Research Committee)	–10,505	–	–
Totals, Expenditures *(Fish and Game Preservation Fund)*	$15,795,478	$17,510,006	$18,150,243

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

LINE	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	Federal Funds			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Federal grants (cooperative game management program)	$1,586,494	$1,407,300	$2,000,925
	Federal grants (cooperative fisheries management program)	439,245	514,050	588,750
	Federal grants (cooperative commercial fisheries research and development program)	211,487	266,475	246,000
	Totals, Expenditures *(Federal funds)*	$2,237,226 [1]	$2,187,825	$2,835,675
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$18,032,704	$19,697,831	$20,985,918

LINE	REVENUES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	Fish and Game Preservation Fund:			
	Licenses, Permits, and Fish and Game Tags:			
	Angling:			
	Licenses	$6,287,650	$6,560,000	$6,680,000
	Stamps	3,421,696	3,318,000	3,510,000
	Pacific Ocean (3-day)	197,574	200,000	200,000
	Commercial fisheries	193,104	246,000	246,000
	Boat registration	165,210	202,000	202,000
	Lobster—abalone	32,200	100,000	100,000
	Other fish licenses and permits	38,117	80,000	85,000
	Hunting:			
	Licenses	2,889,065	3,134,000	3,193,000
	Hunter safety	–	–	66,000
	Stamps—duck	–	–	150,000
	Deer tags	827,888	840,000	860,000
	Bear tags	34,158	33,000	33,000
	Pheasant tags	450,267	475,000	475,000
	Special deer hunt permits	78,035	37,000	40,000
	Waterfowl area permits	87,385	90,000	90,000
	Other hunting licenses and permits	71,905	30,000	35,000
	Totals, Licenses, Permits, and Tag Sales	$14,774,254	$15,345,000	$15,965,000
	Less commission retained by license agent	*–478,562*	*–485,000*	*–500,000*
	Net Total Revenue from Licenses, Permits, and Tag Sales	$14,295,692	$14,860,000	$15,465,000
	Other Revenues:			
	Fish processing taxes	$380,614	$770,000	$770,000
	Court fines	242,995	260,000	275,000
	Sale of vessels	42,248	80,000	–
	Miscellaneous	108,404	160,000	160,000
	Revenue from federal government	667,957	1,000,818	800,000
	Totals, Other Revenues	$1,442,218	$2,270,818	$2,005,000
	Income from surplus money investments	257,506	138,000	135,000
	Marine Research Committee	118,627	125,750	140,500
	Proceeds from canceled warrants	177	–	–
	Total Revenues (Fish and Game Preservation Fund)	$16,114,220	$17,394,568	$17,745,500
	General Fund—oil royalties	2,307	3,000	3,000
	TOTAL REVENUES, ALL FUNDS	$16,116,527	$17,397,568	$17,748,500

[1] The past year actual expenditures for the Pittman-Robertson Program and Bartlett Program are $30,957 less than reported by the State Controller. This adjustment was made to correctly reflect the federal share of these program costs and is completely offset by an increase in the federal share.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

LINE	FUND CONDITION	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	ESTIMATED 1971-72
1				
2				
3	**FISH AND GAME PRESERVATION FUND**			
4				
5	Accumulated surplus, July 1	$9,177,056	$3,886,590	$4,518,830
6	Prior year adjustment	37,250	–	–
7				
8	Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$9,214,306	$3,886,590	$4,518,830
9	Revenues:			
10	Department of Fish and Game:			
11	Licenses, permits, tags, taxes, fines, and miscellaneous	15,027,882	16,050,000	16,670,000
12	Income from surplus money investments	257,506	138,000	135,000
13	Sale of fixed assets	42,248	80,000	–
14	Marine Research Committee:			
15	Commercial fish taxes	118,627	125,750	140,500
16				
17	Total Revenues—Fish and Game	$15,446,263	$16,393,750	$16,945,500
18	Federal Anadromous Fish Act Funds for Construction Projects	667,957	1,000,818	800,000
19				
20	Totals, Revenues	$16,114,220	$17,394,568	$17,745,500
21				
22	Totals, Resources	$25,328,526	$21,281,158	$22,264,330
23	Expenditures:			
24	Department of Fish and Game:			
25	Support	$14,983,842	$16,660,531	$16,977,618
26	Capital Outlay:			
27	Department of Fish and Game	2,983,097	292,921	602,100
28	Wildlife Conservation Board	2,562,520	–1,066,500	–
29	State Share of Federal Cooperative Programs:			
30	Game, Fisheries Management, and Commercial Fisheries			
31	Programs	745,741	729,275	945,225
32	California Waterways Protection Plan	20,735	25,053	–
33	Payment of Tahoe City Public Utility District	8,900	–	–
34	Claim of Secretary, State Board of Control	200	848	531
35	Tort liability claims	79,906	–	–
36	Marine Research Committee:			
37	State operation—MRC Account	56,995	120,200	227,400
38				
39	Totals, Expenditures	$21,441,936	$16,762,328	$18,752,874
40				
41	Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$3,886,590	$4,518,830	$3,511,456
42	*Unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations*	*1,913,933*	*202,722*	–
43	*Surplus available for appropriation*	*1,972,657*	*4,316,108*	*3,511,456*
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Department of Fish and Game—Capital Outlay

LINE	WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72	PROJECTED 1972–73	PROJECTED 1973–74	PROJECTED 1974–75	PROJECTED 1975–76
	MAJOR PROJECTS							
	Expansion of Region 1 office	–	$3,000	–	$20,000	$200,000		
	Construction of headquarters building—Region 3	–	–	–	–	–	$300,000	
	Replacement of patrol boat—Yellowtail	–	–	$110,000	3,000	30,000		
	Replacement of aircraft—Beechcraft	–	–	300,000				
	Replacement of hatchery ponds—Darrah Springs Hatchery	$20,000	–	–	30,000	400,000		
	Replacement of hatchery ponds—Moccasin River Hatchery	–	–	–	100,000			
	Reconstruct ponds—San Joaquin Hatchery	–	–	–	30,000	400,000		
	Addition to field station—Sacramento	–	–	–	10,000	100,000		
	Reconstruct rearing pond and water supply—Hot Creek Hatchery	–	–	–	–	–	25,000	$250,000
	Construction of office building—Bishop	–	–	–	–	10,000	100,000	
	Replace research vessels Alaska and Nautilus with a single vessel (75′ or 85′)	–	–	–	–	–	–	40,000
	Replacement of M. V. Scofield—Plans	–	41,000					
	Construction of headquarters building—Region 2—Plans	–	2,500					
	Replace patrol boats and purchase aircraft	–	15,421					
	Replacement of patrol boat—Tuna	74,979						
	Construct Hatchery Building—Kern River	7,571						
	Glenn-Colusa Fish Screen	2,407,900	–	192,100				
	Totals, Major Projects	$2,510,450	$61,921	$602,100	$193,000	$1,140,000	$425,000	$290,000
	MINOR PROJECTS							
	El Solyo Fish Screen	–	$60,000					
	Move and enlarge Newell Creek Base	–	35,000					
	Crystal Lake Hatchery—ponds and water treatment system	–	64,000					
	Mojave Hatchery:							
	Water recirculation system	–	40,000					
	Pumps, well and standby engine	$22,028						
	Fish Disease—Wet Laboratory	62,395						
	Darrah Springs storage building	26,959						
	Kern River Hatchery water supply pipeline	28,639						
	Kern River Hatchery expansion	60,963						
	Moccasin Creek rearing ponds	61,537						
	Fish Springs Hatchery nursery tank and incubator	54,034						
	Mt. Whitney Hatchery repair and enlarge residence	27,299						
	Black Rock Ponds loading pens and intake springs	25,005						
	Seawater intake system	29,450						
	Alteration and improvement projects of $20,000 or less	74,338	32,000					
		(11)	(3)					
	Totals, Minor Projects	$472,647	$231,000	*				
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY *(Fish and Game Preservation Fund)*	$2,983,097	$292,921	$602,100	$193,000	$1,140,000	$425,000	$290,000
	TOTAL, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM [1]							$2,650,100

* Minor Capital Outlay is reflected in the State Operations Budget beginning in 1971–72.

[1] The last four years of the five-year building program are the agency's current estimate of need and do not represent a program approved by the administration.

Department of Fish and Game—Capital Outlay—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

Fish and Game Preservation Fund

LINE	WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72	PROJECTED 1972–73	PROJECTED 1973–74	PROJECTED 1974–75	PROJECTED 1975–76
	APPROPRIATIONS							
	Budget Act appropriation	$3,115,600	$231,000	$410,000				
	Prior Year Balance Available:							
	Budget Act of 1967, Item 327a	1,672,940	1,672,940	–				
	Chapter 1609, Statutes of 1967 (Kern River Hatchery)	2,050	–	–				
	Budget Act of 1968, Item 354	17,921	17,921	–				
	Budget Act of 1968, Item 355	84,669	–	–				
	Budget Act of 1969, Item 407	–	3,021	21				
	Budget Act of 1969, Item 408	–	192,100	192,100				
	Transferred from Section 16352, Government Code	7,600	–	–				
	Totals Available	$4,900,780	$2,116,982	$602,121				
	Balance available in subsequent years	–1,885,982	–192,121	–				
	Unexpended balances, estimated savings	–31,701	–1,631,940	–21				
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY *(Fish and Game Preservation Fund)*	$2,983,097	$292,921	$602,100				

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**ADMINISTRATION**						
3							
4	Commission:				SALARY RANGE		
5	Executive secretary	1	1	1	$1,405–1,708	$20,496	$20,496
6	Asst executive secretary	0.8	1	1	1,100–1,337	13,695	14,382
7	Patrol capt	0.2	–	–	927–1,128	–	–
8	Sr steno	0.8	1	1	562–717	7,812	8,196
9	Steno II	0.2	–	–	492–628	–	–
10	Clerk-typist II	1.5	2	2	457–614	13,112	13,472
11	Commissioner	1.1	–	–	25 day	3,000	3,000
12	Executive:						
13	Director	1	1	1	27,500	27,500	27,500
14	Deputy director	1	1	1	1,793–2,169	22,960	24,112
15	Division chief	1	1	1	1,548–1,882	22,584	22,584
16	Administrative officer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
17	Sr resources economist	0.5	1	1	1,273–1,548	15,660	16,452
18	Administrative asst II	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
19	Secretary II	1	1	1	717–870	10,440	10,440
20	Secretary I	2	2	2	651–791	18,680	18,984
21	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
22	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	7,008	7,008
23	Accounting and Administrative Services:						
24							
25	Fiscal officer II	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
26	General auditor III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
27	Business service officer II	1	1	1	950–1,155	13,860	13,860
28	Accounting officer II	1	1	1	863–1,048	11,832	12,426
29	Asst budget analyst	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
30	Property iuspector	0.4	1	1	710–863	10,356	10,356
31	Business service asst	1	1	1	710–863	8,952	9,396
32	Accountant I	4	4	4	644–783	37,584	37,584
33	Supvng clerk I	1	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
34	Duplicating mach supvr I	1	1	1	584–710	8,520	8,520
35	Sr clerk-typist	1.8	2	2	548–700	15,000	15,360
36	Sr account clerk	2	2	2	548–666	15,643	15,984
37	Accounting technician	4.6	5	5	548–666	37,380	38,061
38	Stock clerk	1	1	1	530–644	7,728	7,728
39	Steno II	0.8	1	1	492–628	5,904	6,204
40	Clerk-typist II	8.3	9	9	457–614	58,293	59,415
41	Bookkeeping mach operator II	0.2	1	1	505–614	6,060	6,360
42	Calculating mach operator	1	1	1	484–589	7,068	7,068
43	Duplicating mach operator II	1	2	2	480–584	12,694	13,218
44	Bookkeeping mach operator I	1	–	–	457–556	–	–
45	Account clerk II	2	2	2	457–556	13,162	13,344
46	Duplicating mach operator I	1	–	–	435–530	–	–
47	Clerk-typist I	2.3	2	2	415–505	10,404	10,926
48	Personnel:						
49	Personnel officer II	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	17,700	17,700
50	Training officer I	0.9	1	1	1,048–1,273	12,576	13,200
51	Personnel asst II	1	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
52	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	7,876	8,196
53	Personnel asst I	1	2	2	548–666	15,000	15,360
54	Steno II	0.4	–	–	492–628	–	–
55	Clerk-typist II	2.3	2	2	457–614	12,156	12,432
56	Clerk-typist I	0.2	1	1	415–505	5,160	5,418
57	Licenses:						
58	License officer	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
59	Asst license officer	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
60	Accountant I	1	2	2	644–783	15,456	16,224
61	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
62	Sr account clerk	0.8	1	1	548–666	6,576	6,912
63	Accounting technician	3	2	2	548–666	15,984	15,984
64	Stock clerk	1	1	1	530–644	7,728	7,728
65	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	6,796	7,132
66	Clerk-typist II	1.9	2	2	457–614	12,294	12,582
67	Clerk II	0.8	1	1	457–556	5,835	6,135
68	Bookkeeping mach operator I	1.5	2	2	457–556	11,451	12,045
69	Account clerk II	4.1	4	4	457–556	25,834	26,584
70	Clerk I	0.7	1	1	395–480	5,080	5,330
71	Temporary help	2.4	2.7	2.7	(11,601)	17,144	17,144
72							
73	Totals, Authorized Positions	84.5	88.7	88.7	$728,382	$810,793	$825,302
74							
75							
76	**STAFF OPERATIONS**						
77							
78	**State Projects**						
79							
80	Inland Fisheries Branch:						
81	Regional mgr and branch chief	1	1	1	$1,405–1,708	$20,496	$20,496
82	Fisheries mgt supvr	1.1	1	1	1,100–1,337	13,200	13,860
83	Sr fishery biologist	2	2	2	1,100–1,337	32,088	32,088
84	Sr fish pathologist	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
85	Fish virologist	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	15,980	16,044
86	Fish hatchery mgr II	1.8	2	2	905–1,100	24,060	24,600

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**STAFF OPERATIONS—Continued**						
3							
4	**State Projects—Continued**						
5							
6	Inland Fisheries Branch—Continued				SALARY RANGE		
7	Assoc fishery biologist	1.1	1	1	905–1,100	11,310	11,880
8	Assoc fish pathologist	2.7	4	4	905–1,100	48,066	49,789
9	Lab techn II	1.9	2	2	821–998	23,331	23,904
10	Asst fishery biologist	1.4	2	2	753–915	20,279	20,874
11	Lab techn I	0.1	–	–	746–905	–	–
12	Jr aquatic biologist	1.1	1	1	676–783	8,384	8,808
13	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
14	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
15	Clerk-typist II	0.2	–	–	457–614	–	–
16	Lab asst II	0.3	0.5	0.5	505–614	3,392	3,564
17	Wildlife Management Branch:						
18	Regional mgr and branch chief	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	17,210	18,065
19	Wildlife mgt supvr	5	5	5	1,100–1,337	80,220	80,220
20	Staff wildlife pathologist	2	2	2	998–1,213	29,112	29,112
21	Assoc wildlife mgr-biologist	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,044	13,200
22	Jr wildlife mgr-biologist	1	1	1	676–783	9,396	9,396
23	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
24	Steno II	2	2	2	492–628	14,124	14,376
25	Clerk-typist II	0.2	0.5	0.5	457–614	3,336	3,336
26	Wildlife Protection Branch:						
27	Regional manager & branch chief	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	17,846	18,732
28	Patrol inspector	2.8	3	3	1,100–1,337	46,884	47,620
29	Fish & game warden	1	1	1	734–893	10,716	10,716
30	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
31	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
32	Clerk-typist II	0.8	1	1	457–614	7,008	7,008
33	Marine Resources Branch:						
34	Regional manager & branch chief	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	17,210	18,065
35	Sr marine biologist	1.9	2	2	1,100–1,337	30,484	31,200
36	Assoc marine biologist	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
37	Sr steno	0.9	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
38	Water Projects Branch:						
39	Regional manager & branch chief	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,496	20,496
40	Sr water quality biologist	1.9	2	2	1,100–1,337	29,456	30,600
41	Wildlife management supervisor	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
42	Assoc hyd engineer	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
43	Chemist II	0.8	1	1	950–1,155	13,695	13,860
44	Assoc fishery biologist	2.9	3	3	905–1,100	39,600	39,600
45	Assoc water quality biologist	1.2	2	2	905–1,100	24,510	25,080
46	Assoc wildlife mgr-biologist	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
47	Asst fishery biologist	1.3	–	–	753–915	–	–
48	Jr aquatic biologist	0.3	–	–	676–783	–	–
49	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,068	8,196
50	Steno II	2.4	2.5	2.5	492–628	16,728	17,214
51	Clerk-typist II	0.3	–	–	457–614	–	–
52	Lab asst II	1	1	1	505–614	6,840	7,188
53	Steno I	0.1	–	–	446–543	–	–
54	Planning Branch:						
55	Regional manager & branch chief	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,496	20,496
56	Patrol inspector	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
57	Sr steno	0.8	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
58	Anadromous Fisheries Branch:						
59	Regional manager & branch chief	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,496	20,496
60	Sr fishery biologist	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	15,156	15,916
61	Sr marine biologist	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
62	Assoc marine biologist	4	4	4	905–1,100	50,564	51,772
63	Asst marine biologist	5	5	5	753–915	52,770	54,225
64	Net man & boatswain	1	1	1	717–870	10,440	10,440
65	Fish habitat asst	1.6	2	2	651–791	18,794	18,984
66	Fish & wildlife asst II	0.4	–	–	589–717	–	–
67	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
68	Fish & wildlife asst I	1	1	1	562–651	7,812	7,812
69	Steno II	1.6	1.5	1.5	492–628	10,215	10,368
70	Clerk-typist II	0.6	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
71	Operations Research Branch:						
72	Regional manager & branch chief	0.9	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,496	20,496
73	Statistical analyst III	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
74	Statistical analyst II	1	1	1	905–1,100	12,732	13,200
75	Programmer II	1	1	1	863–1,048	10,995	11,544
76	Sr steno	0.6	1	1	562–717	7,760	8,081
77	Engineering:						
78	Sr civil engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
79	Civil engrng assoc	1	1	1	1,048–1,337	15,276	15,276
80	Asst civil engineer	1.2	2	2	905–1,155	26,140	26,400
81	Delineator	1	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
82	Communications:						
83	Communications supvr	1	1	1	973–1,183	14,196	14,196
84							
85							
86							

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**STAFF OPERATIONS—Continued**						
3							
4	**State Projects—Continued**						
5							
6	Transportation:				SALARY RANGE		
7	Sr warden-pilot	1	1	1	1,074–1,305	15,660	15,660
8	Warden-pilot	4	4	4	973–1,183	55,068	55,692
9	Temporary help	17.7	20.7	20.7	(87,784)	112,905	112,905
10							
11	Totals, Authorized Positions	115.9	122.7	122.7	$1,255,722	$1,396,660	$1,415,266
12							
13	**Reimbursed Projects**						
14							
15	Ecological Study—Collinsville:						
16	Asst fishery biologist	0.2	1	1	$753–915	$10,890	$10,980
17	Jr aquatic biologist	0.6	–	–	676–783	–	–
18	Temporary help	1.5	2.5	2.5	(6,941)	13,073	13,073
19							
20	Totals, Authorized Positions	2.3	3.5	3.5	$14,214	$23,963	$24,053
21							
22	Delta Fish and Wildlife Protection						
23	Study:						
24	Regional manager & branch chief	0.3	–	–	$1,405–1,708	–	–
25	Sr fishery biologist	0.8	0.5	0.5	1,100–1,337	$8,022	$8,022
26	Assoc fishery biologist	1.8	2	2	905–1,100	23,436	24,600
27	Asst wildlife mgr-biologist	0.5	–	–	753–915	–	–
28	Net man & boatswain	1	1	1	717–870	10,240	10,440
29	Fish habitat asst	1	1	1	651–791	9,000	9,454
30	Fish & wildlife asst II	–	–	–	589–717	–	–
31	Steno II	0.2	0.5	0.5	492–628	3,027	3,180
32	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
33	Lab asst II	0.4	–	–	505–614	–	–
34	Temporary help	3.8	3.5	3.5	(19,026)	19,974	19,974
35							
36	Totals, Authorized Positions	10.8	9.5	9.5	$87,348	$80,371	$82,342
37							
38							
39	**FISH AND WILDLIFE**						
40	**EVALUATION**						
41							
42	Prin fish & wildlife manager	1	1	1	$1,273–1,548	$18,576	$18,576
43	Sr fishery biologist	2	1.4	1.4	1,100–1,337	21,392	21,392
44	Assoc fishery biologist	4.5	4	4	905–1,100	51,524	52,176
45	Assoc wildlife mgr-biologist	1.6	2	2	905–1,100	22,716	23,860
46	Asst fishery biologist	2.2	2	2	753–915	21,020	21,510
47	Lab technician I	0.3	–	–	746–905	–	–
48	Jr aquatic biologist	0.7	1	1	676–783	8,592	9,026
49	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	5,622	5,910
50	Lab asst II	0.4	–	–	505–614	–	–
51	Temporary help	1.3	1.3	1.3	(6,572)	7,191	7,191
52							
53	Totals, Authorized Positions	15	13.7	13.7	$164,084	$156,633	$159,641
54							
55							
56	**DELTA FISH PROTECTIVE**						
57	**FACILITY EVALUATION**						
58							
59	Sr fishery biologist	0.2	0.5	0.5	$1,100–1,337	$8,022	$8,022
60	Assoc fishery biologist	0.2	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
61	Asst fishery biologist	–	–	–	753–915	–	–
62	Jr aquatic biologist	0.2	2	2	676–783	17,016	17,873
63	Temporary help	1.5	3	3	(7,450)	15,687	15,687
64							
65	Totals, Authorized Positions	2.1	6.5	6.5	$13,444	$53,925	$54,782
66							
67							
68	**EVALUATION OIL SPILL**						
69	**CLEANUP AGENTS**						
70							
71	Assoc water quality biologist	0.6	–	–	$905–1,100	–	–
72	Temporary help	0.7	–	–	(3,937)	–	–
73							
74	Totals, Authorized Positions	1.3	–	–	$9,978	–	–
75							
76							
77	**INVESTIGATIONS OF INSECTI-**						
78	**CIDE AND HEAVY METAL**						
79	**RESIDUES IN**						
80							
81	Lab technician	0.1	–	–	$676–821	–	–
82	Jr chemist	0.4	–	–	710–821	–	–
83	Lab asst II	0.3	–	–	505–614	–	–
84	Temporary help	0.7	–	–	(3,630)	–	–
85							
86	Totals, Authorized Positions	1.5	–	–	$9,122	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	PHEASANT PESTICIDE INVESTIGATIONS				SALARY RANGE		
	Assoc wildlife mgr-biologist	0.5	1	1	$905–1,100	$13,200	$13,200
	Jr chemist	0.5	1	1	710–821	9,396	9,852
	Lab asst II	0.5	1	1	505–614	7,368	7,368
	Temporary help	0.3	1	1	(1,803)	5,755	5,755
	Totals, Authorized Positions	1.8	4	4	$15,121	$35,719	$36,175
	SAN FRANCISCO BAY WATER QUALITY STUDY						
	Principal fish and wildlife resources manager	0.2	–	–	$1,273–1,548	–	–
	Totals, Authorized Positions	0.2	–	–	$3,513	–	–
	FALL CHINOOK SALMON MARK SAMPLING						
	Temporary help	2	2.1	2.1	($10,071)	$11,995	$11,995
	Totals, Authorized Positions	2	2.1	2.1	$10,071	$11,995	$11,995
	CONSERVATION EDUCATION						
	Conservation program officer	1	1	1	$1,405–1,708	$20,496	$20,496
	Information officer I	3	3	3	998–1,213	41,740	42,367
	Supervisor	1.2	1	1	998–1,213	11,976	12,576
	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
	Library:						
	Librarian III	1	1	1	783–950	11,400	11,400
	Librarian II	1.5	1.5	1.5	710–863	15,534	15,534
	Sr clerk-typist	2	2	2	548–700	15,829	15,984
	Clerk-typist II	3.1	4	4	457–614	24,634	25,214
	Clerk-typist I	2.8	2.5	2.5	415–505	13,458	14,138
	Temporary help	0.5	0.5	0.5	(2,253)	3,490	3,490
	Totals, Authorized Positions	19.1	19.5	19.5	$172,063	$180,613	$183,255
	REGIONAL OPERATIONS						
	Headquarters						
	Regional manager & branch chief	6	6	6	$1,405–1,708	$120,110	$120,983
	Lab supervisor	0.6	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
	Information officer I	2	2	2	998–1,213	29,112	29,112
	Business service officer II	4	4	4	950–1,155	55,440	55,440
	Business service officer I	2	2	2	863–1,048	25,152	25,152
	Business service asst	1.6	2	2	710–863	19,147	20,018
	Sr steno	5.9	6	6	562–717	49,144	49,176
	Sr clerk-typist	3.1	3	3	548–700	23,128	23,484
	Sr clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
	Personnel asst I	5.3	6	6	548–666	46,952	47,594
	Sr account clerk	5	5	5	548–666	39,960	39,960
	Steno II	10.3	10	10	492–628	69,910	70,900
	Clerk-typist II	14.1	15.3	15.3	457–614	99,441	100,589
	Clerk II	2.8	2	2	457–556	13,344	13,344
	Account clerk II	3	3	3	457–556	20,016	20,016
	Janitor	2	3	3	457–556	18,966	19,254
	Steno I	1	1	1	446–543	5,789	6,079
	Clerk-typist I	0.3	1	1	415–505	5,264	5,530
	Temporary help	6.2	4.1	4.1	(30,957)	24,584	24,584
	Totals, Authorized Positions	76.2	77.4	77.4	$637,669	$692,027	$697,783

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	REGIONAL OPERATIONS—Continued						
	Inland Fisheries						
					SALARY RANGE		
	Fisheries mgt supvr	5	5	5	$1,100–1,337	$79,644	$80,220
	Supervisor	5	5	5	998–1,213	72,780	72,780
	Fish habitat supvr	1	1	1	905–1,100	12,326	12,940
	Fish hatchery mgr II	12.7	14	14	905–1,100	173,043	177,020
	Assoc fishery biologist	13.4	14	14	905–1,100	182,134	183,812
	Assoc water quality biologist	4.8	5	5	905–1,100	63,608	64,200
	Fish habitat foreman	3	3	3	753–915	32,265	32,940
	Fish hatchery mgr I	4	4	4	753–915	43,920	43,920
	Asst fishery biologist	24.1	28	28	753–915	298,528	302,826
	Asst water quality biologist	0.3	1	1	753–915	9,036	9,492
	Fish habitat asst	3	3	3	651–791	27,204	28,096
	Asst fish hatchery manager	10.8	11	11	651–791	103,956	104,412
	Jr aquatic biologist	5.9	5	5	676–783	44,720	46,022
	Fish culturist	33	35.2	35.2	589–717	298,498	300,222
	Fish & wildlife asst II	2	5	5	589–717	38,412	39,492
	Fish & wildlife asst I	59.2	63.4	63.4	562–651	472,773	486,338
	Steno II	0.5	–	–	492–628	–	–
	Clerk-typist II	0.5	0.5	0.5	457–614	3,336	3,336
	Clerk II	0.5	0.5	0.5	457–556	3,219	3,336
	Clerk-typist I	0.5	0.5	0.5	415–505	2,720	2,857
	Temporary help	51.5	54.6	54.6	(255,967)	307,155	307,155
	Totals, Authorized Positions	240.7	258.7	258.7	$1,988,843	$2,269,277	$2,301,416
	Wildlife Management						
	Wildlife management supervisor	5	5	5	$1,100–1,337	$80,220	$80,220
	Assoc wildlife mgr-biologist	17.5	18	18	905–1,100	231,468	233,802
	Asst wildlife mgr-biologist	14.4	42	42	753–915	435,170	445,935
	Jr wildlife mgr-biologist	8.4	7	7	676–783	60,944	64,000
	Fish & wildlife asst II	3	3	3	589–717	25,812	25,812
	Fish & wildlife asst I	8.8	9	9	562–651	69,164	70,180
	Temporary help	12.5	10	10	($62,423)	55,148	55,148
	Totals, Authorized Positions	69.6	94	94	$652,146	$957,926	$975,097
	Wildlife Protection						
	Patrol inspector	6.5	6	6	$1,100–1,337	$93,000	$95,252
	Patrol capt	28.8	30	30	927–1,128	392,741	397,747
	Capt	4	4	4	927–1,128	54,144	54,144
	Lieutenant	6.8	7	7	810–983	80,496	80,964
	Fish & game warden	213.8	226	226	734–893	2,350,322	2,375,014
	Engineman	4	2	2	651–791	18,984	18,984
	Deckhand	3	2	2	556–676	16,224	16,224
	Steno II	0.7	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
	Temporary help	4.5	4.3	4.3	(24,322)	28,092	28,092
	Totals, Authorized Positions	272.1	282.3	282.3	$2,792,967	$3,041,191	$3,073,609
	Marine Resources Region						
	Shell Fisheries:						
	Lab supervisor	0.5	–	–	$1,273–1,548	–	–
	Assoc marine biologist	2.7	3	3	905–1,100	$37,665	$38,232
	Asst marine biologist	2.1	2	2	753–915	18,645	19,572
	Diver-deckhand	1	1	1	614–746	8,952	8,952
	Steno II	0.3	–	–	492–628	–	–
	Bottomfisheries:						
	Assoc marine biologist	2	2	2	905–1,100	24,840	25,426
	Asst marine biologist	2	2	2	753–915	21,510	21,960
	Jr aquatic biologist	1.1	1	1	676–783	8,808	9,248
	Coastal Fisheries:						
	Sr marine biologist	1.6	2	2	1,100–1,337	29,244	29,904
	Assoc marine biologist	4	4	4	905–1,100	52,696	52,800
	Asst marine biologist	3	3	3	753–915	32,445	32,940
	Net main & boatswain	0.7	1	1	717–870	10,440	10,440
	Big Game Fisheries:						
	Sr marine biologist	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
	Assoc marine biologist	1.7	2	2	905–1,100	24,420	24,984
	Asst marine biologist	2.4	4	4	753–915	38,164	39,534
	Jr aquatic biologist	0.4	–	–	676–783	–	–
	Fish & wildlife asst I	1	1	1	562–651	7,812	7,812

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	REGIONAL OPERATIONS—Continued						
	Marine Resources Region—Continued						
	Pelagic Fisheries:				SALARY RANGE		
	Sr marine biologist	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	14,556	15,276
	Assoc marine biologist	2	2	2	905–1,100	24,465	25,032
	Asst marine biologist	4.2	6	6	753–915	58,371	61,194
	Jr aquatic biologist	0.8	–	–	676–783	–	–
	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
	Marine Fish Statistics:						
	Sr marine biologist	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	14,382	15,096
	Assoc marine biologist	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
	Asst statistician	–	1	1	863–1,048	10,356	10,860
	Asst marine biologist	–	1	1	753–915	9,036	9,492
	Tab operations supvr I	1	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
	Jr aquatic biologist	0.6	–	–	676–783	–	–
	Supvng clerk I	1	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
	Sr clerk	2	2	2	548–666	15,582	15,953
	Sr account clerk	0.7	1	1	548–666	6,576	6,912
	Tab mach operator	2	2	2	530–644	14,202	14,916
	Steno II	0.9	1	1	492–628	6,230	6,544
	Clerk-typist II	1.9	2	2	457–614	13,240	13,344
	Keypunch operator	4	4	4	473–576	27,648	27,648
	Clerk II	1.9	1	1	457–556	7,060	7,072
	Account clerk II	5.7	6	6	457–556	38,070	38,658
	Water Quality:						
	Assoc water quality biologist	0.7	1	1	905–1,100	11,220	11,784
	Library:						
	Librarian III	0.7	1	1	783–950	11,400	11,400
	Librarian I	–	1	1	676–746	8,952	8,952
	Steno II	1.4	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
	Steno I	0.3	1	1	446–543	5,582	5,858
	Research Vessels:						
	Vessel operations supvr	1	1	1	998–1,213	14,556	14,556
	Master	1.9	2	2	905–1,100	23,592	24,600
	Chief engineer	2.9	3	3	791–959	32,898	33,376
	Net man & boatswain	3.6	4	4	717–870	40,294	41,241
	Engineman	4.9	5	5	651–791	45,192	46,026
	Ship's cook	1.9	2	2	605–734	15,976	16,614
	Deckhand	8.5	9	9	556–676	67,692	70,228
	Temporary help	13.9	10.1	10.1	(78,788)	66,025	66,025
	Totals, Authorized Positions	101.9	105.1	105.1	$883,689	$981,014	$1,002,681
	Reimbursed Projects						
	Trinity Hatchery (Region I):						
	Fish hatchery manager II	1	1	1	$905–1,100	$12,992	$13,200
	Asst fish hatchery manager	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
	Fish culturist	2.7	3	3	589–717	24,276	24,636
	Fish & wildlife asst I	4.8	5	5	562–651	37,410	38,112
	Clerk-typist II	0.5	0.5	0.5	457–614	2,811	2,955
	Temporary help	0.7	1.5	1.5	(3,739)	8,501	8,501
	Totals, Authorized Positions	10.7	12	12	$83,800	$95,482	$96,896
	Irongate Salmon and Steelhead Hatchery:						
	Fish hatchery manager I	0.9	1	1	$753–915	$10,360	$10,890
	Fish culturist	1	1	1	589–717	8,604	8,604
	Fish & wildlife asst I	2	2	2	562–651	15,624	15,624
	Temporary help	0.6	1.5	1.5	(3,002)	8,707	8,707
	Totals, Authorized Positions	4.5	5.5	5.5	$34,475	$43,295	$43,825
	Fish Salvage Program—Delta Pumping Plant (Region II):						
	Regional manager/branch chief	–	0.1	0.1	$1,405–1,708	$2,950	$2,950
	Sr fishery biologist	–	0.2	0.2	1,100–1,337	3,465	3,465
	Asst fishery biologist	1	1	1	753–915	10,040	10,530
	Fish & wildlife asst I	2.3	3	3	562–651	22,524	23,180
	Totals, Authorized Positions	3.3	4.3	4.3	$24,806	$38,979	$40,125
	Delta Fish Protective Facility:						
	Sr fishery biologist	0.3	–	–	$1,100–1,337	–	–
	Assoc fishery biologist	0.8	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
	Jr aquatic biologist	0.3	–	–	676–780	–	–
	Temporary help	0.6	–	–	(3,486)	–	–
	Totals, Authorized Positions	2	–	–	$20,935	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	REGIONAL OPERATIONS—Continued						
3							
4	Reimbursed Projects—Continued						
5							
6	Mokelumne River Fish Installation (Region II):						
7					SALARY RANGE		
8	Fish hatchery manager I	1	1	1	$753–915	$10,980	$10,980
9	Fish culturist	1	1	1	589–717	8,604	8,604
10	Fish and wildlife asst I	0.2	1	1	562–651	6,906	7,248
11	Temporary help	0.9	0.3	0.3	(4,172)	1,918	1,918
12							
13	Totals, Authorized Positions	3.1	3.3	3.3	$24,511	$28,408	$28,750
14							
15	Nimhus Hatchery (Region II):						
16	Fish hatchery manager II	0.9	1	1	$905–1,100	$13,200	$13,200
17	Asst fish hatchery manager	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
18	Fish culturist	2.8	2.8	2.8	589–717	20,973	21,603
19	Fish and wildlife asst I	5.4	5.6	5.6	562–651	40,200	41,442
20	Steno II	0.5	0.5	0.5	492–628	3,594	3,594
21	Temporary help	3.2	2.6	2.6	(15,771)	15,620	15,620
22							
23	Totals, Authorized Positions	13.8	13.5	13.5	$99,897	$103,079	$104,951
24							
25	Camanche Reservoir Wildlife Mitigation:						
26							
27	Temporary help	0.3	0.3	0.3	($1,484)	$1,874	$1,874
28							
29	Totals, Authorized Positions	0.3	0.3	0.3	$1,484	$1,874	$1,874
30							
31	Fisheries Evaluation—Marysville Reservoir:						
32							
33	Asst fishery biologist	0.7	–	–	$753–915	–	–
34	Jr aquatic biologist	0.1	–	–	676–783	–	–
35	Temporary help	0.5	–	–	(2,357)	–	–
36							
37	Totals, Authorized Positions	1.3	–	–	$10,047	–	–
38							
39	Feather River Fish Hatcheries:						
40	Fish hatchery manager II	1	1	1	$905–1,100	$13,200	$13,200
41	Asst fish hatchery manager	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
42	Fish culturist	2	2	2	589–717	17,208	17,208
43	Fish & wildlife asst I	3.8	4	4	562–651	30,864	31,248
44	Steno II	–	0.5	0.5	492–628	3,027	3,180
45	Clerk-typist II	0.9	0.5	0.5	457–614	2,811	2,955
46	Temporary help	3.4	3.4	3.4	(16,889)	19,663	19,663
47							
48	Totals, Authorized Positions	12.1	12.4	12.4	$87,991	$96,265	$96,946
49							
50	Oroville Project Fish Investigation:						
51	Assoc fishery biologist	1	1	1	$905–1,100	$13,200	$13,200
52	Asst fishery biologist	1	1	1	753–915	10,620	10,980
53	Temporary help	1.5	2	2	(7,182)	10,981	10,981
54							
55	Totals, Authorized Positions	3.5	4	4	$29,841	$34,801	$35,161
56							
57	Fort Ord Complex:						
58	Temporary help	2.5	–	–	($12,084)	–	–
59							
60	Totals, Authorized Positions	2.5	–	–	$12,084	–	–
61							
62	Ecological Study—Diahlo Canyon Power Plant:						
63							
64	Asst marine biologist	0.3	–	–	$753–915	–	–
65	Jr aquatic biologist	0.5	1	1	676–783	$8,808	$9,248
66	Temporary help	–	–	–	–	200	200
67							
68	Totals, Authorized Positions	0.8	1	1	$6,069	$9,008	$9,448
69							
70	Estuarine Monitoring Program:						
71	Asst marine biologist	–	1	1	$753–915	$9,036	$9,492
72	Temporary help	1.8	1	1	(8,773)	5,226	5,226
73							
74	Totals, Authorized Positions	1.8	2	2	$8,773	$14,262	$14,718
75							
76	Oyster Disease and Mortality Study:						
77	Sr fish pathologist	1	1	1	$1,100–1,337	$15,788	$16,044
78	Assoc fish pathologist	0.6	1	1	905–1,100	11,175	11,736
79	Asst marine biologist	0.4	–	–	753–915	–	–
80							
81	Totals, Authorized Positions	2	2	2	$24,282	$26,963	$27,780
82							
83	TOTALS, AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	1,078.7	1,148	1,148	$9,907,371	$11,184,523	$11,343,871
84							
85							
86							

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	GAME AND FISH PROGRAMS IN COOPERATION WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT						
3							
4	GAME MANAGEMENT IN COOPERATION WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT						
5							
6							
7							
8	Wildlife Management Coordination						
9					SALARY RANGE		
10	Assoc wildlife mgr-biologist	2	2	2	$905–1,100	$24,996	$25,590
11	Accounting technician	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
12	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	6,464	6,796
13							
14	Totals, Authorized Positions	4	4	4	$37,256	$39,452	$40,378
15							
16	Gray Lodge Waterfowl Management Area						
17							
18							
19	Assoc wildlife mgr-biologist	1	1	1	$905–1,100	$13,200	$13,200
20	Jr wildlife mgr-biologist	1	1	1	676–783	9,396	9,396
21	Tractor operator-laborer	2	2	2	683–753	18,072	18,072
22	Fish & wildlife asst I	2	2	2	562–651	15,624	15,624
23	Farm hand	1	1	1	484–562	6,744	6,744
24	Temporary help	3	2.9	2.9	(17,504)	18,930	18,930
25							
26	Totals, Authorized Positions	10	9.9	9.9	$77,516	$81,966	$81,966
27							
28	Game Habitat Development						
29							
30	Asst wildlife mgr-biologist	2.8	4	4	$753–915	$41,940	$42,924
31	Jr wildlife mgr-biologist	2.5	2	2	676–783	18,060	18,496
32	Tractor operator-laborer	1.2	2	2	683–753	17,464	18,000
33	Fish & wildlife asst II	1	1	1	589–717	8,604	8,604
34	Fish & wildlife asst I	2	2	2	562–651	14,718	15,060
35	Temporary help	3.2	3.9	3.9	(17,166)	22,080	22,080
36							
37	Totals, Authorized Positions	12.7	14.9	14.9	$99,377	$122,866	$125,164
38							
39	Imperial Waterfowl Management Area						
40							
41	Assoc wildlife mgr-biologist	1	1	1	$905–1,100	$11,784	$12,376
42	Jr wildlife mgr-biologist	2	2	2	676–783	18,792	18,792
43	Tractor operator-laborer	3	3	3	683–753	27,072	27,108
44	Fish & wildlife asst I	2.9	3	3	562–651	21,846	22,552
45	Farm hand	3	3	3	484–562	19,298	19,935
46	Temporary help	2	2	2	(10,351)	11,520	11,520
47							
48	Totals, Authorized Positions	13.9	14	14	$101,948	$110,312	$112,283
49							
50	Honey Lake Waterfowl Management Area						
51							
52							
53	Assoc wildlife mgr-biologist	1	1	1	$905–1,100	$13,200	$13,200
54	Jr wildlife mgr-biologist	1	1	1	676–783	9,396	9,396
55	Tractor operator-laborer	2	2	2	683–753	18,072	18,072
56	Fish & wildlife asst II	0.8	1	1	589–717	8,502	8,604
57	Fish & wildlife asst I	0.3	–	–	562–651	–	–
58	Temporary help	1.8	2	2	(9,419)	11,520	11,520
59							
60	Totals, Authorized Positions	6.9	7	7	$55,871	$60,690	$60,792
61							
62	Los Banos Waterfowl Management Area and San Luis Wasteway						
63							
64							
65	Assoc wildlife mgr-biologist	1	1	1	$905–1,100	$13,044	$13,200
66	Asst wildlife mgr-biologist	0.3	–	–	753–915	–	–
67	Jr wildlife mgr-biologist	0.7	1	1	676–783	8,808	9,248
68	Tractor operator-laborer	2	2	2	683–753	18,072	18,072
69	Fish & wildlife asst II	2	2	2	589–717	17,208	17,208
70	Fish & wildlife asst I	–	1	1	562–651	6,744	7,068
71	Temporary help	2.9	3.8	3.8	(15,335)	22,080	22,080
72							
73	Totals, Authorized Positions	8.9	10.8	10.8	$69,144	$85,956	$86,876
74							
75	Grizzly Island Waterfowl Management Area						
76							
77							
78	Assoc wildlife mgr-biologist	1	1	1	$905–1,100	$13,200	$13,200
79	Jr wildlife mgr-biologist	1	1	1	676–783	9,396	9,396
80	Tractor operator-laborer	2.9	3	3	683–753	27,108	27,108
81	Fish & wildlife asst II	0.9	1	1	589–717	8,100	8,502
82	Fish & wildlife asst I	1	1	1	562–651	7,812	7,812
83	Temporary help	3.3	3.3	3.3	(17,874)	18,720	18,720
84							
85	Totals, Authorized Positions	10.1	10.3	10.3	$78,990	$84,336	$84,738
86							

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	GAME AND FISH PROGRAMS IN COOPERATION WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued						
	GAME MANAGEMENT IN COOPERATION WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued						
	Mendota Waterfowl Management Area						
					SALARY RANGE		
	Asst wildlife mgr-biologist	1	1	1	$753–915	$10,980	$10,980
	Jr wildlife mgr-biologist	1.9	2	2	676–783	18,204	18,644
	Tractor operator-laborer	2	2	2	683–753	18,036	18,072
	Fish & wildlife asst I	3.1	4	4	562–651	28,752	29,800
	Temporary help	0.9	0.4	0.4	(4,136)	1,920	1,920
	Totals, Authorized Positions	8.9	9.4	9.4	$68,393	$77,892	$79,416
	Pesticides Investigations						
	Wildlife management supervisor	1	1	1	$1,100–1,337	$14,092	$14,796
	Chemist II	1	1	1	950–1,155	13,860	13,860
	Assoc fishery biologist	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
	Assoc wildlife mgr-biologist	2.5	3	3	905–1,100	39,600	39,600
	Chemist I	0.4	1	1	863–1,048	10,566	11,085
	Jr chemist	0.1	–	–	710–821	–	–
	Lab asst II	0.2	–	–	505–614	–	–
	Temporary help	0.5	0.5	0.5	(2,584)	2,880	2,880
	Totals, Authorized Positions	6.7	7.5	7.5	$80,490	$94,198	$95,421
	Waterfowl Studies						
	Assoc wildlife mgr-biologist	2	2	2	$905–1,100	$25,880	$26,400
	Asst wildlife mgr-biologist	3	3	3	753–915	32,940	32,940
	Temporary help	0.8	0.9	0.9	(4,123)	4,800	4,800
	Totals, Authorized Positions	5.8	5.9	5.9	$59,053	$63,620	$64,140
	Upland Game Investigations						
	Assoc wildlife mgr-biologist	1.6	2	2	$905–1,100	$23,820	$25,017
	Asst wildlife mgr-biologist	3.4	3	3	753–915	30,900	31,860
	Temporary help	0.3	0.4	0.4	(1,380)	1,920	1,920
	Totals, Authorized Positions	5.3	5.4	5.4	$50,827	$56,640	$58,797
	Big Game Investigations						
	Assoc wildlife mgr-biologist	3	3	3	$905–1,100	$39,600	$39,600
	Asst wildlife mgr-biologist	0.8	1	1	753–915	10,240	10,755
	Jr wildlife mgr-biologist	0.2	–	–	676–783	–	–
	Temporary help	0.5	1.1	1.1	(2,581)	6,240	6,240
	Totals, Authorized Positions	4.5	5.1	5.1	$49,597	$56,080	$56,595
	Wildlife Investigations Laboratory						
	Staff wildlife pathologist	–	1	1	$998–1,213	$13,200	$13,860
	Assoc wildlife pathologist	1	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
	Assoc wildlife mgr-biologist	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
	Asst wildlife mgr-biologist	1	1	1	753–915	10,980	10,980
	Lab technician I	1.2	2	2	746–905	19,841	20,674
	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
	Lab asst II	0.2	–	–	505–614	–	–
	Janitor	0.5	0.5	0.5	457–556	3,336	3,336
	Totals, Authorized Positions	5.9	6.5	6.5	$56,127	$67,745	$69,238
	Special Wildlife Investigation						
	Wildlife management supervisor	1	1	1	$1,100–1,337	$16,044	$16,044
	Assoc wildlife mgr-biologist	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
	Temporary help	3	3	3	(16,021)	17,280	17,280
	Totals, Authorized Positions	6	6	6	$50,265	$53,712	$53,712
	Unit Wildlife Managers						
	Asst wildlife manager biologist	20.3	–	–	$753–915	–	–
	Jr wildlife manager biologist	3.7	–	–	676–783	–	–
	Totals, Authorized Positions	24	–	–	$230,173	–	–
	Totals, Authorized Positions	133.6	116.7	116.7	$1,165,027	$1,055,465	$1,069,516

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	GAME AND FISH PROGRAMS IN COOPERATION WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued						
	FISH MANAGEMENT IN COOPERATION WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT						
	Fish Management Coordination				SALARY RANGE		
	Assoc fishery biologist	0.8	1	1	$905–1,100	$11,310	$11,880
	Statistical analyst II	0.1	1	1	905–1,100	10,860	11,400
	Accounting technician	1	1	1	548–666	7,620	7,992
	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
	Totals, Authorized Positions	2.9	4	4	$23,257	$36,978	$38,460
	Stream and Lake Improvement						
	Fish habitat foreman	1	1	1	$753–915	$10,755	$10,980
	Asst fishery biologist	2	2	2	753–915	21,735	21,960
	Jr aquatic biologist	0.3	1	1	676–783	8,418	8,844
	Temporary help	2.3	3.2	3.2	(11,981)	18,720	18,720
	Totals, Authorized Positions	5.6	7.2	7.2	$43,883	$59,628	$60,504
	Sturgeon and Striped Bass Study						
	Regional manager/branch chief	–	0.5	0.5	$1,337–1,708	$7,025	$7,025
	Sr fishery biologist	0.5	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
	Assoc fishery biologist	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,096	13,200
	Asst fishery biologist	2	2	2	753–915	20,520	21,555
	Jr aquatic biologist	0.8	1	1	676–783	8,664	9,100
	Fish & wildlife asst I	1	1	1	562–651	7,812	7,812
	Lab asst II	0.9	1	1	505–614	6,490	6,812
	Temporary help	5.3	5.5	5.5	(27,685)	30,162	30,162
	Totals, Authorized Positions	11.5	12	12	$84,953	$93,769	$95,666
	Salmonid Stream Study						
	Assoc fishery biologist	1	1	1	$905–1,100	$13,200	$13,200
	Asst fishery biologist	0.6	–	–	753–915	–	–
	Asst water quality biologist	0.2	1	1	753–915	9,036	9,492
	Jr aquatic biologist	0.2	1	1	676–783	8,384	8,808
	Temporary help	2.8	1.1	1.1	(14,955)	6,240	6,240
	Totals, Authorized Positions	4.8	4.1	4.1	$36,638	$36,860	$37,740
	Experimental Reservoir Management						
	Sr fishery biologist	1	1	1	$1,100–1,337	$16,044	$16,044
	Assoc fishery biologist	2.3	3	3	905–1,100	38,526	39,132
	Asst fishery biologist	1.2	2	2	753–915	21,020	21,510
	Fish and wildlife asst I	–	0.5	0.5	562–651	3,453	3,624
	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
	Janitor	0.5	0.5	0.5	457–556	3,336	3,336
	Temporary help	3.2	3.4	3.4	(16,885)	19,680	19,680
	Totals, Authorized Positions	9.2	11.4	11.4	$80,739	$109,247	$110,514
	Environmental and Behavioral Studies of Coastal Sport Fishes						
	Assoc marine biologist	0.9	1	1	$905–1,100	$11,355	$11,928
	Asst marine biologist	1.3	2	2	753–915	19,966	20,955
	Temporary help	0.6	0.4	0.4	(5,348)	4,920	4,920
	Totals, Authorized Positions	2.8	3.4	3.4	$26,633	$36,241	$37,803
	Salton Sea Study						
	Asst fishery biologist	1	–	–	$753–915	–	–
	Jr aquatic biologist	0.3	–	–	676–783	–	–
	Temporary help	1.9	–	–	(9,759)	–	–
	Totals, Authorized Positions	3.2	–	–	$22,315	–	–
	Central California Marine Sport Fish Survey						
	Assoc marine biologist	1	1	1	$905–1,100	$13,200	$13,200
	Asst marine biologist	0.8	1	1	753–915	10,080	10,575
	Temporary help	1.7	1.7	1.7	(10,554)	11,600	11,600
	Totals, Authorized Positions	3.5	3.7	3.7	$30,389	$34,880	$35,375

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72	SALARY RANGE	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	GAME AND FISH PROGRAMS IN COOPERATION WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued						
	FISH MANAGEMENT IN COOPERATION WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued						
	Lake Almanor Fisheries Investigations						
	Assoc fishery biologist	1	1	1	$905–1,100	$13,200	$13,200
	Asst fishery biologist	0.3	1	1	753–915	10,020	10,524
	Jr aquatic biologist	–	–	–	676–783	–	–
	Temporary help	1.3	1.2	1.2	(6,727)	6,720	6,720
	Totals, Authorized Positions	2.6	3.2	3.2	$22,191	$29,940	$30,444
	Totals, Authorized Positions	46.1	49	49	$370,998	$437,543	$446,506
	COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (BARLETT BILL)						
	Commercial Fisheries Coordination						
	Assoc marine biologist	1	1	1	$905–1,100	$13,200	$13,200
	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
	Account clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	5,985	6,285
	Totals, Authorized Positions	3	3	3	$24,816	$26,373	$26,673
	Fisheries Resources Sea Survey						
	Assoc marine biologist	2	2	2	$905–1,100	$26,400	$26,400
	Asst marine biologist	2.1	3	3	753–915	29,079	30,522
	Net man & boatswain	0.7	–	–	717–870	–	–
	Jr aquatic biologist	1.3	2	2	676–783	17,148	18,015
	Sr account clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
	Clerk typist II	0.4	0.5	0.5	457–614	3,336	3,336
	Temporary help	0.3	0.3	0.3	(1,882)	2,670	2,670
	Totals, Authorized Positions	7.8	8.8	8.8	$72,858	$86,625	$88,935
	Shellfish Laboratory Operations						
	Assoc marine biologist	1	1	1	$905–1,100	$13,200	$13,200
	Asst marine biologist	1.4	2	2	753–915	19,777	20,550
	Temporary help	–	–	–	(628)	1,500	1,500
	Totals, Authorized Positions	2.4	3	3	$26,132	$34,477	$35,250
	Food Habits Study						
	Assoc marine biologist	1	–	–	$905–1,100	–	–
	Asst marine biologist	1	–	–	753–915	–	–
	Jr aquatic biologist	0.8	–	–	676–783	–	–
	Temporary help	0.9	–	–	(4,293)	–	–
	Totals, Authorized Positions	3.7	–	–	$33,210	–	–
	Shellfish and Bottomfish Data						
	Sr marine biologist	0.8	1	1	$1,100–1,337	$16,044	$16,044
	Assoc marine biologist	1	1	1	905–1,100	12,176	12,784
	Asst marine biologist	1	1	1	753–915	10,980	10,980
	Keypunch operator	1	1	1	473–576	6,912	6,912
	Account clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,085	6,386
	Temporary help	0.9	1.7	1.7	(4,219)	10,080	10,080
	Totals, Authorized Positions	5.7	6.7	6.7	$50,512	$62,277	$63,186
	Totals, Authorized Positions	22.6	21.5	21.5	$207,528	$209,752	$214,044
	GRAND TOTALS, AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	1,281	1,335.2	1,335.2	$11,650,924	$12,887,283	$13,073,937

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	Totals, Authorized Positions	1,281	1,335.2	1,335.2	$11,650,924	$12,887,283	$13,073,937
3							
4	**Support**						
5							
6	Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
7	Positions Established:						
8	Staff Operations-Reimbursed Projects:						
9	Ecological Study-Collinsville:				SALARY RANGE		
10	Jr aquatic biologist	–	1	–	676–783	8,316	–
11	Delta Fish and Wildlife Protection Study:						
12	Regional manager	–	0.2	–	1,405–1,708	4,215	–
13	California Shorebird Study:						
14	Jr wildlife manager-biologist	–	1	–	676–783	8,112	–
15	Evaluation Oil Spill Clean-up Agent:						
16	Associate water quality biologist	–	1	–	905–1,100	11,400	–
17	Temporary help	–	0.3	–	–	1,305	–
18	Toxicity and Biostimulation Program:						
19	Regional manager	–	0.3	–	1,405–1,708	5,620	–
20	Associate fishery biologist	–	1	–	905–1,100	10,860	–
21	Asst water quality biologist	–	1	–	753–915	9,492	–
22	Jr aquatic biologist	–	1	–	676–783	8,112	–
23	Temporary help	–	2	–	435–505	10,440	–
24	Salmon and Steelhead Trout Marking Program:						
25	Temporary help	–	0.3	–	435–530	1,300	–
26	Waterfowl Botulism Studies:						
27	Etymologist	–	1	–	676–783	8,520	–
28	Laboratory asst II	–	0.5	–	505–614	3,240	–
29	Temporary help	–	0.4	–	435–505	1,650	–
30	Regional Operations:						
31	Inland Fisheries:						
32	Temporary help	–	0.4	–	435–535	1,845	–
33	Regional Operations—Reimbursed Projects:						
34	Fort Ord—Guzzler Installation:						
35	Temporary help	–	0.3	–	–	1,740	–
36	Fort Ord—Hunter Liggett:						
37	Temporary help	–	0.7	–	–	3,446	–
38	Estuarine Monitoring Program:						
39	Laboratory technician	–	0.5	–	676–821	4,124	–
40	Laboratory asst	–	0.5	–	505–614	3,080	–
41	Totals, Positions Established, Support	–	13.4	–	–	$106,817	–
42	Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
43	Staff Operations—Reimbursed Projects:						
44	Ecological Study—Collinsville:						
45	Jr/asst fishery biologist	–	–	–1	753–915	–	–10,980
46	Temporary help	–	–	–2.5	435–530	–	–13,073
47	Delta Fish and Wildlife Protection Study:						
48	Sr fishery biologist	–	–	–0.5	1,100–1,337	–	–8,022
49	Associate fishery biologist	–	–	–2	905–1,100	–	–24,600
50	Netman and boatswain	–	–	–1	717–870	–	–10,440
51	Fish habitat asst	–	–	–1	651–791	–	–9,454
52	Stenographer II	–	–	–0.5	492–628	–	–3,180
53	Clerk-typist II	–	–	–1	457–614	–	–6,672
54	Temporary help	–	–	–3.5	435–530	–	–19,974
55	Fish and Wildlife Evaluation:						
56	Sr fishery biologist	–	–	–0.4	1,100–1,337	–	–5,348
57	Associate fishery biologist	–	–	–0.5	905–1,100	–	–5,988
58	Jr/asst fishery biologist	–	–	–1	753–915	–	–9,036
59	Delta Fish Protective Facility—Screen Evaluation:						
60	Sr fishery biologist	–	–	–0.5	1,100–1,337	–	–8,022
61	Associate fishery biologist	–	–	–1	905–1,100	–	–13,200
62	Jr aquatic biologist	–	–	–2	676–783	–	–17,873
63	Temporary help	–	–	–3	435–530	–	–15,687
64	Investigation of Insecticide and Heavy Metal Residues in Pheasants:						
65	Associate wildlife manager-biologist	–	–1	–1	905–1,100	–13,200	–13,200
66	Jr chemist	–	–0.5	–1	710–821	–5,088	–9,852
67	Laboratory asst II	–	–0.7	–1	505–614	–5,866	–7,368
68	Temporary help	–	–0.4	–1	–	–1,227	–5,755
69							

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**Support—Continued**						
3							
4	Workload and Administrative						
5	Adjustments—Continued						
6	Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
7	Staff Operations—Reimbursed						
8	Projects—Continued						
9	Fall Chinook Salmon Mark						
10	Sampling:				SALARY RANGE		
11	Temporary help	–	-2.1	-2.1	–	-11,995	-11,995
12	Conservation Education:						
13	Library:						
14	Librarian II	–	-0.9	-1	710-863	-9,062	-10,356
15	Clerk-typist II	–	-1	-1	457-614	-5,622	-5,910
16	Clerk-typist I	–	-0.5	-0.5	415-505	-2,550	-2,676
17	Temporary hlp	–	-0.1	-0.1	435-505	-600	-600
18	Regional Operations:						
19	Wildlife Management:						
20	Asst wildlife manager-biolo-						
21	gist		–	-42	–	–	-445,935
22	Regional Operation—Reimhursed						
23	Projects:						
24	Fish Salvage Program—Delta						
25	Pumping Plant:						
26	Regional manager	–	-0.1	-0.1	1,405-1,708	-2,950	-2,950
27	Sr fishery hiologist	–	-0.2	-0.2	1,100-1,337	-3,465	-3,465
28	Camanche Reservoir Wildlife						
29	Mitigation:						
30	Temporary help	–	–	-0.3	435-505	–	-1,874
31	Estuarine Monitoring						
32	Program:						
33	Asst marine hiologist	–	-1	-1	753-915	-9,036	-9,492
34	Temporary help	–	-1	-1	435-530	-5,226	-5,226
35							
36	Totals, Reduction in						
37	Authorized Positions,						
38	Support	–	-9.5	-74.7	–	-$75,887	-$718,203
39							
40	**Game and Fish Programs in Coopera-**						
41	**tion With the Federal Government**						
42							
43	Workload and Administrative						
44	Adjustments:						
45	Reduction in Authorized Positions—						
46	Dingell-Johnson:						
47	Central California Marine Sport						
48	Fish Survey:						
49	Temporary help	–	–	–	–	–	-$1,500
50							
51	Totals, Reduction in						
52	Authorized Positions						
53	(Dingell-Johnson)	–	–	–	–	–	-$1,500
54							
55	**Support**						
56							
57	Proposed New Positions:						
58	Staff Operations—Reimbursed						
59	Projects:						
60	California Shorehird Study:						
61	Jr wildlife manager-hiologist	–	–	1	$676-783	–	$8,112
62	Toxicity and Biostimulation						
63	Program:						
64	Regional mgr	–	–	0.3	1,405-1,708	–	5,900
65	Assoc fishery hiologist	–	–	1	905-1,100	–	11,400
66	Asst water quality hiologist	–	–	1	753-915	–	9,960
67	Jr aquatic hiologist	–	–	1	676-783	–	8,520
68	Temporary help	–	–	2	435-505	–	10,440
69	Regional Operations:						
70	Headquarters:						
71	Janitor	–	–	1	457-556	–	5,484
72	Clerk-typist II	–	–	1	457-556	–	5,484
73	Inland Fisheries:						
74	Fish culturist	–	–	1	589-717	–	7,068
75	Fish and wildlife asst I	–	–	2	562-651	–	13,488
76	Temporary help	–	–	2	435-530	–	10,440
77	Wildlife Protection:						
78	Fish and game patrol captain	–	–	1	927-1,128	–	11,124
79							
80	Totals, Proposed New						
81	Positions, Support	–	–	14.3	–	–	$107,420
82							
83							
84							
85							
86							

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**Support—Continued**						
3							
4	Proposed New Positions—Continued						
5	Pittman-Robertson:						
6	Pesticides Investigations:				SALARY RANGE		
7	Asst marine biologist	–	–	1	753–915	–	9,036
8	Unit Wildlife Managers:						
9	Asst wildlife manager-biologist	–	–	42	753–915	–	445,935
10							
11	Totals, Proposed New Positions						
12	(Pittman-Robertson)	–	–	43	–	–	$454,971
13	Dingell-Johnson:						
14	Fish Management—Experimental						
15	Reservoir Management:						
16	Temporary help	–	–	0.5	–	–	2,175
17	Kelp Management Program:						
18	Associate marine biologist	–	–	1	905–1,100	–	10,860
19	Jr/asst marine biologist	–	–	1	753–915	–	9,036
20	Temporary help	–	–	–	–	–	1,500
21							
22	Totals, Proposed New						
23	Positions (Dingell-						
24	Johnson)	–	–	2.5	–	–	$23,571
25	Bartlett:						
26	Shellfish Laboratory Operations:						
27	Fish and wildlife asst II	–	–	1	589–717	–	7,812
28	Temporary help	–	–	0.5	435–505	–	3,380
29							
30	Totals, Proposed New						
31	Positions (Bartlett)	–	–	1.5	–	–	$11,192
32							
33	Totals, Adjustments	–	3.9	–13.4	–	$30,930	–$122,549
34							
35	TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	1,281	1,339.1	1,321.8	$11,650,924	$12,918,213	$12,951,388
36							

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Wildlife Conservation Board *(Wildlife Restoration Fund)*	$109,023	$124,247	$121,951
Personnel man-years	6	6	6

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Need

The lands and waters of California should accommodate the people seeking fishing, hunting, and associated outdoor recreation. This should be accomplished without undue pressure on valuable natural resources.

Californians want fishing access to the ocean and to the state's lakes, rivers, and streams. The demand for hunting access to public lands has increased. The need to improve and protect our fish, wildlife, and habitat resources has increased with these recreational demands.

Objectives

The Wildlife Conservation Board program is designed to meet all these needs with a broad and flexible program of capital funding, with operation and management by local government, or, in some instances, the Department of Fish and Game.

In urban areas the Wildlife Conservation Board is constructing fishing piers on the ocean, and fishing access sites at lakes and along the state's waterways and aqueducts. Development includes, as necessary, features such as boat ramps, parking areas, water supply and sanitary facilities.

Through purchase of key land parcels and development of roads, the board is trying to meet the demand for hunting access to public lands. Protection and improvement of the resource is accomplished by saving marsh areas, building fish screens, fish ladders, fish hatcheries, and preservation of wildlife or ecological areas.

Authority

Wildlife Conservation Law of 1947.

Output	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Visitor-Days:			
Piers	1,716,496	1,869,000	1,964,000
Coastal access	846,708	905,000	961,000
Lakes—reservoirs	5,686,699	5,967,000	6,272,000
Rivers—inland waterways	1,205,552	1,210,000	1,250,000
Wildlife areas	122,647	137,000	140,000
Miscellaneous	9,000	10,000	10,000
	9,587,102	10,098,000	10,597,000

General Description

The board is composed of the Director of Finance, Director of the Department of Fish and Game, and the president of the Fish and Game Commission. The board is advised by a joint interim investigating com-

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD—Continued

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROGRAM—Continued

mittee consisting of three Members of the Senate and three Members of the Assembly. Annually $750,000 is transferred to the Wildlife Restoration Fund from license fees collected for conducting horseraces. The board is charged with the administration of this fund.

Through its staff, the board conducts necessary investigations and studies to determine the areas within the state most essential and suitable for wildlife production and preservation and which will provide recreational advantages.

As a result of such studies, the board determines which lands or rights in lands or water should be acquired by the state to effectuate the wildlife conservation and recreation program. After acquisition and completion of such development and facilities as are necessary for the purpose for which the lands were acquired, the areas are managed and maintained by the Department of Fish and Game. The department is authorized to contract with other public agencies for such construction, management or maintenance.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Wildlife Conservation Board *(Wildlife Restoration Fund)*	6	6	6	$109,023	$124,247	$121,951

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	6	6	6	$76,508	$81,414	$81,783
Staff benefits	–	–	–	6,754	8,141	8,178
Totals, Personal Services	6	6	6	$83,262	$89,555	$89,961
Operating expenses and equipment				25,761	34,692	31,990
Totals, Expenditures *(Wildlife Restoration Fund)*				$109,023	$124,247	$121,951

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
Wildlife Restoration Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$116,050	$120,000	$121,951
Salary increase authorization	4,360	4,247	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–11,387	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$109,023	$124,247	$121,951

SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
				SALARY RANGE		
Executive officer	1	1	1	$1,548–1,882	$22,584	$22,584
Asst executive officer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
Field agent	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
Secretary I	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
Accounting technician	1	1	1	548–666	7,530	7,899
Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
Totals, Authorized Positions	6	6	6	$76,508	$81,414	$81,783

LINE	WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72	PROJECTED 1972–73	PROJECTED 1973–74	PROJECTED 1974–75	PROJECTED 1975–76
	Wildlife Conservation Board—Capital Outlay							
	Wildlife Restoration Fund	$524,404	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000
	Federal Funds—Federal Land and Water Conservation Act	784,929	–	–	–	–	–	–
	State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	817,249	1,066,566	–	–	–	–	–
	Fish and Game Preservation Fund	2,562,520	–1,066,500	–	–	–	–	–
	Recreation and Fisb and Wildlife Enhancement Fund	–	–	180,000	1,840,000	1,425,000	–	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, MAJOR PROJECTS	$4,689,102	$750,066	$930,000	$2,590,000	$2,175,000	$750,000	$750,000
	TOTAL, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM							$7,195,000

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The Wildlife Conservation Board is authorized, under the Wildlife Conservation Law of 1947, to acquire, restore and maintain in a higb state of productivity, areas which can successfully sustain wildlife and provide adequate and suitable recreation for the people of tbe state. The board bas also administered a program under the State Beacb, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1964, shown separately below. With tbe construction of the Imperial Valley Warmwater Hatchery and tbe Mad River Salmon-Steelhead Hatcbery, this $5,000,000 bond program is now complete.

In November 1970 the voters approved Proposition 20, the Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Bond Act, which provides six million dollars to the Department of Fish and Game and the Wildlife Conservation Board for fish and wildlife enhancement and to provide access to state water projects. This program element is shown separately below.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Continuation of the acquisition, construction, and improvement of wildlife conservation projects is planned. The revenue of $750,000 each fiscal year as provided by legislation—Chapter 1313, Statutes of 1955, and Chapter 1828, Statutes of 1959—has been or will be allocated to projects by tbe Wildlife Conservation Board. The budget reflects the actual expenditures for tbe 1969–70 fiscal year, and the estimated expenditures, based on anticipated allocations hy the Wildlife Conservation Board, for fiscal years 1970–71 and 1971–72. Specific projects for 1972–73 through the 1975–76 fiscal years cannot be delineated at tbis time.

In addition to the Wildlife Conservation Board's regular funding, it is expected that federal funds will become available on a 50 percent reimbursahle basis for qualifying projects, and such funds will be reported annually as received. In fiscal year 1969–70 a total of $395,799 was received.

MAJOR PROJECTS [2]

Fisb hatchery and stocking projects	$41,000	$48,500	$44,000				
For construction and equipping of facilities for hatching and stocking.							
Fish habitat development and improvement projects	144,963	80,000	54,500				
For acquisition and development of warmwater lakes; for reservoir construction and improvements; for stream clearance and improvemeuts; for fisb screen construction.							
Fishing access projects	614,149	455,000	500,000				
For tbe acquisition and development of coastal access; river, stream and bay access; lake and reservoir access; pier construction. Also includes fishing access on the State Water Project Aqueduct.							
Wildlife habitat and development projects	121,266	135,000	100,000				
For tbe acquisition and development of wildlife areas.							
Hunting access projects	–	30,000	50,000				
To provide access to popular hunting areas.							
Special projects	–1,175	1,500	1,500				
For project evaluation, preliminary land acquisition costs, and engineering studies of potential projects.							
Projected requirements	–	–	–	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000
Totals, Expenditures, Wildlife Conservation Program	$920,203	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000
Wildlife Restoration Fund	*524,404*	*750,000*	*750,000*				
Federal funds—Federal Land and Water Conservation Act	*395,799*	–	–				
TOTAL, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM							$3,750,000

STATE BEACH, PARK, RECREATIONAL AND HISTORICAL FACILITIES BOND ACT PROGRAM

The $5,000,000 of this 1964 hond act, made availahle to the Wildlife Conservation Board, has heen expended for (1) modernization and expansion of fish hatcheries, (2) acquisition of key lands for preservation of wildlife and recreational access, and (3) construction of artificial reefs around piers in southern California. During the 1969–70 fiscal year, $389,130 was received as a federal reimbursement under the Land and Water Conservation Program.

MAJOR PROJECTS

Game Habitat and Wildlife Area Projects:		
Mojave River Wildlife Area	$15,260	
Item 374, Ch 430/68		
This project has provided a fishing and wildlife area primarily for recreational use. The Federal Land and Water Conservation Program provided 50 percent of qualified project costs. The expenditure of $15,260 represents the surcharge paid to Department of Parks and Recreation under this program.		
Fish Hatchery Projects:		
Mad River Hatchery, Construction	–	$1,066,500
Item 373, Ch 430/68		
When hond funds are availahle, this item will repay the interim loan made from the Fish and Game Preservation Fund for this project.		
Imperial Valley Warmwater Hatchery	1,191,119	66
Item 421, Ch 355/69		
This project has provided a new hatchery to produce catchable size half-pound channel catfish for stocking reservoirs and lakes in southern California, where fishing pressure has heen increasing.		
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY	$1,206,379	$1,066,566
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	*817,249*	*1,066,566*
Federal funds—Federal Land and Water Conservation Act	*389,130*	–

Fish and Game Preservation Fund

Mad River Hatchery, Construction	$2,562,520	–$1,066,500
Item 356, Ch 430/68		
This project provided a new hatchery to produce 1,000,000 salmon and steelhead trout yearlings and 5,000,000 fingerling king salmon annually. The Federal Anadromous Fish Program will make matching funds available on a reimhursement hasis for this project. The Fish and Game Preservation Fund has funded this project on an interim loan basis, pending expected reimbursement in 1970–71 from sale of State Beach Park Bonds.		
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY	$2,562,520	–$1,066,500
Fish and Game Preservation Fund	*2,562,520*	*–1,066,500*

RECREATION AND FISH AND WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT BOND ACT

This hond act, passed by the voters at the Novemher, 1970 election, will provide six million dollars to the Department of Fish and Game and the Wildlife Conservation Board for fish and wildlife enhancement and fishing access sites in connection with state water projects.

The Wildlife Conservation Board is requesting $180,000 in the 1971–72 fiscal year to develop preliminary plans and working drawings for seven hatchery expansion projects to increase the fish production capacity of the hatchery system. The availability of these fuuds is dependent upon the sale of bonds. This increased production will be planted at State Water Project facilities to enhance the recreational fishing potential. It is expected that requests will be made in the 1972–73 and 1973–74 fiscal year budgets for construction moneys, based on cost estimates to be developed by the Office of Architecture and Construction.

The balance of the $6,000,000 provided by the bond act is expected to be allocated for projects which will he developed cooperatively with and maintained by local government, and will appear in the Wildlife Conservation Board's annual report.

[2] From the Wildlife Restoration Fund unless otherwise indicated.

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this hudget supplement.

LINE	STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72	PROJECTED 1972–73	PROJECTED 1973–74	PROJECTED 1974–75	PROJECTED 1975–76
	Wildlife Conservation Board—Capital Outlay—Continued							
	RECREATION AND FISH AND WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT BOND ACT—Continued							
	Hatchery system expansion—preliminary plans and working drawings	–	–	$180,000				
	Construction	–	–	–	$1,840,000			
	Fillmore Hatchery expansion, Kern River Hatchery expansion, Fish Springs Hatchery reconstruction, Mojave River Hatchery reconstruction, expansion of Black Rock Hatchery rearing ponds.							
	Construction	–	–	–	–	$1,425,000		
	Expansion of Hot Creek Hatchery, expansion of Crystal Lake Hatchery.							
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY	–	–	$180,000	$1,840,000	$1,425,000		
	Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund	–	–	*180,000*	*1,840,000*	*1,425,000*		
	TOTAL, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM							$3,445,000
	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS							
	Wildlife Restoration Fund							
	APPROPRIATIONS							
	Continuing appropriations prescribed by Section 1352 of the Fish and Game Code	$920,203	$750,000	$750,000				
	Less repayment of advance for federal share (Federal Land and Water Conservation Act)	–395,799	–	–				
	Totals, Expenditures *(Wildlife Restoration Fund)*	$524,404	$750,000	$750,000				
	State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Fund							
	APPROPRIATIONS							
	Budget Act appropriation	$1,181,349	–	–				
	Prior Year Balances Available:							
	Budget Act of 1967, Item 345	1	–	–				
	Budget Act of 1968, Item 373	1,066,500	$1,066,500	–				
	Budget Act of 1968, Item 374	15,260	–	–				
	Transferred from Section 16352, Government Code	9,770	66	–				
	Totals Available	$2,272,880	$1,066,566	–				
	Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–1	–	–				
	Balance available in subsequent year	–1,066,500	–	–				
	Expenditures *(State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Fund)*	$1,206,379	$1,066,566	–				
	Less repayment of advance for federal share (Federal Land and Water Conservation Act)	–389,130	–	–				
	Totals, Expenditures *(State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Fund)* g	$817,249	$1,066,566	–				
	Fish and Game Preservation Fund							
	APPROPRIATIONS							
	Prior Year Balance Available:							
	Budget Act of 1968, Item 356	$2,331,770	$17,350	–				
	Transferred from Section 16352, Government Code	248,100	–	–				
	Repayment of loan (Mad River Hatchery)	–	–1,066,500	–				

Totals Available	$2,579,870	−$1,049,150	−
Unexpended halance, estimated savings	−	−17,350	−
Balance availahle in subsequent year	−17,350	−	−
Totals, Expenditures *(Fish and Game Preservation Fund)*	$2,562,520	−$1,066,500	−
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation (Expenditures)	−	−	$180,000
Federal Funds [h]			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Federal Land and Water Conservation Act	$784,929	−	−
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY	$4,689,102	$750,066	$930,000
Wildlife Restoration Fund	*524,404*	*750,000*	*750,000*
State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Fund	*817,249*	*1,066,566*	−
Fish and Game Preservation Fund	*2,562,520*	*−1,066,500*	−
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund	−	−	*180,000*
Federal funds [h]	*784,929*	−	−

FUND CONDITION	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72	PROJECTED 1972–73	PROJECTED 1973–74	PROJECTED 1974–75	PROJECTED 1975–76
WILDLIFE RESTORATION FUND							
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$1,188,738	$1,460,568	$1,478,971				
Prior year adjustment	373	−	−				
Accumulated surplus adjusted	$1,189,111	$1,460,568	$1,478,971				
Revenues:							
From license fees for horse race meetings	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000				
Income from surplus money investments	121,350	142,650	114,750				
Miscellaneous	33,534	−	−				
Totals, Revenues	$904,884	$892,650	$864,750				
Totals, Resources	$2,093,995	$2,353,218	$2,343,721				
Less Expenditures:							
Wildlife Conservation Board:							
Support	$109,023	$124,247	$121,951				
Capital outlay	524,404	750,000	750,000				
Totals, Expenditures	$633,427	$874,247	$871,951				
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$1,460,568	$1,478,971	$1,471,770				
Unencumbered balance of continuing appropriation	*1,460,568*	*1,478,971*	*1,471,770*				
Unexpended prior board allocations	−1,168,564	−1,369,221	−1,376,905				
Funds Available for Board Allocation	*$292,004*	*$109,750*	*$94,865*				

For the list of standard (lettered) footnotes, see the end of the budget supplement.

KLAMATH RIVER COMPACT COMMISSION

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72
Klamath River Compact Commission *(General Fund)*	$7,575	$6,355	$9,725

Need

Terms of the Klamath River Basin Compact between the States of Oregon and California are such that a commission is necessary to insure its administration. The compact recognizes this in providing for the establishment of a Klamath River Compact Commission.

Objectives

It is the objective of the Klamath River Compact Commission to see that the terms of the Klamath River Compact are being complied with. This will be accomplished by initiating and carrying out programs designed to determine the demand for compact waters and their ability to meet this demand. This will require studies, continuing contact with public and private entities, and frequent meetings of the commission.

Output

The measure of accomplishment of the Klamath River Compact Commission is the extent to which development of the waters of the Klamath River Basin can take place without interstate controversy.

General Description

In carrying out the objectives of the compact, the Klamath River Compact Commission is required to evaluate: (1) effects of development, both existing and proposed, on water use in the basin and conversely, (2) effects of water use in the basin on their availability for furthering the development of the basin. This requires information on a variety of factors including quantity and quality of water available, basin requirements for water from both the standpoint of quantity and quality, and the effect of proposed plans for development and use of these waters on the water needs of the basin. The commission has no staff of its own, but relies upon contracts with public agencies and private entities for the services it requires. This includes such items as administrative, engineering, water rights, and water quality services and necessary research.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	$7,575	$6,355	$9,725

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
Operating expenses and equipment *(General Fund)*	$7,575	$6,355	$9,725

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
General Fund			
APPROPRIATION			
Budget act appropriation (expenditures)	$7,575	$6,355	$9,725

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT

Headquarters Office at Sacramento

Program Objectives

The program objectives and responsibilities of the department are: to develop the Comprehensive Ocean Area Plan including a management system to implement the plan; to develop and improve the waterways and boating facilities throughout the state; to promote safety of persons and property in and connected with the operation of vessels on state waters and to promote uniformity of laws relating thereto; to conduct a beach erosion program in cooperation with the federal government and agencies of local government; and to establish in cooperation with the federal government priorities for investigations and projects related to waterborne transportation.

The Department of Navigation and Ocean Development is the line department in the Resources Agency established to implement future state and/or federal acts related to ocean and coastal zone matters. It is responsible for the preparation of the Comprehensive Ocean Area Plan as mandated by the Marine Resources Conservation and Development Act of 1967. It makes loans for harbor development and grants for boat launching facilities; licenses yacht and ship brokers and for-hire vessel operators; and conducts a program of boating safety and regulation. It participates with the Corps of Engineers and local agencies in the construction of beach erosion control projects and the setting of priorities for waterborne navigation investigations and projects. The department also coordinates and cooperates with the Department of Aeronautics in the testing and evaluation of the Decca Navigation System. It has a seven-man advisory commission appointed by the Governor. Program responsibilities are divided among five program managers.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72
I. Boating Facilities	$3,671,002	$5,313,603	$4,548,264
II. Boating Safety and Regulation	713,728	387,474	560,063
III. Brokers and For-Hire Operators Licensing	64,784	73,927	76,027
IV. Beach Erosion Control	213,641	602,183	182,175
V. Comprehensive Ocean Area Plan Development	49,990	145,840	150,640
VI. Administration—distributed to programs	(165,254)	(216,486)	(201,695)
Administration—undistributed	–	–	29,279
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$4,713,145	$6,523,027	$5,546,448
Reimbursements	*–15,010*	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$4,698,135	$6,523,027	$5,546,448
General Fund	*–359,431*	*752,184*	*336,977*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	*4,775,380*	*5,932,196*	*5,424,478*
California Water Fund	*–209,027*	*–211,353*	*–215,007*
Small Craft Harbor Bond Fund	*481,521*	*50,000*	–
Yacht and Ship Brokers Fund	*9,692*	–	–
Personnel man-years	67.7	65.1	65.6

I. BOATING FACILITIES

Need

As of June 30, 1970, there were 508,282 vessels registered in California and boating enthusiasts numbered an estimated 1.5 million persons. The annual rate of increase in the number of boats has averaged 9 percent during the past 10 years. To some extent, the rate of growth is conditioned by the availability of boating facilities.

There is a need for additional boating facilities throughout the state but the need is greatest in southern California. In this area, however, the inland water bodies suitable for boating are limited. Existing facilities along the Colorado River, Salton Sea, and in other southern California inland waters are approaching the saturation point. All state water project reservoirs planned or under construction in southern California incorporate plans for the construction of optimum boating facilities. There is a definite relationship between the water surface area available and the facilities which might be provided if undue congestion is to be avoided.

While the need for boating facilities is greatest in southern California, the need exists in virtually all areas. One reason for this is that approximately 80 percent of the boats in the state are trailerable and this mobility permits boaters to travel long distances to enjoy boating in the less congested northern counties.

As the congestion on inland waters increases, coastal harbors take on an added significance. Virtually all coastal harbors have a high occupancy rate and many have waiting lists. Harbor expansion plans now underway and in the planning stage will not satisfy known needs.

With the increasing use of coastal waters, the need for harbors of refuge is becoming more acute. California has few natural harbors and a limited number of sites capable of development as harbors of refuge. Most importantly, little or no federal participation can be expected in the development of such harbors in the near future and, because of the extremely high costs of development, progress will be slow.

The need for boating facilities throughout the state is not precisely known. To determine present and

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

I. BOATING FACILITIES—Continued

foreseeable future needs, the department, within present staff capability, is engaged in a county-by-county inventory of existing facilities and a projection of needs over the next 5 to 10 years.

Objectives

The objective of this program is to satisfy the need, as resources permit, for boating facilities throughout the state. In order to accomplish this objective, the department:

(1) Makes grants to local governmental agencies for the construction of launching facilities on all suitable bodies of water;

(2) Plans, designs and constructs boating facilities throughout the State Park System;

(3) Finances on a loan basis the local share of joint federal-state-local navigation projects;

(4) Loans funds to local governments for the construction of marinas;

(5) Plans, designs, and constructs, with or without federal assistance, a chain of harbors of refuge along the coast;

(6) Pursues a capital outlay program for the purpose of acquiring desirable land and water areas for use by the boating public;

(7) Conducts a planning program to establish the present and prospective need for boating facilities in each county of the state.

Output

The effectiveness of the program can be measured by the annual output in terms of dollars for the construction of boating facilities. Local assistance and capital outlay expenditures in any year should approach the total resources available. Ideally, the number of projects awaiting funding should exceed resources so that a priority list based on need must be established.

Authority

Division 1 of the Harbors and Navigation Code.

General Description

It is the responsibility of the department to insure that all projects for which public money is expended are feasible from an economic and engineering standpoint. Final responsibility rests with the department although, in all cases, construction drawings and specifications are prepared by the Corps of Engineers for joint federal-state-local projects, by the Office of Architecture and Construction for boating facilities in state parks, by the project sponsors, or by private engineering firms retained by project sponsors. The department reviews feasibility reports prepared by others, prepares a departmental report, reviews construction drawings and specifications, makes necessary or desirable changes, and finally approves plans and specifications prior to construction. The department also approves contract awards, progress payments, and determines by inspection that the work is performed in accordance with plans and specifications.

In the past, the department's program for facilities development has been largely dependent upon initiative exercised by others. The department will now determine where need for boating facilities exist and will actively encourage the development of facilities wherever needed.

Workload Information

The workload is increasing because of the number and complexity of current projects, and the need to develop specific long-range plans for the development of boating facilities. The department no longer prepares construction drawings and specifications for launching facilities. This and all other detailed design work is performed by others. In all cases, however, the department accepts responsibility for the feasibility of all projects.

On July 1, 1970, the department assumed responsibility for the boating facility planning and design functions within the State Park System. In order to carry out this responsibility, one assistant civil engineer and one boating representative have been added to the staff. The department will determine the most suitable site for proposed facilities, their scope, and design characteristics. Construction drawings and specifications prepared by the Office of Architecture and Construction or others will be subject to approval by the department.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	18.3	20.7	20.7	$3,671,002	$5,313,603	$4,548,264
General Fund				*-623,062*	*4,161*	*4,162*
California Water Fund				*-209,027*	*-211,353*	*-215,007*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund				*4,021,570*	*5,470,795*	*4,759,109*
Small Craft Harbor Bond Fund				*481,521*	*50,000*	-
Program Elements:						
Grants:						
Subventions	-	-	-	959,600	1,024,000	120,000
Administration	6	6.2	6.2	120,397	136,262	145,778

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	I. BOATING FACILITIES—Continued						
	Program Elements—Continued						
	Loans:						
	Subventions	–	–	–	2,289,340	3,684,665	3,759,555
	Emergency loan	–	–	–	74,921	–	–
	Administration	9	9.2	9.2	160,526	352,195	366,315
	Capital Outlay Administration:						
	Administration	1	3	3	20,066	65,933	80,537
	Minor projects	–	–	–	–	–	22,000
	Corps of Engineers Permit:						
	Review and processing	1.3	1.3	1.3	26,086	28,571	30,566
	Concession review	1	1	1	20,066	21,977	23,513

Grant Program Element

Need

The rapid increase in the number of boats, coupled with the fact that 80 percent of all boats are trailerable, creates a present and growing need for launching facilities. Existing facilities in many areas are inadequate to satisfy present needs with the result that launching delays of more than two hours are not uncommon.

Objectives

The objective is to satisfy on a priority basis and within the limits of available resources the need for launching facilities throughout the state by making construction grants to local governmental agencies.

Output

The effectiveness of this program element can be measured by the number of launching facilities constructed each year and the dollar expended therefor.

Authority

Division 1 of the Harbors and Navigation Code.

General Description

Virtually all past and present projects have been initiated by local governmental agencies. There has been a reluctance to apply for launching facility grants for the following reasons:

1. The sponsor must bear the cost of preparing a project feasibility report.

2. The sponsor must agree not to charge for use of the facilities and must agree to maintain and operate the facilities at his own expense for 20 years.

Other problems are:

1. The scarcity of suitable sites. Publicly-owned lands are not available in some areas and, in others, construction costs are very high because of the topography.

2. Many suitable sites are located on U.S. Forest Service lands. This poses administrative problems between the county, in which the site is located, the Forest Service, and the department. Of particular concern is that the Forest Service prefers to have facilities operated by a concessionaire on a fee basis.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures:			
Subventions	$959,600	$1,024,000	$120,000
Administration	120,397	136,262	145,778
Personnel man-years	6	6.2	6.2

Workload Information

The department plans to take the initiative in the development of launching facilities. Many suitable sites are located under or adjacent to bridges on land owned by the Division of Highways. The possibility of construction at these sites is under study. When the local governmental entity is unable or unwilling to prepare its own feasibility reports, the department may provide this service itself or finance its preparation under contract.

Loan Program Element

Need

The increase in the number of boats in California has created a present and growing need for small craft harbors throughout the state. Without long-term, low-interest state loans, many needed harbor facilities could not be built.

Objectives

The objective of this element is to provide planning and construction loans to local governmental agencies for the construction of small craft harbors throughout the state.

Output

The effectiveness of this program element can be measured by the dollars loaned in any year for small craft harbor development.

Authority

Division 1 of the Harbors and Navigation Code.

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

I. BOATING FACILITIES—Continued

Loan Program Element—Continued

General Description

When local governmental entities are unable to finance feasibility studies, the department is authorized under certain circumstances to fund a planning loan for this purpose. If the department finds that the proposed project is feasible, the project is included in the budget. If funded, the advice and consent of the commission is sought and the design study contract is awarded. Subsequently, the department reviews and approves project construction drawings and specifications prepared by others, approves construction progress payments, and makes periodic and final inspections of the work performed.

In the case of joint federal-state-local navigational projects, design and construction is under the supervision of the Corps of Engineers. The department reviews the plans and specifications for each project and may suggest changes to the Corps of Engineers.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures:			
Subventions	$2,289,340	$3,684,665	$3,759,555
Emergency loan	74,921	–	–
Administration	160,526	352,195	366,315
Personnel man-years	9	9.2	9.2

Workload Information

The workload for this program element has remained almost constant over the past several years. Chapter 901, Statutes of 1970, added Section 85.3 to the Harbors and Navigation Code and provided authority to the department to enter into contracts for the purpose of establishing economic, financial and engineering feasibility of proposed or funded projects. Chapter 901, Statutes of 1970, provided $150,000 for the 1970–71 fiscal year and $150,000 is included in the 1971–72 fiscal year.

The cost to the state of this element is basically limited to departmental administrative costs for the program element. All loans are repayable to the state, with interest, from project revenues or, in the case of harbor districts, from revenues and local taxes.

Capital Outlay Administration

The Capital Outlay program element consists of the following three components:

1. Harbors of refuge.
2. Boating facilities development—state park system.
3. Acquisition of desirable land and water areas.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures: *			
Administration	$20,066	$65,933	$80,537
Minor projects	–	–	22,000
Personnel man-years	1	3	3

* Major project expenditures are included in the Capital Outlay portion of budget.

Authority

Division 1 of the Harbors and Navigation Code.

General Description

Harbors of refuge will be constructed as local conditions, needs and availability of funds dictate. It is anticipated that little or no federal participation can be expected in the development of these costly harbors. Coordination with all agencies having environmental responsibilities will minimize adverse effects on the environment of the coastline.

Harbors of refuge normally consist only of breakwaters to provide shelter for shallow draft vessels traveling along the coast. Since there are no revenues to be derived from such harbors, local governments have no incentive to build them. In some cases, however, such harbors may ultimately be developed as multipurpose harbors.

Workload Information

The department is now investigating sites for harbors of refuge at Cojo and in the Fort Bragg area. Other sites will be studied in the future. No changes in this program component are anticipated.

Harbors of Refuge

Need

A complete chain of harbors of refuge along the California coast from Crescent City to San Diego is required for the safety and convenience of recreational and commercial boaters.

Objectives

The objective is to construct, either independently or in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers, harbors of refuge at designated intervals along the coast in general accordance with the California Small Craft Harbor and Facilities Plan.

Output

The effectiveness of this program can be measured by the harbors constructed, dollars expended therefor, and lives saved.

Boating Facility Development—State Park System

Need

State park and recreation areas developed in conjunction with State Water Project reservoir construction offer an opportunity to satisfy the water-oriented recreational needs of the public, particularly in southern California.

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

I. BOATING FACILITIES—Continued

Capital Outlay Administration—Continued

Objectives

The objective is to develop boating facilities in accordance with the need therefor and commensurate with the size of the water body.

Output

The effectiveness of this program can be measured by the boating facility construction each year and dollars expended therefor.

Authority

Division 1 of the Harbors and Navigation Code.

General Description

The department is responsible for the planning and design of boating facilities within units of the state park system. This program component is conducted in cooperation with the Department of Parks and Recreation and the boating facilities developed must be compatible with parks' area development plans. Project location, scope, and design characteristics will be determined by the department. Construction drawings and specifications will be prepared by the Office of Architecture and Construction but are subject to review and approval by the department.

Expenditures in any year for this program component will depend upon need in relation to overall statewide needs for boating facilities. When adequate facilities are constructed at all suitable state recreation areas, this program will be terminated.

Workload Information

One engineer and one boating representative have been added to the staff to accomplish the objectives of the program.

Acquisition of Desirable Land and Water Areas

Need

The preservation of desirable land and water areas for use by the boating public is becoming increasingly important in view of the dwindling availability of this resource.

Objectives

The objective of this component is to purchase and develop desirable water-oriented lands for use by the boating public.

Output

The effectiveness of this program can be measured by the quality and quantity of lands purchased.

Authority

Division 1 of the Harbors and Navigation Code.

General Description

This is a new program component for the department with current emphasis on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, the foremost inland boating water in the state. Water-oriented lands will be procured on a priority basis and within the limits of available resources.

Workload Information

This program is to be handled by present staff with no specific changes anticipated in departmental procedure.

Corps of Engineers Permit Review and Processing

Need

California has approximately 2,000 miles of navigable waterways subject to navigation permits from the Corps of Engineers for construction or intrusion by public or private applicants. Each permit is referred to the Resources Agency for comment and recommendation. Approximately 250 permits are received for review annually and are often the only basis upon which the state can directly effect decisions in such areas as Lake Tahoe, the delta, and the coastal zone. The department processes permit responses for the agency.

Objectives

To provide a thorough and coordinated review and comment to the Corps of Engineers on navigation permits. To exercise management control over development proposals which may be detrimental to the state's interest.

Output

Approximately 250 reviews and comments to the Corps of Engineers with recommendations for approval, conditioned approval or denial.

General Description

Permit notices are received from the Corps of Engineers and distributed to as many as 15 state departments and agencies. Responses are reviewed and composed into a letter of response which is made ready for transmittal by the Resources Agency.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$26,086	$28,571	$30,566
Personnel man-years	1.3	1.3	1.3

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

I. BOATING FACILITIES—Continued

Corps of Engineers Permit Review and Processing—Continued

Workload Information

This component covers the costs incurred by the department in coordinating and responding to corps permits. One full-time stenographer II and time contribution from professional staff members amounting to one-fourth man-year are expended in addition to operating costs.

Concession Review

Need

The repayment of state loans made to local government under Section 71.4 of the Harbors and Navigation Code, to a large extent, depends on the proper development of concessions within a particular project area. Therefore, there is a continuing need to review the terms and conditions of new lease proposals and the effect of them on long-term master plans of harbors and the contribution they will make to the repayment of state loans. Concession revenues are the major collateral for loans and thus, there is the need to maintain a high degree of expertise in this area of activity. Sections 72 and 72.2 of the Harbors and Navigation Code require that the Department of Navigation and Ocean Development approve the terms and conditions of all lease proposals.

Objectives

The objective of this program is to be sure that local governments obtain a reasonable rental rate for leasehold parcels and assure leases are compatible with marine environment and master plans of harbors.

In addition, during the early negotiation between prospective lessee and lessor, it is the objective of this component to assist the involved parties by providing guidelines and statistical data on concessions.

Output

Through this review process, local governmental agencies have in the past and will continue to realize in the future, a rental rate commensurate to the value of the leasehold. An example of the value of this program is that during the past fiscal year as a result of state review and comments a local applicant will receive about $400,000 over the next 40 years above what was originally negotiated for a parcel of land and water.

The department reviews the lease documents to ascertain legal compliance as well as for fair rental rates and publishes a report which present department findings on each concession.

General Description

By virtue of the fact that the department is involved in concession work throughout the state, it has a fund of knowledge and talent which is invaluable to local governments interested in obtaining a reasonable income from their concessions program.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$20,066	$21,977	$23,513
Personnel man-years	1	1	1

Workload Information

This work entails a total of one man-year of input divided equally between a senior economist and a stenographer II.

II. BOATING SAFETY AND REGULATION PROGRAM

Need

Recreational boating has increased tremendously in the past years. This increase has resulted in dangerous congestion of some state waters by crafts of varying sizes, forms of power and speed capabilities. This has also increased the number of operators with varying skills and operating experience. This growth is illustrated in the following table.

	1955	1962	1965	1969	Estimate 1972
Number of vessels	95,000	306,400	371,400	491,100	596,600
Number of operators (estimated) (000)	380	1,225	1,485	1,964	2,386

The increase in boating accidents resulting in loss of life and property damage, has demonstrated the need for a statewide boating safety program. Boating accidents have averaged about 560 annually. Deaths from these accidents have increased sharply in the last two years, but at a lower rate than boat registrations. The value of property damaged has increased from almost $594,000 in 1963 to over $1,200,000 in 1969.

The magnitude of the problem and the mobility of trailered boats demands an integrated and centralized safety and regulation program for the entire state. As the state government itself is the only entity exercising jurisdiction over all waters of the state, such a program should be administered by it.

Objectives

The objective of the Boating Safety and Regulation Program is to prevent deaths, injuries and property damage from boating on the state's waterways.

Authority

This program operates under authority of Sections 82, 85.2, and Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 650) of Division 3 of the Harbors and Navigation Code.

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	II. BOATING SAFETY AND REGULATION PROGRAM—Continued						
	Continuing program costs	31	13.3	14.3	$713,728	$387,474	$560,063
	Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	–	–	–	*698,718*	*387,474*	*560,063*
	Reimbursements	–	–	–	*15,010*	–	–
	Program Elements:						
	Safety and education	7.5	7.3	6.8	139,341	146,810	141,764
	Law Enforcement:						
	Subvention to counties	–	–	–	–	120,000	275,000
	Administration	6	6	5.5	111,473	120,664	114,662
	Vessel waste disposal	–	–	2	–	–	28,637
	Boat registration—*(transferred to Department of Motor Vehicles)*	17.5	–	–	462,914	–	–

Safety and Education

Output	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Accident reports processed	881	900	925
Copies of boating safety literature distributed	725,676	750,000	750,000
Corps of Engineers permits reviewed	319	337	250

Need

The number of accidents, fatalities, and dollar loss emphasize the continuing need for education of boaters in boating laws, hazards of water environment, boat handling and maintenance. The number of new boaters each year adds to this need. There is also a need for research to determine the specific causes of accidents and development of ways for eliminating or neutralizing them, including improved regulations and enforcement, safer hulls and equipment and more effective means for increasing the operators boating knowledge and skill. The capacity plate and waterway marker statutes require administration. In addition, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers construction permits related to boating activities are reviewed for possible adverse effect on boating.

Objectives

The objective of the safety and education element is to determine causes of boating accidents and develop and implement remedies, including information to the public and to administer the capacity plate and waterway marker laws. To review U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits for possible effects on boating.

General Description

Work to accomplish this objective includes collection of boating accident reports, their analysis through study and field investigations and conversion of findings into effective measures for elimination of causes. These measures include the development of safety leaflets and other information media, recommended changes in laws and regulations, marking or removal of hazards, and improvements in equipment. These activities are coordinated with those of other governmental agencies and private organizations concerned with boating safety.

Distribution of safety literature is made through boat registration offices, organizations conducting boating safety education courses, law enforcement agencies, dealers, insurance firms, etc. Boat manufacturers require surveillance and assistance with respect to the capacity plate requirements. The uniform waterway marker program require surveillance for compliance, keeping records of markers installed and guidance to local entities regarding waterway markers. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers construction permits relating to boating activities require review for possible effect on boating safety.

Input	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Expenditures	$139,341	$146,810	$141,764
Personnel man-years	7.5	7.3	6.8

Authority

This element operates under authority of Sections 82, 85.2, and Chapter 5 (Commencing with Section 650) of Division 3 of the Harbors and Navigation Code.

Law Enforcement

Output	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Boating law pamphlets distributed	4,819	7,500	7,500
Enforcement personnel trained	134	200	250
Ordinances reviewed	22	30	35
Boating violations reviewed	1,185	1,300	1,400
Boat counts conducted	30	79	180
Boating safety and enforcement evaluations conducted	4	22	55

This element also provides informational services relating to interpretation of boating laws, development and revisions of ordinances through personal, telephone and correspondence contacts with enforcement agencies.

It administers the financial aid program to local entities for boating safety and enforcement.

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

II. BOATING SAFETY AND REGULATION PROGRAM—Continued

Law Enforcement—Continued

Need

Continuous coordination with approximately 700 municipal and justice courts and more than 100 enforcing agencies (counties, cities, and harbor districts) involved in enacting and/or enforcing boating measures is necessary to obtain uniformity in boating laws and their enforcement. Seven counties are eligible to receive financial aid under Section 663.7 of the Harbors and Navigation Code for fiscal years 1970–71 and an estimated 20 counties will be eligible next year. This requires processing of applications one year in advance.

Objectives

The objectives of this element are: to obtain uniformity in measures regulating boating on all waters of the state, uniformity of their interpretation and in their enforcement, and an increased boating safety and enforcement program in areas of heavy use.

General Description

Work to accomplish the objectives of this element are assisting local governments in making applications for financial aid for boating safety and enforcement programs, establishing the number of boat use days and evaluation of the effectiveness of their programs; the distribution of boating law pamphlets to judges, sheriffs and other enforcing agencies; training of peace officers in boating laws; guidance to local governments in zoning and in marking of waters and other boating safety measures; review of state's laws and regulations and proposing necessary revisions to keep them compatible with federal laws; reports of boating law violations furnished by judges are processed and filed, and information furnished to courts on their demand.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures:			
Subventions	–	$120,000	$275,000
Administration	$111,473	120,664	114,662
Personnel man-years	6	6	5.5

Authority

This element operates under authority of Section 82, 85.2, and Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 650) of Division 3 of the Harbors and Navigation Code.

Vessel Waste Disposal

Output

Draft legislation and companion administrative regulations capable of adoption and enforcement, and a recommended assignment of enforcement responsibility. Effectiveness will be measured by the enactment of legislation and the establishment of a continuing program of enforcement by assigned governmental units.

Need

With nearly 500,000 boats registered in the state, conscious attention to waste discharge problems created in all of the state's waterways is necessary. Current statutes are incomplete in their treatment of the problem and deal principally with requirements for facilities constructed with state-derived funds and certain water body types. Protection of the quality of the waterways must include a proper regulation of sewage from vessels commensurate with those enforced against other users.

Objectives

A uniform and equitable solution to the problem of waste discharge from vessels.

General Description

Various methods of vessel waste discharge control will be explored and tested against water quality standards deemed appropriate by the Water Resources Control Board. Suitable alternatives have been evaluated and conclusions will be presented as draft legislation and administrative regulations as appropriate. The method and responsibility for enforcement will be recommended along with the conclusions.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	–	–	$28,637
Personnel man-years	–	–	2

Workload Information

Accomplishment of this program will require the addition of one associate engineer experienced in waste disposal and one stenographer within the boating safety and regulation program. Assistance will be provided by the program development officer and other departmental program managers.

Authority

Division 3, Chapter 5 of the Harbors and Navigation Code.

Boat Registration

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$462,914	–	–
Personnel man-years	17.5	–	–

General Description

The boat registration function was transferred to the Department of Motor Vehicles through provisions of the Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1969.

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	III. BROKERS AND FOR-HIRE OPERATORS LICENSING						
	Continuing program costs	4	4.5	4.5	$64,784	$73,927	$76,027
	Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	–	–	–	*55,092*	*73,927*	*76,027*
	Yacht and Ship Brokers Fund	–	–	–	*9,692*	–	–
	Program Elements:						
	Yacht and Ship Brokers Licensing	2.5	3	3	40,490	49,285	50,685
	For-Hire Operators Licensing	1.5	1.5	1.5	24,294	24,642	25,342

Yacht and Ship Broker Licensing

Need

To provide a minimum level of competence for brokers and salesmen dealing with the public and to remove from the business those who engage in fraudulent acts as the boating public is usually not aware of the magnitude of the technicalities involved in the buying and selling of a used vessel. The type of fiduciary relationship between brokers and the public creates a need for the regulation of this type of activity against deception, fraud and incompetence on the part of the broker.

Objectives

To protect the public from fraudulent and deceptive acts and incompetence by brokers and salesmen. Establish and enforce regulations governing the activities of brokers and salesmen.

Output	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Original Applications Received:			
Brokers	42	44	46
Branch offices	35	36	37
Salesmen	138	145	152
Subtotal	215	225	235
Original Licenses Issued:			
Brokers	35	36	37
Branch offices	30	31	33
Salesmen	93	98	103
Subtotal	158	165	173
Licenses Renewed:			
Brokers	292	320	355
Branch offices	62	85	105
Salesmen	245	325	400
Subtotal	599	730	860
TOTALS	972	1,120	1,268

Authority

The original Yacht and Ship Brokers Act was adopted in 1935 and is now contained in Section 76–79 and 82 of the Harbors and Navigation Code.

General Description

The department examines applicants for yacht and ship broker licenses, issues licenses, and exercises surveillance over broker operations through inspections, investigation of complaints, and takes appropriate administrative and court actions to penalize violators and recover damages.

Input	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Expenditures	$40,490	$49,285	$50,685
Personnel man-years	2.5	3	3

For-Hire Operator's Licensing

Need

To make sure that persons operating "for-hire vessels" carrying passengers have the capability to operate vessels safely on waters under the exclusive jurisdiction of the state. The United States Coast Guard license only persons operating in waters under federal jurisdiction.

Objectives

Safeguard the public when they pay for a ride in vessels operating on waters under the exclusive jurisdiction of the state.

Output	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Original applications received	75	81	85
Renewal applications received	10	11	12
Original licenses issued	37	40	44
Licenses renewed	12	15	20
Licenses upgraded	1	2	3
Totals	135	149	164
Current number of licensees	190	209	229

Authority

Sections 75, 82, 85.2 and Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 650) of Division 3 of the Harbors and Navigation Code. This legislation was enacted as Chapter 1337, Statutes of 1963.

General Description

Examine applicants to determine if they qualify for "for-hire operator's license." Issue licenses, and inspect "for-hire vessels" used to carry passengers.

Input	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Expenditures	$24,294	$24,642	$25,342
Personnel man-years	1.5	1.5	1.5

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

IV. BEACH EROSION CONTROL

Need

A substantial portion of the California shoreline is in a state of erosion. This is due to both the effects of nature and the effects of man and results in the loss of material from both sandy beaches and cliff areas and damage to developed areas. In developed areas, it is economically beneficial and socially desirable to prevent erosion of the land through the construction of physical works.

Objectives

The objectives of this program are to, independently or in cooperation with any person or governmental agency, study and report upon problems of beach erosion and means for the stabilization of beaches and shoreline areas, prepare plans and specifications, and construct such works as its studies and investigations indicate to be necessary. The state will also act in an advisory capacity on beach erosion control when requested by any public agency.

Output

During the past 10 years, the state has expended nearly $5,000,000 towards the construction of federally sponsored beach erosion control projects and the performance of investigations and data collection programs. This has resulted in the construction of $15,500,000 worth of projects which are anticipated to return more than $50,000,000 worth of benefits.

Authority

The program is authorized by Sections 65 through 67.3 of the Harbors and Navigation Code.

General Description

The investigations and data collection aspects of the program are accomplished through cooperation with the federal government and other agencies, and independent state studies of beach erosion, oceanic forces and shoreline conditions. These investigations facilitate the design of coastal preservations and protective works. General activities include: a survey of existing beach areas, contacts with local agencies, periodic surveillance on rates of erosion and accretion, inventory of natural and artificial barriers affecting the shoreline process, preparation of reports on surveillance and general data activities, review of reports of other agencies, preparation of budget, and cooperative agreements to fund and conduct studies.

The subvention portion of the program is accomplished through cooperative state-local-federal funding of projects. General activities include analysis and formulation of projects, preparation of cooperative agreements to authorize financing and construction, construction inspection, and project evaluation. Stage 5 of the Orange County beach erosion control project is anticipated to begin during the 1971–72 fiscal year. Although it is estimated that the department's share of Stage 5 will be $181,500, it is anticipated that only $52,800 will be needed for the phase of the project which will be completed during the 1971–72 fiscal year.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	3.4	6	6	$213,641	$602,183	$182,175
Program Elements:						
Subvention	–	–	–	90,000	427,500	52,800
Administration	3.4	6	6	123,641	174,683	129,375

V. COMPREHENSIVE OCEAN AREA PLAN DEVELOPMENT

Need

California's 1200-mile coastline has attracted approximately 90 percent of the state's urban growth, creating serious conflicts in the zone of land-sea-air interface. The steadily increasing interest and activities in developing the vast store of potential ocean resources each year reveal greater and more significant conflicts and possible irreversible processes that require responsible decisions without delay. The responsibility and authority for managing the ocean resources had always been divided between local, state and federal government agencies. The demands for use of coastal lands, including submerged and tidelands, include conflicting requirements for conservation and development, recreational use, industrial development, etc., in a public climate of rapidly expanding concern for the quality of the environment. These conflicts of interest must be identified and resolved in a coastal planning effort that takes into account all the conflicting needs and uses of the state's shoreline area, to determine and meet the total public interest, present and future.

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

V. COMPREHENSIVE OCEAN AREA PLAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

Objectives

1. To prepare the California Comprehensive Ocean Area Plan (COAP) in order to develop, encourage and maintain the orderly, long-range conservation and development of California's marine and coastal resources, so as to ensure their wise multiple use in the total public interest.

2. To accelerate the responsible development of the resources of the marine and coastal environment for the benefit of the people of California by the increased commerce, transportation and recreational uses; and the wise use of coastal, tide and submerged lands to meet the demands of population growth in the coastal zone.

3. To promote the effective utilization of the scientific and engineering resources of the state in managing the coastal zone, encouraging their close cooperation to avoid unnecessary waste or duplication of effort, facilities or equipment.

4. To prevent conflict of ocean-oriented activities within the governmental and private sectors, and designate the lead agencies and committees to prepare and implement specific sections of the COAP.

5. The COAP will provide for the orderly, efficient development and use, consistent with sound conservation principles, of all marine and coastal resources for economic, recreational, educational, scientific, and necessary defense purposes.

6. The COAP will stress multiple use of these resources, renewable and nonrenewable to ensure their continued availability for all the purposes named.

7. The COAP will maintain and, where indicated, improve the quality of the marine and coastal environment, including its amenities and aesthetic values.

Output

The final product of the program will be the 1972 COAP report which will be submitted to the Governor. One intermediate output will be interim planning criteria for local governments, and results of hearings within the coastal zone regarding these criteria. The effectiveness of the program can be measured only by the results of the COAP, i.e., significant legislation ensuring wise and effective management of the coastal zone, and effective administrative decisions; the ultimate measure of the program will be the proper management of the state's coastal resources.

Authority

The Comprehensive Ocean Area Plan was authorized in Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 8800), Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

General Description

As part of the State Development Plan, the Institute of Marine Resources prepared a report, "California and Use of the Ocean", published in October, 1965. This was reviewed by the Governor's Advisory Commission on Ocean Resources over several years and recommendations made on the role the State of California should play in the conservation and development of marine and coastal resources. "The Marine Resources Conservation and Development Act of 1967" charged the Governor with the task of developing the California Comprehensive Ocean Area Plan, and created the California Advisory Commission on Marine and Coastal Resources, which among other duties is to review the COAP and make recommendations. The Governor, by executive order 67-25, of August 24, 1967, established the Interagency Council for Ocean Resources. Included in its responsibilities is the development of the California Comprehensive Ocean Plan. On July 1, 1970, responsibility for the plan was assigned to the Department of Navigation and Ocean Development.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	(7)	7	6.5	$49,990	$145,840	$150,640

VI. GENERAL MANAGEMENT

General Description

The general management activity consists of executive direction and administrative services essential to the operation of the line programs.

The executive direction provides policy formulation, administrative direction and guidance in policy implementation, overall planning and program management, coordination of line programs and evaluation of program results.

The administrative services provides accounting, budgeting, personnel, and business management services to the line programs.

Augmentation of the Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund

The Revenue and Taxation Code provides for a continuing annual appropriation of $4,000,000 from Motor Vehicle Fuel Fund in augmentation of the Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund.

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**VI. GENERAL MANAGEMENT—Continued**						
3							
4	**Totals, General Management**	11	13.6	13.6	$165,254	$216,486	$230,974
5	Less Amounts Distributed to Other Programs:						
6	Boating facilities				−89,140	−110,974	−106,965
7	Boating safety and regulations				−51,998	−64,851	−59,189
8	Brokers and for-hire operators licensing				−7,428	−9,265	−9,865
9	Beach erosion				−16,688	−24,529	−18,676
10	Comprehensive Ocean Area Plan Development				−	−6,867	−7,000
11							
12	**Net Totals, Administration—undistributed**				−	−	$29,279
13							
14	**Augmentation of Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund**						
15							
16	Expenditures *(Motor Vehicle Fuel Fund)*				$4,000,000	$4,000,000	$4,000,000
17							

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	67.7	53.1	53.1	$617,664	$577,758	$586,440
Workload and administrative adjustments	−	6	−	−	70,896	−
Transferred from Resources Agency	−	7	6.5	−	89,810	86,318
Proposed new positions	−	−	7	−	−	82,084
Proposed reduction	−	−1	−1	−	−18,576	−18,576
Totals, Adjustments	−	12	12.5	−	$142,130	$149,826
Totals, Salaries and Wages	67.7	65.1	65.6	$617,664	$719,888	$736,266
Estimated salary savings	−	*−1*	*−0.5*	−	*−5,000*	*−3,832*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	67.7	64.1	65.1	$617,664	$714,888	$732,434
Staff benefits	−	−	−	62,803	72,372	75,906
Workmen's compensation	−	−	−	310	1,000	1,000
Totals, Personal Services	67.7	64.1	65.1	$680,777	$788,260	$809,340
Operating expenses and equipment				$568,517	$328,602	$357,753
Minor Capital Outlay				−	−	22,000
Totals, Expenditures				$1,249,294	$1,116,862	$1,189,093
Reimbursements—other				*−15,010*	−	−
Net Expenditures				$1,234,284	$1,116,862	$1,189,093
Special Item of Expense:						
Feasibility determination				−	150,000	150,000
Comprehensive Ocean Area Plan (Resources Agency				49,990	−	−
Totals, Expenditures				$1,284,274	$1,266,862	$1,339,093
General Fund				*180,551*	*324,684*	*284,177*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund				*1,094,031*	*942,178*	*1,054,916*
Yacht and Ship Brokers Fund				*9,692*	−	−

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
General Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation *(Support)*	$5,202	$174,162	$133,537
Budget Act appropriation *(Comprehensive Ocean Area Plan)*	50,000	142,000	150,640
Transfers—Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 2—(See reconciliation for Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)	123,641	−	−
Allocation from Salary Increase Fund	1,726	8,522	−
Totals Available	$180,569	$324,684	$284,177
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	−18	−	−
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$180,551	$324,684	$284,177

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

LINE	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	STATE OPERATIONS—Continued			
	Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Budget Act appropriation	$1,053,212	$726,921	$896,916
	Budget Act appropriation—special items of expense	–	–	150,000
	Chapter 1354, Statutes of 1969 (Boat Registration)	10,775	–	–
	Chapter 901/70 (Feasibility determination)	–	150,000	–
	Budget Augmentation (Boating Law Enforcement)	–	38,325	–
	Allocation from salary increase fund	34,225	26,932	–
	Chapter 883, Statutes of 1969 (Salton Sea Study)	8,000	–	–
	Transfer from Yacht and Ship Brokers Fund (Chapter 1249, Statutes of 1969)	20,928	–	–
	Prior Year Balances Available:			
	Chapter 883, Statutes of 1969 (Salton Sea Study)	–	8,000	8,000
	Totals Available	$1,127,140	$950,178	$1,054,916
	Balance available in subsequent years	–8,000	–8,000	–
	Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–25,109	–	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$1,094,031	$942,178	$1,054,916
	Yacht and Ship Brokers Fund			
	Budget Act appropriations	$30,620	–	–
	Transfer to Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund (Chapter 1249, Statutes of 1969)	–20,928	–	–
	Totals, Expenditures	$9,692	–	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, STATE FUNDS	$1,284,274	$1,266,862	$1,339,093

	FUND CONDITION	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	ESTIMATED 1971-72
	HARBORS AND WATERCRAFT REVOLVING FUND			
	Accumulated surplus, July 1	$3,772,271	$4,420,206	$1,452,663
	Prior year adjustment	264,852	–	–
	Accumulated surplus, adjusted	$4,037,123	$4,420,206	$1,452,663
	Revenues:			
	Interest on loans from local agencies	117,634	101,146	104,141
	Transfer from Motor Vehicle Fuel Fund	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
	Transfer from Motor Vehicle Fuel Fund (pending legislation)	–	–	2,800,000
	Boat registration fees	584,197	600,000	1,155,000
	Boater use fees (State Park System)	–	143,000	169,000
	Interest from Surplus Money Investment Fund	704,572	587,500	202,500
	License fees, penalties and fines	7,614	47,000	45,000
	Miscellaneous	2,110	400	400
	Transfer from Yacht and Ship Brokers Fund	18,782	–	–
	Totals, Revenues	$5,434,909	$5,479,046	$8,476,041
	Totals, Resources	$9,472,032	$9,899,252	$9,928,704
	Estimated Withdrawals:			
	Capital Outlay—Department of Parks and Recreation	$210,446	$872,243	–
	Capital Outlay—Department of Navigation and Ocean Development	–	1,020,200	$155,000
	Office of Transportation Planning and Research	–	679	1,400
	Department of Aeronautics	66,000	66,000	–
	Department of Parks and Recreation—boating law enforcement	–	143,000	169,000
	Payment to General Fund	672,139	–	–
	Resources—Protected Waterway Programs	–	6,581	–
	Resources—Salton Sea	–	–	8,000
	Department of Motor Vehicles Support	–	395,690	594,569
	Unallocated project planning	–	10,000	10,000
	Department of Navigation and Ocean Development Support	1,094,031	942,178	1,046,916
	Assumption of small craft harbor loans	–	–	3,300,000
	Repayment of principal-loans	–50,311	–113,982	–175,438
	Local assistance expenditure	3,059,521	5,104,000	4,545,000
	Totals, Estimated Withdrawals	$5,051,826	$8,446,589	$9,654,447
	Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$4,420,206	$1,452,663	$274,257

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

LINE	FUND CONDITION	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	ESTIMATED 1971-72
	YACHT AND SHIP BROKERS FUND[a]			
	Accumulated Surplus, July 1	$26,659	–	–
	Prior year adjustments	-210	–	–
	Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$26,449	–	–
	Licenses, fees, penalties, and fines	2,025	–	–
	Total Resources	$28,474	–	–
	Less Expenditures:			
	Support	9,692	–	–
	Transfer to Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	18,782	–	–
	Accumulated Surplus, June 30	–	–	–
	SMALL CRAFT HARBOR IMPROVEMENT FUND			
	Accumulated surplus, July 1	$200,700	$294,386	$389,182
	Prior year adjustment	918	–	–
	Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$201,618	$294,386	$389,182
	Interest on loans from local agencies	$328,746	$305,321	$285,936
	Interest from Surplus Money Investment Fund	32,986	27,000	30,375
	Total Revenues	$361,732	$332,321	$316,311
	Total Resources	$563,350	$626,707	$705,493
	Expenditures:			
	Payment of interest on bonds	$251,900	$237,525	$223,150
	Interest on loan from General Fund	17,064	–	–
	Total Expenditures	$268,964	$237,525	$223,150
	Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$294,386	$389,182	$482,343
	SMALL CRAFT HARBOR BOND FUND			
	Available funds, July 1	$551,469	$69,120	$18,320
	Less Expenditures:			
	Planning and construction loans	481,521	50,000	–
	Bond service charges	828	800	800
	Totals, Expenditures	$482,349	$50,800	$800
	Available Funds, June 30	$69,120	$18,320	$17,520
	Less unexpended allocations	9,120	–	–
	Funds Available for Allocation	$60,000	$18,320	$17,520
	DEBT SERVICE ON SMALL CRAFT HARBOR BONDS			
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES			
	Debt service *(Small Craft Harbor Improvement Fund)*	$251,900	$237,525	$223,150
	INTEREST AND REDEMPTION OF SMALL CRAFT HARBOR BONDS			
	$3,000,000 dated July 1, 1960			
	Interest	$78,000	$73,125	$68,250
	Redemption	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)
	$3,000,000 dated July 1, 1961			
	Interest	76,500	72,000	67,500
	Redemption	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)
	$3,000,000 dated July 1, 1962			
	Interest	97,400	92,400	87,400
	Redemption	(200,000)	(200,000)	(200,000)
	Totals, Expenditures *(Small Craft Harbor Improvement Fund)*	$251,900	$237,525	$223,150

[a] Chapter 1249, Statutes of 1969 abolished the Yacht and Ship Brokers Fund effective November 10, 1969 and transferred the balance to the Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund.

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

LINE	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	Small Craft Harbor Improvement Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS *(Expenditures)*	$251,900	$237,525	$223,150
	Continuing appropriation to be transferred to the Harbor Bond Sinking Fund for payment of interest and redemption of bonds issued under the Harbor Development Bond Law of 1958, Section 3910, Harbors and Navigation Code.			

	SUMMARY BY OBJECT	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72

State Financial Assistance to Local Agencies for Boating Facilities, Enforcement and Beach Erosion Control

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

Launching facility grants	$959,600	$1,024,000	$120,000
Small craft harbor construction loans	2,192,620	3,584,665	3,659,555
Small craft harbor emergency loan	74,921	–	–
Feasibility and planning study loans	54,563	100,000	100,000
Repayment of General Fund loans	42,157	–	–
Assistance for boating law enforcement	–	120,000	275,000
Beach erosion control	90,000	427,500	52,800
Totals, Loans and Grants	$3,413,861	$5,256,165	$4,207,355
General Fund	*–539,982*	*427,500*	*52,800*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	*3,681,349*	*4,990,018*	*4,369,562*
California Water Fund	*–209,027*	*–211,353*	*–215,007*
Small Craft Harbor Bond Fund	*481,521'*	*50,000*	–

	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	LOCAL ASSISTANCE			
	General Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Repayment of General Fund loans	–$629,982	–	–
	Budget Act Appropriation (Beach Erosion Control)	–	$125,000	$52,800
	Transfer from Department of Water Resources:			
	Items 350 and 350.5, Budget Act of 1969	392,500	–	–
	Prior Year Balances Available:			
	Item 350, Budget Act of 1969	–	302,500	–
	Totals Available and Repayment	–$237,482	$427,500	$52,800
	Balance available in subsequent year	–302,500	–	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–$539,982	$427,500	$52,800
	California Water Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Repayment of loans	–$209,027	–$211,353	–$215,007
	Small Craft Harbor Bond Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Continuing apropriation prescribed by Section 3951, Harbors & Navigation Code	$481,521	$50,000	–

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

LINE	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	State Financial Assistance to Local Agencies for Boating Facilities, Enforcement and Beach Erosion Control—Continued			
	LOCAL ASSISTANCE—Continued			
	Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Budget Act appropriation (loans for small craft harbor construction and feasibility and planning study)	$2,575,000	$3,960,000	$4,150,000
	Budget Act appropriation (launching facility grant)	1,016,350	1,024,000	120,000
	Less amount transferred to Capital Outlay (Chapter 71, Statutes of 1970)	-216,750	-	-
	Budget Act appropriation (repayment of General Fund loan)	803,292	-	-
	Budget Act appropriation (boating safety and enforcement)	-	120,000	275,000
	Chapter 555, Statutes of 1969 (Lime Saddle Launching Grant)	178,000	-	-
	Allocation from Emergency Fund (Item 354, Budget Act of 1969)	100,000	-	-
	Totals Available	$4,455,892	$5,104,000	$4,545,000
	Repayment of loans (Section 71.4, Harbors & Navigation Code)	-50,311	-113,982	-175,438
	Unexpended balance, estimated savings	-724,232	-	-
	Totals, Expenditures	$3,681,349	$4,990,018	$4,369,562
	Motor Vehicle Fuel Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Section 8352(g), Revenue and Taxation Code, provides for a continuing annual appropriation of $4,000,000 from the Motor Vehicle Fuel Fund in augmentation of the Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund.			
	Increase in Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund (expenditures) *(Motor Vehicle Fuel Fund)*	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	$4,000,000

SUMMARY—STATE OPERATIONS AND LOCAL ASSISTANCE	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
State operations	$1,284,274	$1,266,862	$1,339,093
Local assistance	7,413,861	9,256,165	8,207,355
Totals, Programs	$8,698,135	$10,523,027	$9,546,448

LINE	PARKS AND RECREATION ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72	PROJECTED 1972–73	PROJECTED 1973–74	PROJECTED 1974–75	PROJECTED 1975–76
1								
2	**MAJOR PROJECTS**							
3	Castaic Reservoir	–	$100,000 [O]					
4	For completion of construction of launching facilities.							
5	Coxo Harbor	–	240,000 [P]					
6	Investigation and design analysis for a barbor of refuge in							
7	Coxo Bay, near Point Conception.							
8	Ft. Bragg area	–	45,000 [P]					
9	Investigation to determine a suitable location for a harbor of							
10	refuge.							
11	Kings Beach; Placer County	–	216,750					
12	For land acquisition and construction of a two-lane launching							
13	ramp, parking area, and sanitary facilities.							
14	Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund	–	208,259					
15	Millerton Lake S.R.A.	–	–	$155,000 [C]				
16	For construction of an 8-lane launching ramp for access to							
17	lower elevation of lake, parking, and floats.							
18	Mokelumne River Berms	–	25,500 [L]					
19	For acquisition of islands (16.7 acres) for development as							
20	anchorages for delta boaters.							
21	Silverwood Lake	–	247,535 [C]					
22	For construction of launching and ancillary facilities.							
23	Projected Requirements	–	–	–	$500,000	$2,400,000	$2,400,000	$1,400,000
24								
25	Totals, Major Projects	–	$1,083,044	$155,000	$500,000	$2,400,000	$2,400,000	$1,400,000
26	Oroville Reservoir State Recreation Area:							
27	Floating sanitary facilities	–	$25,000 [C]					
28	Shoreside waste removal facility	–	15,000 [C]					
29	Repayment of prior construction costs of Department of							
30	Water Resources	–	44,415 [O]					
31	San Luis Reservoir S.R.A.	–	61,000 [C]					
32	Resurface boat launching area parking lot.							
33	Projected Requirements	–	–	–				
34								
35	Totals, Minor Projects	–	$145,415	– *				
36								
37	**TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY**	–	$1,228,459	$155,000	$500,000	$2,400,000	$2,400,000	$1,400,000
38	*Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund*	–	*1,020,200*	*155,000*				
39	*Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund*	–	*208,259*	–				
40								
41	TOTAL, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM [1]							$6,855,000
42								

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation (Major Projects)	$285,000	$373,035	$155,000
Chapter 71, Statutes of 1970 (Kings Beach)	216,750	–	–
Budget Act appropriation (Minor Projects)	–	145,415	–
Prior year balances available:			
Budget Act of 1968, Item 357	–	285,000	–
Chapter 71, Statutes of 1970	–	216,750	–
Total Available	$501,750	$1,020,200	$155,000
Balance available in subsequent years	–501,750	–	–
TOTAL EXPENDITURES *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*	–	$1,020,200	$155,000

[1] The last four years of the five-year building program are the agency's current estimate of need and do not represent a program approved by the administration.

* Minor capital outlay is transferred to the state operations budget beginning in 1971–72.

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

LINE	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1				
2	**Federal Funds**			
3				
4	Land and Water Conservation Fund	–	$208,259	–
5				
6	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	–	$1,228,459	$155,000

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1	Executive:				SALARY RANGE		
2	Director	1	1	1	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000
3	Deputy director	0.5	–	–	1,548–1,882	–	–
4	Admin asst II	1	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
5	Steno II	0.4	–	–	492–628	–	–
6	Administrative Services Branch:						
7	Accounting officer III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
8	Asst budget analyst	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
9	Secretary I	1	1	1	651–791	8,604	9,036
10	Personnel asst I	0.9	1	1	548–666	7,320	7,682
11	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	5,835	6,135
12	Account clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	5,910	6,210
13	Steno I	0.7	1	1	446–543	5,536	5,812
14	Clerk-typist I	1	1	1	415–505	5,100	5,352
15	Temporary help	2.1	2.1	2.1	(7,055)	7,815	10,040
16	Program Development Branch:						
17	Sr planner	–	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
18	Sr economist	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
19	Assoc economist	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	12,576	13,200
20	Steno II	2	2	2	492–628	13,652	13,984
21	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,160	6,464
22	Boating Facilities:						
23	Boating facilities develmt officer	1	–	–	1,405–1,708	–	–
24	Sr harbor engineer	0.4	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
25	Assoc barbor engineer	2	2	2	1,100–1,337	32,088	32,088
26	Admin asst II	–	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
27	Asst civil engineer	4	4	4	905–1,155	52,800	52,800
28	Regulations representative	–	1	1	753–915	9,188	9,648
29	Delineator	2	2	2	676–821	19,704	19,704
30	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
31	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	6,179	6,490
32	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
33	Clerk-typist I	1	1	1	415–505	5,100	5,352
34	Boating Safety and Regulations:						
35	Branch chief	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
36	Supervisor	1	1	1	950–1,155	13,860	13,860
37	Regulations representative	6.9	5.6	5.6	753–915	61,488	61,488
38	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
39	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
40	Clerk-typist II	1.9	2	2	457–614	12,707	13,007
41	Brokers and For Hire Operators						
42	Licensing:						
43	Supervisor	1	1	1	950–1,155	13,860	13,860
44	Regulations representative	1	1.4	1.4	753–915	15,372	15,372
45	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	6,880	7,188
46	Beach Erosion Control: [a]						
47	Sr harbor engineer	0.6	1	1	1,273–1,548	15,276	16,044
48	Assoc engineer	0.7	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
49	Engineering assoc	0.7	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
50	Asst engineer	0.7	2	2	905–1,155	24,060	24,600
51	Steno II	0.7	1	1	492–628	6,684	7,020
52	Boat Registration: [a]						
53	Supervisor	0.7	–	–	950–1,155	–	–
54	Regulations representative	0.1	–	–	753–915	–	–
55	Sr clerk	1.3	–	–	548–666	–	–
56	Sr cashier-clerk	0.7	–	–	548–666	–	–
57	Steno II	0.6	–	–	492–628	–	–
58	Clerk-typist II	4.1	–	–	457–614	–	–
59	Clerk II	5.2	–	–	457–556	–	–
60	Account clerk II	0.6	–	–	457–556	–	–
61	Steno I	0.1	–	–	446–543	–	–
62	Clerk I	2	–	–	395–480	–	–
63	Temporary help	2.1	–	–	(8,500)	–	–
64							
65	Totals, Authorized Positions	67.7	53.1	53.1	$617,664	$577,758	$586,440
66							

[a] The Governor's Reorganization Plan Number 2 of 1969 transferred beach erosion control responsibility from Department of Water Resources to the Department of Navigation and Ocean Development and further provided that boat registration operations be transferred to the Department of Motor Vehicles.

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	Totals, Authorized Positions	67.7	53.1	53.1	$617,664	$577,758	$586,440
3	Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
4	Positions Established:						
5	Executive:				SALARY RANGE		
6	Deputy director	–	1	–	1,548–1,882	22,584	–
7	Administrative Services Branch:						
8	Steno II	–	1	–	492–628	6,572	–
9	Boating Facilities:						
10	Asst civil engineer	–	1	–	905–1,155	13,200	–
11	Boating Safety and Regulations:						
12	Supervisor	–	1	–	950–1,155	11,400	–
13	Regulations rep	–	1	–	753–915	10,980	–
14	Yacht and Ship Brokers:						
15	Clerk-typist II	–	1	–	457–614	6,160	–
16	Comprehensive Ocean Area Plan:						
17	Exec secretary ICOR	–	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
18	Sr geologist	–	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
19	Assoc engr WR	–	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
20	WR techn II	–	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
21	Sr stenographer	–	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
22	Clerk-typist II	–	1	1	457–614	5,622	5,910
23	Temporary help	–	1	0.5	–	7,280	3,500
24	Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
25	Boating Safety and Regulations:						
26	Branch chief	–	–1	–1	1,213–1,548	–18,576	–18,576
27	Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	12	5.5	–	$142,130	$67,742
28	Proposed New Positions:						
29	Executive:						
30	Deputy director	–	–	1	1,548–1,882	–	22,584
31	Administrative Services Branch:						
32	Steno II	–	–	1	492–628	–	6,908
33	Boating Facilities:						
34	Asst civil engineer	–	–	1	905–1,155	–	13,200
35	Boating Safety and Regulations:						
36	Associate engineer	–	–	1	1,100–1,337	–	16,044
37	Stenographer II	–	–	1	492–628	–	5,904
38	Regulations representative	–	–	1	753–915	–	10,980
39	Yacht and Ship Broker Licensing:						
40	Clerk-typist II	–	–	1	457–614	–	6,464
41	Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	7	–	–	$82,084
42	Totals, Adjustments	–	12	12.5	–	$142,130	$149,826
43	TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	67.7	65.1	65.6	$617,664	$719,888	$736,266

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Headquarters Office at Sacramento

Program Objectives

In December of 1967 the Department of Parks and Recreation was extensively reorganized to more effectively pursue these six principal objectives:

1. To secure and preserve elements of the state's outstanding landscape, cultural and historical features.

2. To provide for the meaningful and constructive use of people's uncommitted time.

3. To help the people of California understand and appreciate through an interpretive program the state's cultural, historic and natural heritage.

4. To maintain and where necessary improve the quality of California's environment.

5. To maintain a statewide recreation plan that includes a continuing analysis of the state's need for recreational areas and facilities, and a determination of the levels of public and private responsibility for meeting this need.

6. To encourage all levels of government and private enterprise throughout the state to participate, whenever feasible, in the development and operation of recreational facilities.

Need

The ever-increasing population in California has resulted in the expansion of the economy and accelerated urbanization. Technological advances have created a more affluent society with additional leisure time which is being spent increasingly in pursuing all forms of recreation. It is necessary to provide for the wise and constructive use of the state's natural resources for recreational as well as for consumptive uses and to preserve the state's cultural, historical and natural heritage for future generations to enjoy.

Authority

Division 5, Chapter 1, Article 1, Sections 5001 to 5092 of the Public Resources Code authorizes the Department of Parks and Recreation to administer, protect and develop the state park system for the use and enjoyment of the people.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72
I. Parks and Recreation	$26,908,332	$27,495,854	$24,314,737
II. Administration—undistributed	365,894	420,314	397,773
III. Administration—distributed to program	(2,117,017)	(2,289,268)	(2,414,785)
TOTALS, PROGRAM	$27,274,226	$27,916,168	$24,712,510
Reimbursements	*–1,487,099*	*–1,565,431*	*–2,494,835*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$25,787,127	$26,350,737	$22,217,675
General Fund	*18,979,149*	*20,358,832*	*20,449,855*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	–	*143,000*	*169,000*
State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Fund [a]	*5,440,364*	*5,448,901*	*1,088,820*
Federal funds	*1,367,614*	*400,004*	–
Special Deposit Fund	–	–	*510,000*
Personnel man-years	1,626.1	1,653.3	1,689.4

I. PARKS AND RECREATION

Need

The California Council on Intergovernmental Relations has identified seven categories of state services, one of which is leisure satisfaction. The Department of Parks and Recreation, among all the agencies of state government, plays a predominant role in meeting the state's responsibility to provide this service.

The demand for recreation is growing faster than is the state's population. This is caused by higher per capita income, greater mobility, more free time and increased urbanization. In the 20-year period 1968–1988, demand for recreation by Californians will increase 87 percent from 2.3 billion recreation participation days to more than 4.3 billion participation days. It is estimated that 83,800 additional camp units, 81,900 additional picnic units, 65,000 additional boat access parking spaces, 1,300 additional boat launching lanes, and 4,720 additional miles of riding and hiking trails should be constructed by all recreation suppliers to meet 1980 demands in California. At present the greatest deficiencies are in southern California while there are some underused facilities in the north.

It should be pointed out that preservation and interpretation of outstanding scenic, natural and historic parts of the landscape are sought by the public and are part of the department's balanced program. Protection of these resources provides enormous amounts of recreation through sightseeing, driving for pleasure, historical study and nature study.

It is desirable that the state's part in meeting recreational needs be provided through an orderly, balanced program in relation to that provided by private and other governmental agencies. A balanced program must include new development, maintenance of existing facilities, personnel for resources and public protection as well as interpretation and public

[a] Expenditures from bond funds not included in overall budget totals.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

I. PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

assistance, increased training in law enforcement, and planning to meet future changing needs of the public.

There is a great need for the state to cooperate with other governmental and private recreation suppliers to minimize existing overlaps and gaps in meeting public recreation and preservation needs. Changing camping habits require new planning concepts, increased in-service training and new management tasks to cope with new problems.

Objectives

The objectives of the Department of Parks and Recreation fall into two main categories:

1. Planning and Coordination—Production of statewide plans to assist in the guidance of the work of some 400 park and recreation agencies in the state and to effect a coordinated park and recreation program for the state.

2. Supplier of Park and Recreation Areas, Facilities and Services—Through the state park system, provide an annual, 5-year and 20-year balanced program to meet public needs.

Planning and Coordination

It is an objective of the department that the state qualify to receive $12 million annually from the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund. The department allocates these funds to state and local governments for acquisition and development of recreation projects. The department publishes and maintains the California Outdoor Recreation Resources Plan (CORRP) as required by the federal government to maintain the state's eligibility for these funds. Both the state and local share is allocated on the basis of deficiencies defined in the CORRP.

It is an objective of the department in the 1971–72 fiscal year to expand its coordinative role by negotiating with the other levels of government to develop a more precise division of responsibilities, thus minimizing overlaps and gaps in the total effort. There will be continuing study by the department on identifying responsibility and seeking solutions to the recreation needs of city dwellers and those living in the urban impacted areas.

Supplier of Park and Recreation Areas, Facilities and Services

It is an objective of the department to acquire, develop and operate state park areas in accordance with an annually updated 5-year and 20-year State Park System Plan which in a balanced fashion will carry out the three following basic functions:

1. Preserve significant evidences of the state's history.

2. Preserve examples of the natural and scenic landscape.

3. Provide recreation opportunities.

Within available resources and on a priority basis it is the department's objective to acquire new lands for the state park system as follows:

1. Land for overnight and day-use facilities at swimming beaches of southern California.

2. Inholdings and adjacent lands at existing units.

3. The best example of coastal sand dunes as a scenic, scientific and recreational resource area.

4. Acquisition toward completing the state's interest in the redwood region which will include inholdings at Big Basin Redwoods and at Humboldt Redwoods.

Along with basic objectives, however, it should be clear that to satisfy the total recreation needs of people, many supplemental facilities and programs are necessary to provide the environmental quality and aesthetic background for satisfying recreation experience. To accomplish this, it may be necessary to develop ancillary facilities such as sewage facilities before proceeding with the basic facilities. It is also necessary that the environmental quality of an area to be developed be protected, and, in many instances, improved. Such concern will require that attention be given to erosion control, establishment of groves of trees in some of the untreed areas especially at reservoir sites, and the planting and maintenance of grass and ground cover in order to eliminate dust and erosion. If the state is to provide a recreation experience for the total family, we must also be concerned with the active recreation needs of the young and their educational desires relative to ecology.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

I. PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

Authority

Division 5, Chapter 1, Article 1, Sections 5001 to 5092 of the Public Resources Code authorizes the Department of Parks and Recreation to administer, protect and develop the state park system for the use and enjoyment of the people.

Output

The primary outputs of this program are the provision of recreation man-days to meet increasing public demand, the preservation of significant historical values, and the conservation of natural and scenic landscape within the state park system.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program cost	1,492.3	1,523.8	1,494.9	$26,908,332	$27,495,854	$23,814,737
Workload adjustments	–	–	65	–	–	500,000
Totals, Parks and Recreation	1,492.3	1,523.8	1,559.9	$26,908,332	$27,495,854	$24,314,737
General Fund				*18,979,149*	*20,358,832*	*20,449,855*
Special Deposit Fund				–	*143,000*	*510,000*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund				–	–	*169,000*
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund [a]				*5,440,364*	*5,448,901*	*1,088,820*
Federal funds [b]				*1,367,614*	*400,004*	–
Reimbursements				*1,121,205*	*1,145,117*	*2,097,062*
Program Elements:						
Statewide park and recreation planning	77.8	79.2	79.2	900,515	965,674	982,544
Acquisition for the state park system	19.5	19.8	19.8	243,548	261,171	265,329
Development of the state park system	119.8	121.9	121.9	1,502,223	1,610,920	2,349,311
Minor capital outlay	–	–	–	–	–	(713,975)
Operation of the state park system	1,260.2	1,287.7	1,323.8	17,243,266	18,583,128	19,400,147
Assistance to public and private recreational agencies	15	15.2	15.2	7,018,780	6,074,961	1,317,406
Grants to local agencies for recreation	–	–	–	(6,807,978)	(5,848,905)	(1,088,820)

Statewide Park and Recreation Planning

Need

In the field of recreation there are many suppliers and many users. However, in the past, there has been no coordinating agency. These suppliers include public and private agencies which have been supplying recreation without the ability to fully demonstrate a need.

It is the function of this element to supply the required information as to supply-and-demand relationships and to identify the agency, private or public, which should assume responsibility for meeting the recreational deficiencies within the state.

With the generation of this information, there exists a need to define state park goals and responsibilities. Priorities for acquisition and development of state-responsible recreational facilities must be established.

An orderly development plan to meet the demonstrated deficiencies requires that a State Park System Plan be established and maintained.

Objectives

The objectives of this element are to identify recreational deficiencies, to determine how and when these deficiencies should be met, and to determine the goals, objectives and repsonsibilities of the state park system in relationship to other recreational suppliers.

General Description

This element encompasses the department's responsibility to identify recreational deficiencies throughout the state, and to recommend programs of all agencies including the state to meet these deficiencies in a coordinated manner. To accomplish this, the following plans, studies, and services are provided:

1. Production and maintenance of the California Outdoor Recreation Resources Plan (CORRP) which includes:

a. Analysis of statewide recreational areas and facilities;

b. Determination of deficiencies;

c. Negotiation of dividing lines of responsibilities and programs of agencies to meet needs.

2. Maintenance of the Park and Recreation Information System (PARIS), which is an inventory of areas and facilities of all agencies, and delineation of deficiencies by travel zones from metropolitan areas. This is a basic information system used by all levels of government and by private consultants.

3. Production and maintenance of the plans which will serve as guidelines for:

a. Preservation of California history;

b. Preservation of California scenic and natural landscape;

c. Providing recreation in coordination with efforts of other agencies.

[a] Expenditures from bond funds not included in the overall budget totals.

[b] Federal funds and water conservation funds deposited in and appropriated from the State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

I. PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

Statewide Park and Recreation Planning—Continued

4. Formulation of land acquisition programs and the making of feasibility studies of new areas to be added to the state park system.

5. Updating the plans for the capital development program.

6. Conducting and publishing of reports of special studies on key environmental and recreation problems which become basic inputs to CORRP and the state's recreation program.

7. Preparation of departmental positions on the recreational elements of other state, federal and local reports and projects.

8. Other miscellaneous tasks assigned, which are concerned with the long-range outlook of the department.

Workload

The workload of this element consists of: the preparation and maintenance of the California Outdoor Recreation Resources Plan (CORRP); state park systems planning which includes the production of the State Park System Plan itself and the evaluation of acquisition and development proposals to determine if they meet the criteria for inclusion in the state park system; preparation of general development plans; and preparation of special studies dealing with specific problems related to the department's ongoing planning program.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$900,515	$965,674	$982,544
Personnel man-years	77.8	79.2	79.2

Acquisition for the State Park System

Need

Because of the continual increase in population the competition for lands is becoming acute. This increase in population directly reflects the rapid increase in the demand for recreational facilities. Therefore, it is essential that an acquisition program follow the priorities identified by the department.

Objectives

The objective of this element is to acquire lands for the development of recreational facilities, and for the preservation of natural and historical areas of statewide significance.

General Description

This element involves the preparation of budget requests, negotiation, condemnation and liaison resulting in bringing lands into the state park system. This includes funded acquisitions, gifts, exchanges, and leases. In addition, this function includes all those tasks necessary to dispose of excess lands. Actual acquisition is accomplished by the Department of General Services, Property Acquisition Division, with close liaison with this department.

Workload

The workload of this element consists of: the administration of the department's acquisition program which includes funded acquisition projects, acquisition gifts, acquisition exchanges, acquisition transfers, and acquisition of leases. Budgeted acquisition projects require continuous liaison with the Property Acquisition Division of the Department of General Services to determine matters of policy and to review financial progress to determine what alterations may be necessary in a project and to maintain completion schedules. In addition, the ongoing maintenance of negotiations with the Federal Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service, and the State Lands Division is essential to a well-planned and coordinated departmental acquisition program.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$243,548	$261,171	$265,329
Personnel man-years	19.5	19.8	19.8

Development of the State Park System

Need

After recreational sites have been acquired, recreational facilities should be developed to meet recreational needs. The function of this element is to provide the necessary detailed plans for development of these facilities and to maintain construction inspection and liaison of the individual projects.

Objectives

The objective of this element is to plan, design, and construct facilities which will provide various recreational services to meet increasing public demand.

General Description

This element includes all work necessary to perform the balance of the total development process, culminating in completed recreational facilities: (1) refining plans prepared as inputs to the evaluation, selection and scheduling phase as required to support reliable cost estimating for budget purposes, (2) the budgeting process, (3) production of area development plans for control of design in development of working drawings, (4) production of working drawings and specifications, (5) completing bid, award and contracting procedures, and (6) construction and in-

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

I. PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

Development of the State Park System—Continued

spection of projects. Actual construction may be done by the department, or by other agencies.

Workload

The workload of this element consists of: the preparation of detailed area development plans; construction of minor capital outlay projects; liaison and construction inspection of major capital outlay projects (contracts for most major construction projects are bid and awarded to contractors by the Office of Architecture and Construction, Department of General Services); and preparation of preliminary plans and estimates for feasibility studies related to concession development.

MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY

1971–72

Special Deposit Fund

Statewide—misc. replacement of park furniture	$62,360
Patricks Point SP—building repairs	30,000
Weaverville Joss House—recording historic hldg.	5,000
MacKerricher SP—water treatment modifications	3,000
Shasta SHP—ruins stabilization and protection	5,000
Angel Island SP—water tank replacement	30,000
Sonoma SHP—repair and reroof Swiss chalet	3,000
Sonoma SHP—mission heating	4,400
Sonoma SHP—barracks building stabilization	10,000
Fort Ross SHP—underground electric	14,500
Sutters Fort SHP—sanitary facilities and drinking fountain	15,600
Millerton Lake SRA—water system replacement	23,740
Bodie SHP—hldg. stabilization and interpretation	20,000
Mount Diablo SP—4" water line—Mt. Springs to Buckeye	61,300
San Juan Bautista—intrusion alarm systems	12,000
Pfeiffer Big Sur SP—road widening—concession area	16,000
Gaviota SB—water system improvements	40,000
Emma Wood SB—entrance road bank protection	25,000
Joshua Trees SP—utilities, water connection	10,000
Silver Strand SB—replace electric work	2,600
Silver Strand SB—replacement of toilet stalls	2,400
San Elijo SB—erosion control	65,000
San Elijo SB—extend chain link fence	3,000
Leucadia SB—safety fence	2,100
Leucadia SB—stairway replacement	25,000
Orange Coast—beach erosion control	19,000
Total, Special Deposit Fund	($510,000)

Clean Water Bond Fund

Statewide—trailer sanitation stations	$65,000
Van Damme SP—utilities and sewerage	64,900
Sonoma SHP—replace sewer lateral	11,200
Calaveras Big Trees SP—sewer improvements	10,000
Gaviota SB—sewer system improvements	38,400
San Buenaventura SB—sewer lift station	6,250
McCrath SB—alterations to sani-drainage	8,225
Total, Clean Water Bond Fund	($203,975)
Total, Minor Capital Outlay	($713,975)

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$1,502,223	$1,610,920	$2,349,311
Personnel man-years	119.8	121.9	121.9

Operation of the State Park System

Need

The State of California has expended considerable sums over the years to acquire and develop the state park system. As of June 30, 1970, the system held the following assets:

Land	$169,425,598
Improvements	46,505,913
Equipment	5,115,080
Totals	$221,046,591

These recreational facilities must be operated in such a manner as to provide the recreational experience that the system was designed to provide and, at the same time, insure their continued existence for future generations.

Objectives

The objective of this program is to operate and maintain the state park system for the benefit of over 45,000,000 visitors in the 1971–72 fiscal year.

General Description

The purpose of the operations element is to maintain for public use, recreational facilities which have been made available for public use after the completion of appropriate acquisition and/or development. Within the scope of this element are the following major tasks:

1. Park Management—This task involves overall management of the individual parks and recreation areas.

2. Concessions—This task includes all efforts, including negotiation and administration, relating to concession agreements, special use permits, photography permits and operating agreements with federal and local agencies.

3. Management and Protection of Resources—This task involves the following:

a. Provides constant routine and special protection for state park system resources and facilities.

b. Performs field reconnaissance and detailed studies to identify and evaluate remains of past civilization; and provides consultation concerning archaeological resources in relation to the state park system.

c. Analyzes scenic and biological values; undertakes analyses and research leading to the formulation of management programs for the vegetative and wildlife resources of the state park system; formulates special protective measures; and maintains a program for controlling natural hazards to visitors.

d. Maintains legal and graphic documents pertaining to land ownership by the department; processes all nonfunded acquisition transactions; and handles easement and right-of-way matters.

4. Information and Interpretation—The staff assigned to this task plans and directs the interpretation and conservation education program of the depart-

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

I. PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

Operation of the State Park System—Continued

ment to enhance the visitors' understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of the state park system; conducts the applied research necessary for effective interpretation of the natural, historical and recreational resources; plans and develops exhibits, museums, campfire programs, guided and self-guided tours, audiovisual presentations and publications; handles the departmental audiovisual and photographic activities; administers the Historical Landmarks Program and maintains liaison with historical societies, private organizations and public interpretive agencies; advises the director on gifts of personal property; administers the department's accessioning and cataloging system for artifact and specimen collections; and assists the district offices and units in the selection and training of personnel for field assignments. This staff also has responsibility for producing park brochures and folders, in addition to maintaining contact with the news media and providing information to map and publishing companies specializing in recreation and travel guides.

5. Public Protection and Assistance—This task involves the following:

a. Analyzes visitor safety and enforcement problems and practices and takes corrective actions as required.

b. Plans and directs activities designed to reduce hazards to the public, the staff and to the natural and physical features of the unit.

c. Patrols and enforces laws, rules and regulations and provides assistance to the public and rescue services.

d. Collects, accounts for fees and transmits receipts for use of park facilities.

6. Facility Housekeeping—This task involves the following:

a. Determines cleanup and groundskeeping requirements and establishes priorities.

b. Establishes uniform standards and levels of cleanup and groundskeeping for units of the state park system and the various areas therein.

c. Accomplishes the cleanup and gronndskeeping program through economical use of manpower, equipment, tools and supplies.

d. Monitors the program to insure compliance and nniformity insofar as is reasonable on a statewide basis.

e. Prepares annual and long-range reports which detail accomplishments and lists goals.

7. Maintenance of Facilities—This task involves the following:

a. Determines maintenance requirements and establishes priorities.

b. Establishes nniform standards and levels of maintenance for buildings and structures; roads, launching ramps and parking lots; and equipment and tools.

c. Accomplishes the maintenance program through economical use of manpower, equipment, tools and supplies.

d. Monitors the program to insure compliance and nniformity insofar as is reasonable on a statewide basis.

e. Prepares annual and long-range reports which detail accomplishments and lists goals.

8. Maintenance of Equipment—This task involves all activity necessary to properly maintain all equipment used within the state park system.

Workload

The following inventory of state park facilities indicates the operation and maintenance responsibility of this element:

TOTAL 1970–71	
Picnic units	5,928
Camp units	9,466
Boating facilities (ramps, lanes, docking facilities)	420
Interpretive facilities (campfire centers, historic structures, museums)	212
Acres of turf	1,764
Acres of beach	3,769
Parking facilities (number of spaces)	56,340
Miles of road	1,202
Miles of trails	824
Number of private concessions contracts administered	163
Number of concessions operating agreements administered	35
Total park acreage	817,142

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$17,243,266	$18,583,128	$19,400,147
Personnel man-years	1,260.2	1,287.7	1,323.8

Assistance to Public and Private Recreational Agencies

Need

Population expansion and increased leisure time in California are creating an ever-increasing need for recreation facilities throughout the state. Californians are provided nnmerous recreational facilities through the administration of this program; and it is essential that sufficient staff be maintained to keep abreast of the federal requirements that must be met to qualify as an administering agency.

Objectives

The objective of this element is to procure and administer to public and private recreational agencies grants from the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fuud, the State Bond Fund, and the National Historic Preservation Act; and donations from the private sector to meet the increasing need for recreational facilities in California.

General Description

This element has three basic tasks:

1. To administer the requirements of federal and state grant programs which provide financial assistance to local agencies for recreational development. Staff assigned to this task prepares, disseminates and interprets program information on a continuing basis

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

I. PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

Assistance to Public and Private Recreational Agencies—Continued

for the benefit of state and local agencies; reviews, evaluates (through field and office aualysis) and recommends to the director for funding on an annual basis, projects submitted under the program; processes proposals, agreements aud amendments on a continuing basis for submissiou to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the Department of General Services aud applicable state and local participants; couducts interim aud final on-site inspections, prepares fiual progress reports and coordinates other information necessary for the completion and payment of all projects; and fulfills the state's responsibility, through annual inspections aud reports, of assuring that completed facilities assisted through the program are retained, operated and maintained in accordance with the project agreements.

2. To develop and coordinate the means by which individuals, organizations, aud federal agencies can contribute money and gifts to enhance the state park system. Staff will seek, through private sources, gifts of land, objects, collections and artifacts from individuals, corporations and foundations. Staff will be responsible for coordinating the fund-raising activities of many organizations that will be created throughout the state and for reporting through a foundation. Funds will be sought through all public agencies, particularly the federal government.

3. To provide planning and technical-informational services to local governmental ageucies, nongovernmental entities, and individuals as ueeded to maximize their iuvolvement iu helping to meet public recreatioual needs. At the request of local jurisdictions, staff will provide planning and other technical assistance on local, regional and statewidc recreation matters. They will confer with local officials to assist in areawide recreation and park needs; to propose and organize administrative means of achieving needed services; and to coordinate state-local efforts within regions to obtain compliance with the Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan. The staff will also represent the department on statewide and regional planning program committees concerned with matters such as children aud youth and the aging. Staff will also carry out assiguments from the director and assist the State Park and Recreation Commission in carrying out the Public Resources Code functions relating to local government parks aud recreation.

Grants to Local Agencies for Recreation

Need

California's population has been rising at a rate of more than 500,000 people each year. The resultant need for additional recreational facilities throughout the state and the cost of these facilities exceed the financial capability of local governmental agencies. To meet this risiug demaud, the federal government has established the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the State Legislature has established the State Beach, Park, Recreatioual, and Historical Facilities Fuud. These funds will assist iu the acquisition and development of locally needed facilities.

Objectives

To qualify the State of California as a recipient of grants from the National Historic Preservatiou Act and administer grants to local governmental agencies from the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund and the 1964 State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Bond Fund. The funds are used for the acquisition and development of recreational facilities throughout the state.

Authority

State Beach, Park, Recreational, aud Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1964.

Land and Water Couservation Fund Act of 1965 (Public Law 88-578).

General Description

The State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Boud Act of 1964 authorized the issue of $150,000,000 of bonds, the proceeds of which are to be used to encourage the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities for the citizens of California. Section 5096.15, subdivision (d), of the Public Resources Code provides that $40,000,000 of the proceeds of this bond issue are to be distributed as grants to the 58 counties on the basis of their estimated population on July 1, 1975. This estimate is taken from the Provisional Projections of California Areas and Counties to 1980, published by the State Department of Finance and dated February 15, 1965.

Applications for these grants are to be submitted to the Resources Agency Secretary through the Department of Parks and Recreation which has been designated as the administrative staff agency to process applications for the secretary's review.

The bond act specified that grant applications must be accompanied by a countywide or regional master plan as set forth in Section 65462 of the Goverument Code, the plau must have a recreation elemeut, and the county board of supervisors must have adopted the plan. These requirements as well as some additioual criteria have beeu adopted and are paraphrased, in part, below:

The project shall primarily serve day use from urban centers of population, preferably withiu approximately one hour's auto travel distauce from such centers.

The project shall primarily provide outdoor facilities for more than a single recreational use or activity.

State grant funds for park acquisition purposes shall be limited to those projects contemplating the

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

I. PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

Grants to Local Agencies for Recreation—Continued

acquisition of 50 acres or more or where the resulting total park area will be 50 acres or more.

A general plan, including a recreation element, shall have been adopted by the board of supervisors of the county or counties applying for a grant.

Total grant funds shall not exceed the county's allocation.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act is designed to stimulate, encourage and assist state and local governmental agencies in creating new and expanding public outdoor recreation areas and facilities by providing financial assistance on a 50-50 matching basis. The act requires preparation of a comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan and designation of a state official to have authority and responsibility to receive and administer funds. The Governor has designated the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation to act in these capacities. The Legislature confirmed this designation by passage of Chapter 1322, Statutes of 1967.

To be eligible for federal grants under this program, acquisition and development projects must meet criteria established by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation which makes final project approval. In addition to the bureau requirements, the state has adopted supplemental criteria for determining the eligibility of acquisition and development projects.

Input	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Expenditures:			
State operations	$210,802	$226,056	$228,586
Local assistance	6,807,978	5,848,905	1,088,820
Total Expenditures	$7,018,780	$6,074,961	$1,317,406
General Fund	*210,802*	*226,056*	*228,586*
State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Fund	*5,440,364*	*5,448,901*	*1,088,820*
Federal funds	*1,367,614*	*400,004*	–
Personnel man-years	15	15.2	15.2

II. ADMINISTRATION

Need

Administration provides the leadership and policy determinations necessary to ensure meeting the department's objectives. In addition, it contains the major administrative services necessary to the functioning of all departmental programs.

Objectives

To provide regulations, policy and administrative direction to departmental operations for the fulfillment of the department's objectives.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Executive	12.8	12	12	$226,605	$234,037	$241,465
Audit	3	4	4	74,657	84,664	88,447
Budget and control	5.9	7	7	99,324	142,637	117,671
Management analysis	6.3	6	6	151,933	172,298	179,998
Accounting and business management	83.7	82.5	82.5	1,612,543	1,828,685	1,895,325
Personnel	13.6	14	14	184,022	208,688	218,015
Training	3.5	4	4	60,468	68,573	71,637
Reimbursed archeological services	5	–	–	73,359	–	–
Totals, Departmental Administration	133.8	129.5	129.5	$2,482,911	$2,709,582	$2,812,558
Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
Parks and Recreation				–2,117,017	–2,289,268	–2,414,785
Net Totals, Departmental Administration, Undistributed				$365,894	$420,314	$397,773
Reimbursements				*–365,894*	*–420,314*	*–397,773*

Executive

The Director of Parks and Recreation and the executive staff, with recommendations and guidance from the State Park and Recreation Commission and advice from the California Riding and Hiking Trails Advisory Committee and the Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee, are responsible for:

Adopting departmental policy.

Organizing the department.

Directing the operating divisions.

Reviewing and drafting legislation; and presenting the departmental view to legislative committees.

Input	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Expenditures	$226,605	$234,037	$241,465
Personnel man-years	12.8	12	12

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

II. ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Audit

Performs fiscal, management and operational audits and prepares reports with recommendations on the following:

All units of the state park system.

Concessioners operating in the units.

Grants of money under the State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Bond Act and the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Grants and loans from the Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$74,657	$84,664	$88,447
Personnel man-years	3	4	4

Budget and Control

Assists departmental management in planning and controlling the department's budget;

Evaluates budget requests and budget adjustment proposals; and

Develops budget standards and procedures.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$99,324	$112,637	$117,671
Personnel man-years	5.9	7	7

Management Analysis

Assists the department in identifying major management problems and in developing organizational policies and procedures that will enable the department to meet its objectives;

Maintains the department's instruction systems; and

Reviews and coordinates all requests for data processing services.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$151,933	$172,298	$179,998
Personnel man-years	6.3	6	6

Accounting and Business Management

This function provides centralized services concerning:

Accounting;

Data processing;

Purchasing;

General business services;

Central files;

Mail and stockroom services; and

Hearst San Simeon State Historic Park Tour Reservation Office.

To provide increased similar services to the district superintendents, the department has also established a business management unit at each of the district offices.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$1,612,543	$1,828,685	$1,895,325
Personnel man-years	83.7	82.5	82.5

Personnel

Develops, installs and evaluates personnel management programs designed to assure proper classification, recruitment, development and retention of well-qualified employees. The section maintains employee, position and payroll records and administers the transaction processing system.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$184,022	$208,688	$218,015
Personnel man-years	13.6	14	14

Training

Assists departmental management in identifying training needs and developing, maintaining and evaluating training programs to meet those needs. The section operates a centralized training facility for the department's field personnel to enable them to meet their responsibilities in park administration, park interpretation, law enforcement and public and employee safety.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$60,468	$68,573	$71,637
Personnel man-years	3.5	4	4

Reimbursed Archeological Services

Archeological services, provided to other departments, which are not related to the Parks and Recreation Program.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$73,359	–	–
Personnel man-years	5	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

LINE	SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	STATE OPERATIONS						
	PERSONAL SERVICES						
	Authorized positions	1,626.1	1,649.1	1,649.1	$13,353,135	$14,440,083	$14,676,114
	Workload and administrative adjustments	–	38.3	–2	–	363,550	–28,476
	Proposed new positions	–	–	75	–	–	557,043
	Totals, Adjustments	–	38.3	73	–	$363,550	$528,567
	Totals, Salaries and Wages	1,626.1	1,687.4	1,722.1	$13,353,135	$14,803,633	$15,204,681
	Estimated salary savings	–	*–34.1*	*–32.7*	–	*–305,778*	*–342,377*
	Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	1,626.1	1,653.3	1,689.4	$13,353,135	$14,497,855	$14,862,304
	Staff benefits	–	–	–	1,442,852	1,655,570	1,761,264
	Workmen's compensation	–	–	–	116,484	122,800	122,800
	Totals, Personal Services	1,626.1	1,653.3	1,689.4	$14,912,471	$16,276,225	$16,746,368
	Operating expenses and equipment				5,553,777	5,791,038	6,163,347
	Minor capital outlay				–	–	713,975
	Totals, Expenditures				$20,466,248	$22,067,263	$23,623,690
	Reimbursements:						
	Federal				*–313,411*	*–258,650*	*–212,477*
	Other				*–1,173,688*	*–1,306,781*	*–2,282,358*
	Totals, Reimbursements				*–$1,487,099*	*–$1,565,431*	*–$2,494,835*
	Net Expenditures				$18,979,149	$20,501,832	$21,128,855
	General Fund				*18,979,149*	*20,358,832*	*20,449,855*
	Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund				–	*143,000*	*169,000*
	Special Deposit Fund				–	–	*510,000*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
General Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$17,058,406	$18,268,075	$19,038,075
Budget Act appropriation (augmentation)	440,843	–	–
Budget Act appropriation (Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument)	1,291,830	1,325,477	1,411,780
Allocations from Salary Increase Fund	817,149	765,280	–
Chapter 883, Statutes of 1969 (Salton Sea Study)	13,500	–	–
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Chapter 883, Statutes of 1969 (Salton Sea Study)	–	13,500	13,500
Totals Available	$19,621,728	$20,372,332	$20,463,355
Balance available in subsequent year	–13,500	–13,500	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–629,079	–	–13,500
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$18,979,149	$20,358,832	$20,449,855
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund			
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	–	$143,000	$169,000
Special Deposit Fund			
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	–	–	$510,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$18,979,149	$20,501,832	$21,128,855

REVENUES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Service fees	$4,338,532	$4,349,400	$4,876,600
Hearst San Simeon S.H.P.	1,334,772	1,590,600	1,783,400
Easements—rights-of-way	89,002	6,000	7,000
Concessions	587,359	594,000	666,000
Mineral and gas royalties—other state lands	2,960	3,000	3,000
Resources Protection Account receipts	59,700	50,000	50,000
Miscellaneous	50,920	57,000	64,000
Totals, Revenue *(General Fund)*	$6,463,245	$6,650,000	$7,450,000

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

LINE	FUND CONDITION	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	ESTIMATED 1971-72
	STATE BEACH, PARK, RECREATIONAL, AND HISTORICAL FACILITIES FUND			
	Available funds, July (state)—bond issue of 1964	$60,090,380	$48,534,603	$19,083,955
	Available funds, July 1 (federal)	6,596	1,329,596	359,709
	Prior year adjustments (state)	−4,950	−	−
	Available funds, adjusted (state)	$60,085,430	$48,534,603	$19,083,955
	Available funds, adjusted (federal)	6,596	1,329,596	359,709
	Receipts from Federal Laud and Water Conservation Fund	3,144,960	5,190,441	(5,014,300)
	Less transfer of federal funds to Special Deposit Fund	65,216	1,317,372	−
	Totals, Resources (State)	$60,085,430	$48,534,603	$19,083,955
	Totals, Resources (Federal)	$3,086,340	$5,202,665	$359,709
	Less Expenditures:			
	Capital Outlay:			
	Department of Parks and Recreation:			
	Project Planning:			
	Section 5096.15(b), Public Resources Code	$203,920	$134,772	$135,000
	Land Acquisition:			
	Section 5096.15(a), Public Resources Code	5,084,042	25,748,991	5,485,700
	Section 5096.15(b), Public Resources Code—federal funds	−	−	(5,014,300)
	Development:			
	Section 5096.15(b), Public Resources Code	5,194	1,494,370	12,734,144
	Wildlife Conservation Board:			
	Acquisition and Development:			
	Section 5096.15(c), Public Resources Code	817,249	1,066,566	−
	Section 5096.15(c), Public Resources Code—federal funds	389,130	−	−
	Totals, Expenditures, Capital Outlay	$6,499,535	$28,444,699	$18,354,844
	Local Assistance:			
	Department of Parks and Recreation:			
	Grants to Counties, Cities, or Cities and Counties:			
	Section 5096.15(d), Public Resources Code	$5,359,000	$5,367,279	$1,000,000
	Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund	1,367,614	400,004	−
	Project Review:			
	Section 5096.15(d), Public Resources Code	81,364	81,622	88,820
	Totals, Expenditures, Local Assistance	$6,807,978	$5,848,905	$1,088,820
	State Treasurer—bond expense	58	−	−
	Totals, Expenditures	$13,307,571	$34,293,604	$19,443,664
	Available Funds, June 30	$49,864,199	$19,443,664	−
	Unencumbered balance of continuing appropriation	*29,234,254*	−	−
	Surplus available for appropriation (state)	*19,300,349*	*19,083,955*	−
	Surplus available for appropriation (federal)	*1,329,596*	*359,709*	−
	SNOWMOBILE TRUST FUND			
	Accumulated surplus, July 1	−	−	$9,000
	Revenues:			
	Special fees, snowmobiles	−	$9,000	11,000
	Totals, Revenues	−	$9,000	$11,000
	Totals, Resources	−	$9,000	$20,000
	Expenditures	−	−	−
	Totals, Expenditures	−	−	−
	Accumulated surplus, June 30	−	$9,000	$20,000
	Surplus available for appropriation	−	*9,000*	*20,000*

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
LOCAL ASSISTANCE			
Grants to local agencies for recreation *(State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Fund)*	$5,440,364	$5,448,901	$1,088,820

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

LINE	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	LOCAL ASSISTANCE			
	State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Fund [a]			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Budget Act appropriation (grants to local agencies)	$7,247,611	$4,490,886	$1,000,000
	Budget Act appropriation (project review)	81,364	81,622	88,820
	Budget Act appropriation (federal funds)	655,216	13,976	–
	Prior Year Balances Available:			
	Item 365, Budget Act of 1965	98,579	98,579	–
	Item 418, Budget Act of 1966	–	49,116	–
	Item 341, Budget Act of 1967	409,973	452,493	–
	Item 342.5, Budget Act of 1967	100,296	204,607	–
	Item 370, Budget Act of 1968	29,150	20,000	–
	Item 372, Budget Act of 1968	998,130	48,618	–
	Item 418, Budget Act of 1969	–	256,205	–
	Item 420, Budget Act of 1969	–	132,803	–
	Totals Available	$9,620,319	$5,848,905	$1,088,820
	Less: Expeuditures from federal funds	−1,367,614	−400,004	–
	Balance available in subsequent years	−1,262,421	–	–
	Unexpended balance, estimated savings	−1,549,920	–	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$5,440,364	$5,448,901	$1,088,820
	Federal Funds [b]			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Federal Grants:			
	For grants to local jurisdictions (Deposited in State Beach, Park Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund from Land and Water Conservation Fund)	$655,216	$13,976	–
	Prior Year Balances Available:			
	For grants to local jurisdictions (Deposited in the State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund from Land and Water Conservation Fund)	1,098,426	386,028	–
	Totals Available	$1,753,642	$400,004	–
	Less: Balance available in subsequent year	−386,028	–	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$1,367,614	$400,004	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$6,807,978	$5,848,905	$1,088,820

SUMMARY—STATE OPERATIONS AND LOCAL ASSISTANCE	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1971-72	PROPOSED 1971-72
State operations	$18,979,149	$20,501,832	$21,128,855
Local assistance	6,807,978	5,848,905	1,088,820
Totals, Program	$25,787,127	$26,350,737	$22,217,675
General Fund	*18,979,149*	*20,358,832*	*20,449,855*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	–	*143,000*	*169,000*
Special Deposit Fund	–	–	*510,000*
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	*5,440,364*	*5,448,901*	*1,088,820*
Federal funds	*1,367,614*	*400,004*	–

[a] Expenditures from bond funds not included in the overall budget totals.
[b] Federal grants and expenditures therefrom are not included in the overall budget totals.

LINE	STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72	PROJECTED 1972–73	PROJECTED 1973–74	PROJECTED 1974–7S	PROJECTED 1975–76
	Department of Parks and Recreation—Capital Outlay							
	Major Projects:							
	General Fund	*$4,278,139*	*$3,640,139*	*$100,000*				
	Special Deposit Fund	–	–	*460,000*				
	State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	*5,293,156*	*27,378,133*	*18,354,844*				
	Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund [i]	*182,309*	*778,100*	–				
	Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Fund	–	*78*	–				
	Highway Users Tax Fund	–	*200,000*	–				
	Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund	–	–	*8,643,268*				
	Clean Water Bond Fund	–	–	*(2,105,500)* [a]				
	Minor Projects:							
	General Fund	*677,541*	*325,300*	–				
	Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund [i]	*28,137*	–	–				
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY	$10,459,282	$32,321,750	$27,558,112	$30,099,272	$31,158,560	$8,284,400	$5,871,700
	General Fund	*4,955,680*	*3,965,439*	*100,000*	–	–	–	–
	Special Deposit Fund	–	–	*460,000*	–	–	–	–
	State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund [g]	*5,293,156*	*27,378,133*	*18,354,844*	–	–	–	–
	Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund [i]	*210,446*	*778,100*	–	–	–	–	–
	Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Fund	–	*78*	–	–	–	–	–
	Highway Users Tax Fund	–	*200,000*	–	–	–	–	–
	Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund	–	–	*8,643,268*	–	–	–	–
	Clean Water Bond Fund	–	–	*(2,105,500)* [a]	–	–	–	–
	Unfunded	–	–	–	*30,099,272*	*31,158,560*	*8,284,400*	*5,871,700*
	TOTAL, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM							$102,972,044
	MAJOR PROJECTS [b]							
	Angel Island State Park—continuing development	–	–	–	$100,000 [c]	$1,000,000 [c]	$250,000 [c]	
	Anza-Borrego Desert State Park—continuing development	–	–	–	–	–	450,000 [c]	$565,000 [c]
	Armstrong Redwoods State Reserve—sewer system	–	–	–	–	–	–	100,000 [c]
	Austin Creek State Recreation Area Campground	–	–	–	–	–	–	300,000 [c]
	Benbow Lake State Recreation Area dam restoration	–	–	–	–	–	500,000 [c]	
	Benicia State Recreation Area—replace waterline	–	–	–	–	75,000 [c]		
	Bethany Reservoir—initial development	–	–	–	800,000 [c]			
	Bidwell Mansion State Historic Park—continuing restoration	–	–	–	–	–	–	225,000 [c]
	Big Basin Redwoods State Park	–	–	–	–	–	80,000 [c]	200,000 [c]
	Clean Water Bond Fund	–	–	($139,500) [o]				
	Budget year funds for connection of park residence area into existing sewerline. Projected amouuts for continuing development.							
	Bolsa Chica State Beach—beach erosion control	$7,000 [o]	$79,625 [o]					
	Bodie State Historic Park—continuing restoration and improvements	–	–	–	$120,000 [o]	–	$65,000 [o]	
	Butano State Park—additional campground development	381,700 [o]						
	Capitola State Beach—groiu construction	146,000 [o]						
	Carmel River State Beach—parking	–	–	–	–	–	–	80,000 [o]
	Carpinteria State Beach—development of day-use facilities	65,038 [o]						
	Castaic Reservoir	–	–	–	2,000,000 [o]	$1,000,000 [o]		
	General Fund	20,200 [o]						
	Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	14,300 [o]	149,300 [o]					
	Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund	–	–	1,695,500 [o]				
	Day-use development							
	Clean Water Bond Fund	–	–	(677,000) [o]				
	Offsite sewage							

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes. see the end of this budget supplement.

[a] Expenditures from the Clean Water Bond Fund are included in the Water Resources Control Board subvention program.

LINE	STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72	PROJECTED 1972–73	PROJECTED 1973–74	PROJECTED 1974–75	PROJECTED 1975–76
1								
2	**Department of Parks and Recreation—Capital Outlay—Continued**							
3								
4	**MAJOR PROJECTS—Continued**							
5								
6	Caswell Memorial State Park—erosion control	–	–	–	–	–	75,000 [c]	
7	Clear Lake State Park	–	–	–	494,000 [c]			
8	*General Fund*	11,819 [c]	4,555 [c]					
9	*Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund*	12,059 [c]						
10	Past and current-year funds for continued boating facility							
11	development. Projected funds for campground develop-							
12	ment.							
13	Columbia State Historic Park	–	–	–	376,000 [c]	–	100,000 [c]	
14	*Special Deposit Fund*	–	–	170,000 [c]				
15	Budget year amount for restoration of City Hotel to be							
16	matched by federal grant (E.D.A.) Projected funds for							
17	continuing restoration.							
18	Cuyamaca Rancho State Park—continuing development	–	–	–	660,000 [c]	75,000 [c]	350,000 [c]	
19	D. L. Bliss State Park—seasonal housing	–	–	–	–	–	75,000 [c]	
20	Del Valle Reservoir	–	–	–	1,500,000 [c]			
21	*Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund*	128,950 [c]	60,000 [c]					
22	Past and current year funds for boating facility development.							
23	*Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund*	–	–	1,700,000 [c]				
24	Development of access road, utilities, entrance station, sani-							
25	tary facilities, picnic units and beach.							
26	Projected amounts for continuing development.							
27	Doheny State Beach—continuing development, sanitary facilities	–	146,550 [c]	–	–	125,000 [c]		
28	El Capitan State Beach—continuing development	–	–	–	330,000 [c]	100,000 [c]		
29	El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park—continuing							
30	project restoration	–	700,000 [c]					
31	Emerald Bay State Park—historic preservation of Vikingsholm	–	–	–	65,000 [c]			
32	Folsom Lake State Recreation Area	–	–	–	–	–	275,000 [c]	
33	*Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund*	27,000 [c]	568,800 [c]					
34	Past and current year amounts for development at Brown's							
35	Ravine marina.							
36	Projected amounts for continuing development.							
37	Fort Ross State Historic Park	–	75,000 [c]	–	100,000 [c]			
38	Current year funds for reconstruction of entrance road and							
39	parking facilities.							
40	Projected amounts for water and sewage facilities.							
41	Grizzly Valley Reservoir—access road	100,000 [c]						
42	Hackett Ranch—Restoration of ranch building	–	–	–	–	–	165,000 [c]	
43	Half Moon Bay State Beach—access development	–	–	–	200,000 [c]			
44	Hearst San Simeon State Historic Park	–	–	–	200,000 [c]	200,000 [c]	450,000 [c]	200,000 [c]
45	*General Fund*	–	200,000 [c]	100,000 [c]				
46	Continuing program of restoration and rehabilitation and							
47	development of county park.							
48	*Clean Water Bond Fund*	–	–	(362,000) [c]				
49	Sewer treatment plant and collection system.							
50	Hendy Woods State Park—continuing development	–	–	–	400,000 [c]	150,000 [c]		
51	Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park—sewer system	–	–	–	–	–	100,000 [c]	
52	Humboldt Redwoods State Park—continuing development	–	–	–	250,000 [c]	250,000 [c]	200,000 [c]	
53	Huntington State Beach—continuing development	–	–	–	500,000 [c]	650,000 [c]	90,000 [c]	
54	Ingram Creek	–	–	–	1,260,000 [c]			
55	Complete development—camp units, picnic units, beach.							
56	Joshua Trees State Park—road system	–	–	–	–	–	75,000 [c]	
57	Lake Oroville State Recreation Area	–	–	–	850,000 [c]	2,250,000 [c]		
58	Bidwell Canyon—Kelly Ridge Area							
59	*General Fund*	1,892,476 [c]						
60	Initial development, roads and utilities.							
61	*Highway Users Tax Fund*	–	200,000 [c]					
62	Access roads.							
63	Foreman Creek							
64	*Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund*	–	–	100,000 [c]				
65								

Payment to Department of Water Resources for construction headquarters proposed for use as Feather River area office.							
Thermalito Forebay							
General Fund	–4,595 [c]	4,595 [c]					
Initial development—							
Projected funds for continuing development.							
Leo Carrillo State Beach—continuing development	–	–	–	200,000 [c]	250,000 [c]	150,000 [c]	
Leucadia State Beach—erosion control	–	–	–	–	–	150,000 [c]	
Los Encinos State Historic Park—critical stabilization	–	–	–	–	70,000 [c]		
MacKerricher State Park	–	–	–	175,000 [c]	150,000 [c]		
General Fund—acquisition	619 [L]						
Clean Water Bond Fund	–	–	(212,000) [c]				
Sewer plant and collection system							
Projected amounts for continning ntilities systems							
Malakoff Diggins State Park	–	–	–	125,000 [c]	–	200,000 [c]	65,000 [c]
Acquisition	34,067 [L]						
Projected amounts for restoration and development of water and sewer systems							
Manresa State Beach—parking	–	–	–	–	–	–	100,000 [c]
Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park—continning development	–	–	–	–	–	65,000 [c]	
McGrath State Beach—continuing development	–	–	–	–	–	200,000 [c]	
Millerton Lake State Recreation Area—boating facilities development	–1,274 [c]						
Moonlight State Beach—continuing development	–	–	–	236,000 [c]	–	150,000 [c]	
Morro Bay State Park—continuing development	–	–	–	–	590,000 [c]		
Mount Diablo State Park—past and current year funds for acquisition	124,127 [L]	196,138 [L]	–	–	–	90,000 [c]	350,000 [c]
Projected amounts for continuing development							
Mount San Jacinto Wilderness State Park—continuing development	–	–	–	–	–	150,000 [c]	600,000 [c]
Natural Bridges State Beach—parking facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	500,000 [c]
Oro Grande Wash—initial development	–	–	–	–	1,400,000 [c]		
Palomar Mountain State Park—reservoir replacement	–	–	–	–	75,000 [c]		
Peace Valley—initial development	–	–	–	1,800,000 [c]			
Perris Reservoir—initial and continuing development	–	–	–	4,300,000 [c]	10,274,860 [c]		
Plumas-Eureka State Park—water system	–	–	–	120,000 [c]			
Pyramid Reservoir—initial development	–	–	–	1,000,000 [c]			
Red Rock Canyon—land acquisition	257,776 [L]						
Ritter Canyon—initial development	–	–	–	–	1,100,000 [c]		
Russian Gulch State Park—sewer system	–	–	–	200,000 [c]			
Salt Point State Park—resource protection	–	–	–	150,000 [c]			
San Buenaventura State Beach	–	125,000 [c]	–	108,600 [c]			
Current year funds for pier restoration. Projected funds for parking facilities.							
San Clemente State Beach	–	–	–	2,900,000 [c]			
Projected funds for redevelopment including roads, ntilities, sanitary facilities and campground development.							
San Elijo State Beach—bluff stabilization	–	–	–	200,000 [c]			
San Juan Bautista State Historic Park—stabilization and restoration	–	–	–	75,000 [c]	–	135,000 [c]	
San Luis Reservoir State Recreation Area—O'Neill forebay	–	–	–	600,000 [c]	2,770,000 [c]		
General Fund—initial development	–328 [c]	402 [c]					
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund	–	–	620,592 [c]				
Initial development including parking, picnic area, access road. Projected funds for continuing development.							
San Mateo Coast State Beaches—acquisition	998 [L]						
Seacliff State Beach	–	–	–	693,600 [c]			
Special Deposit Fund	–	–	70,000 [w]				
Working drawings. Development for day-use including roads, utilities and parking facilities.							
Shasta State Historic Park—critical restoration and stabilization	–	–	–	–	100,000 [c]		
Silver Strand State Beach	–	–	–	100,000 [c]			
Clean Water Bond Fund	–	–	(313,000) [c]				
Sewer tie into municipal system. Projected funds for continuing development.							
Silverwood Lake	–	–	–	1,825,000 [c]	2,350,000 [c]		
General Fund	–	402,000 [c]					

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

LINE	STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72	PROJECTED 1972–73	PROJECTED 1973–74	PROJECTED 1974–75	PROJECTED 1975–76
1								
2	**Department of Parks and Recreation—Capital Outlay—Continued**							
3								
4	**MAJOR PROJECTS—Continued**							
5								
6	Sewage treatment plant and effluent disposal.							
7	Sawpit Canyon Area							
8	*General Fund*	–	110,385 [W]					
9	Working drawings—access road.							
10	*Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund*	–	–	2,650,000 [C]				
11	Access road, picnic units, beach, contact station, service yard, sanitary facilities and utilities.							
12	*Clean Water Bond Fund*	–	–	(402,000) [C]				
13	Sewage treatment plant and effluent disposal.							
14	Sonoma Coast State Beach—road work replacement	–	–	–	–	–	100,000 [C]	
15	Sonoma State Historic Park—critical stabilization and restoration	–	–	–	–	100,000 [C]	–	147,000 [C]
16	South Carlsbad State Beach—erosion control	–	–	–	–	–	300,000 [C]	
17	Squaw Valley State Recreation Area	–	–	–	–	–	65,000 [C]	500,000 [C]
18	Roads and parking upgrading and Blythe arena major repairs.							
19	Stinson State Beach—parking	–	–	–	150,000 [C]			
20	Sunset State Beach—campground	–	–	–	–	500,000 [C]		
21	Upper Feather River Basin—additional campground facilities	–	–	–	1,000,000 [C]			
22	Van Damme State Park—sewer and water systems	–	–	–	65,000 [C]	125,000 [C]		
23	Wayside Campgrounds							
24	Orestimba Wayside—acquisition	3,833 [L]						
25	Will Rogers State Historic Park—continuing development	–	–	–	–	–	850,000 [C]	150,000 [C]
26								
27	STATEWIDE							
28	Export of Sewage from Lake Tahoe and Donner Lake Basins	654,700 [C]	1,350,050 [C]					
29	To provide for exporting all domestic sewage from the state parks within the Lake Tahoe and Donner Lake basins.							
30	Land Exchange	199,325 [L]						
31	For completion of an exchange of state lands in Antelope, Frenchman, and Lake Davis Reservoirs for U.S. Forest Service lands in Squaw Valley State Recreation Area and Plumas-Eureka State Park.							
32	Opportunity Purchase	214,903 [L]						
33	To provide funds for various parcels of land which are critical to the state park system as they become available at favorable prices.							
34	Repayment to Department of Water Resources:							
35	*Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund*	–	–	254,048 [C]				
36	Repayment for construction of recreation facilities at water projects.							
37	Reservoir Recreation Development:							
38	State water Facilities planning	–	–	–	502,272 [F]	500,000 [F]	400,000 [F]	200,000 [F]
39	*General Fund*	87,981 [F]						
40	*Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund*	–	–	1,047,728 [F]				
41	The amounts provide for continuation of preliminary and development planning for state water project recreational facilities.							
42	Development of canals	–	–	–	750,000 [C]	750,000 [C]	750,000 [C]	700,000 [C]
43	Recreation access and use.							
44	Project Planning:							
45	*Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund*	–	–	275,400 [F]				
46	Augmentation—for allocation by the Department of Finance for projects funded by the Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund	–	–	–	1,276,800 [C]	1,603,700 [C]	29,400 [C]	14,700 [C]
47	*Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund*	–	–	300,000 [C]				
48	STATE BOND PROJECTS							
49	Project Planning:							
50	*State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities*							

Fund	203,920 [P]	134,772 [P]	135,000 [P]				
Land Acquisition:							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	479,989 [L]	15,431,194 [L]					
The current year amount represents anticipated expenditures for the acquisition phase of the program.							
Ano Nuevo State Reserve							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	-384 [L]						
Land acquisition.							
Calaveras State Park	–	–	–	300,000 [C]	–	880,000 [C]	750,000 [C]
General Fund	37,134 [C]						
Past year funds for construction of South Grove Parkway. Projected amounts for continuing development.							
Cardiff Beach							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	–	–	1,292,000 [C]				
Land acquisition to provide parking facilities for the existing beach. Development for realignment of road to make beach accessible for public use.	–	–	510,000 [L]				
Carpinteria State Beach							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	–	183,938 [L]					
Land acquisition.							
Coyote River Parkway Project							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	5,154 [L]	2,488,656 [L]					
Land acquisition.							
Delta Meadows Project							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	–	320,000 [L]					
Land acquisition.							
Doheny Beach							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	–	–	2,140,000 [L]				
Acquisition of nine acres of additional land with 1,539 feet of ocean frontage to enlarge existing unit.							
Drum Barracks Project							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	206 [L]	–	84,000 [C]				
Past year amount for acquisition, budget year funds are required to stabilize and turn over to local government.							
El Presidio de Santa Barbara							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	–	450,000 [L]					
Acquisition of additional land within approved boundary.							
Emma Wood State Beach	–	–	–	–	–	75,000 [C]	
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	–	–	658,336 [C]				
	4,910 [L]	1,420,090 [L]	290,000 [L]				
Augmentation	–	–	97,500 [L]				
Past, current and budget year amount for acquisition to add beach frontage to existing unit. Budget year construction funds will provide freeway access and temporary campsite development. Projected funds are for water system.							
Fort Funston							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	–	–	1,300,000 [L]				
Acquisition							
Gaviota-Refugio Complex—Expansion							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	-270,568 [L]	270,568 [L]					
The project provided for a coordinated acquisition plan at the Gaviota-Refugio State Beach area.							
Gaviota State Park—Continuing development	–	–	–	200,000 [C]	500,000 [C]		
Jetty Beach							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	–	–	1,375,000 [L]				
The project will provide 53 acres with 4,800 feet of ocean frontage to help meet the demands for ocean camping.							

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

LINE	STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72	PROJECTED 1972–73	PROJECTED 1973–74	PROJECTED 1974–75	PROJECTED 1975–76
1								
2	**Department of Parks and Recreation—Capital Outlay—Continued**							
3								
4	**MAJOR PROJECTS—Continued**							
5								
6	STATE BOND PROJECTS—Continued							
7	Malibu Lagoon State Beach	–	–	–	–	–	65,000 [c]	
8	*State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund*	–	–	1,322,160 [c]				
9								
10	*Special Deposit Fund*—working drawings	–	–	20,000 [w]				
11	Development of parking and day-use facilities.							
12	Mitchell Caverns State Reserve							
13	*State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund*	–	18,650 [L]					
14								
15	Acquisition							
16	Montaua de Oro State Park	–	–	–	–	75,000 [c]		
17	*General Fund*	28,247 [L]	228,849 [L]					
18	*State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund*	–	–	950,000 [L]				
19								
20	Past and current year funds for acquisition.							
21	Budget year funds for augmentation.							
22	Projected funds will provide water system.							
23	Montgomery Woods State Reserve—Expansion							
24	*State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund*	–	65,500 [L]					
25								
26	Acquisition							
27	Mount Tamalpais State Park—Continuing development	–	–	–	500,000 [c]	–	75,000 [c]	
28	Old River Island Project							
29	*State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund*	–	525,000 [L]					
30								
31	Aequisition of 980 aercs of land and 9 miles of waterways for multiple use recreation.							
32								
33	Old Saeramento State Historic Park	–	369,971 [L]					
34	*State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund*	–	27,069 [c]	336,000 [c]				
35								
36	*Special Deposit Fund*—working drawings	–	–	25,000 [w]				
37	*Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Fund*	–	78 [c]					
38	This project provides for the preservation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of buildings within the historic area of Sacramento that are of historic importance. Budget year amounts are for restoration of Hastings building, redesign sewer, and railroad exhibits.							
39								
40								
41								
42								
43	Old Town San Diego State Historic Park	–	–	–	–	250,000 [c]		
44	*State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund*	–12 [c]	250,007 [c]					
45								
46	*General Fund*	16,393 [c]	16,990 [c]					
47								
48	The project will provide for restoration and reconstruction of historic buildings including Stewart House, Estudillo House and Bandini House, research and planning for buildings of the Mexican period, and commencement of a general interpretive program.							
49								
50								
51								
52	Pendleton Beach	–	–	–	–	750,000 [c]		
53	*State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund*	–	–	560,000 [c]				
54								
55	*Special Deposit Fund*—working drawings	–	–	75,000 [w]				
56	Development of sewer and water facilities, access roads, utilities, camping, day use, administrative and interpretive facilities.							
57								
58								
59								
60	Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park	–	–	–	175,000 [c]			
61	*State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund*	2,645 [L]	188,398 [L]					
62								
63	The funded acquisition will add over 2,000 aeres to the existing park. The projected funds will provide for waterline replacement.							
64								
65								

Picacho State Recreation Area	–	–	–	–	500,000 [c]	–	125,000 [c]
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund							
Land acquisition	-163 [L]	163 [L]					
Augmentation	–	–	186,000 [L]				
Projected funds for continuing development.							
Pismo State Beach	–	–	–	–	–	105,000 [c]	
State Beach, Park, Recreationol and Historical Facilities Fund	–	–	3,366,500 [L]				
This project provides for the acquisition of 1,110 acres which will increase the ocean frontage of the existing unit by 9,000 feet. Projected funds to replace combination buildings.							
Point Mugu State Recreation Area							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	113,387 [c]	2,922,150 [L]	5,978,336 [c]				
Land acquisition for upland recreation and beach associated activities. Development of overnight and day use facilities, roads and utilities.							
Special Deposit Fund	–	–	50,000 [w]				
Working drawings for continuing development.							
Refugio State Beach	–	–	–	167,000 [c]			
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	–	225,200 [c]	2,503,312 [c]				
Special Deposit Fund—working drawings	–	–	50,000 [w]				
Current year funds for water supply system. Budget year and projected amounts will provide for development of overnight, day use and entrance facilities and for roads and utilities.							
Santa Monica Mountains Project	–	–	–	–	500,000 [c]		
State Beach, Park, Recreationol and Historical Facilities Fund	4,662,071 [L]						
Acquisition on the western boundary of the City of Los Angeles to provide open space and recreation facilities. Projected funds for initial development.							
Sugarloaf Ridge State Park							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	–	–	285,000 [L]				
Acquisition of 470 acres to provide a much-needed expansion of the existing unit.							
Sugar Pine Point State Park							
State Beach, Park, Recreationol and Historical Facilities Fund	–	992,094 [c]					
Development of access, sanitary, utility and safety facilities.							
Torrey Pines State Reserve							
State Beach, Park, Recreationol and Historical Facilities Fund	–	900,000 [L]					
Land acquisition.							
Twin Lakes State Beach							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	92,001 [L]	194,713 [L]					
Land acquisition.							
Reimbursements:							
Federal funds to reimburse bond fund—acquisition	–	–	*-5,014,300*				
Totals, Major Projects	$9,753,604	$31,996,450	$27,558,112	$30,099,272	$31,158,560	$8,284,400	$5,871,700
General Fund	*4,278,139*	*3,640,139*	*100,000*				
Special Deposit Fund	–	–	*460,000*				
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	*5,293,156*	*27,378,133*	*18,354,844*				
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	*182,309*	*778,100*	–				
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Fund	–	*78*	–				
Highway Users Tax Fund	–	*200,000*	–				
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund	–	–	*8,643,268*				
Clean Water Bond Act	–	–	*(2,105,500)*				

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

LINE	STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72	PROJECTED 1972–73	PROJECTED 1973–74	PROJECTED 1974–75	PROJECTED 1975–76
1								
2	**Department of Parks and Recreation—Capital Outlay—Continued**							
3								
4	**MINOR PROJECTS** [b]							
5								
6	Angel Island State Park:							
7	Electric cable repair	$47,000						
8	Bidwell Mansion State Historic Park:							
9	Restoration	277						
10	Bothe-Napa Valley State Park:							
11	Water system improvements	727						
12	Brannan Island State Recreation Area:							
13	Comfort stations	33,200						
14	Emerald Bay State Park:							
15	*Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund*	14,993						
16	Emerald Beach campground docking facility.							
17	Folsom Lake State Recreation Area:							
18	Peninsula Area—road seal coating	21,940						
19	Grover Hot Springs State Park:							
20	Swimming pool	54,414						
21	Hearst San Simeon State Historic Park:							
22	Electrical repairs	40,000						
23	Humboldt Redwoods State Park:							
24	Rockefeller forest protection	62,918	$50,000					
25	Lake Davis:							
26	Roads and parking	–	65,000					
27	Malakoff Diggins State Historic Park:							
28	North Bloomfield water system	42,493						
29	McArthur-Burney Fall Memorial State Park:							
30	*Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund*	4,739						
31	Floating dock.							
32	Millerton Lake State Recreation Area:							
33	Courthouse restoration	220						
34	Waterline replacement	–	1,936					
35	Monterey State Historic Park:							
36	Historic building restoration, and customhouse exhibits	3,419						
37	New Brighton State Beach:							
38	Railroad undercrossing improvements	65,000						
39	Sewage disposal system	–	60,000					
40	Oroville Reservoir State Recreation Area:							
41	Spillway Landing Ramp Area:							
42	*Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund*	8,405						
43	Floating docks.							
44	Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park—entrance road	37,781						
45	Pismo State Beach:							
46	Utilities—sewage	60,184						
47	San Diego Coast State Beaches:							
48	South Carlshad Beach—sewer connection	720						
49	Standish Hickey:							
50	Access road and service facilities	–	3,398					
51	Statewide:							
52	Sanitary dump stations	66,927						
53	Sugarloaf Ridge State Park—road erosion repair	–	65,000					
54	Alteration and improvement projects of $20,000 or less	140,321	79,966					
55	(Numher of projects hy fiscal year)	(55)	(18)					
56								
57	Totals, Minor Projects	$705,678	$325,300	*				
58								
59	**TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY**	$10,459,282	$32,321,750	$27,558,112	$30,099,272	$31,158,560	$8,284,400	$5,871,700
60								

61 For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.
62 * Minor capital outlay is reflected in the state operations budget beginning in 1971–72.
63
64
65

General Fund	*4,955,680*	*3,965,439*	*100,000*	–	–	–	–
Special Deposit Fund	–	–	*460,000*	–	–	–	–
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund g	*5,293,156*	*27,378,133*	*18,354,844*	–	–	–	–
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund [1]	*210,446*	*778,100*	–	–	–	–	–
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Fund	–	*78*	–	–	–	–	–
Highway Users Tax Fund	–	*200,000*	–	–	–	–	–
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund	–	–	*8,643,268*	–	–	–	–
Clean Water Bond Fund	–	–	*(2,105,500)*	–	–	–	–
Unfunded	–	–	–	*30,099,272*	*31,158,560*	*8,284,400*	*5,871,700*
TOTALS, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM							$102,972,044 [1]

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation (Hearst)	–	–	$100,000
Budget Act of 1970, Item 344	–	$527,000	–
Budget Act of 1970, Item 344.5	–	200,000	–
Budget Act of 1970, Item 344.6	–	110,385	–
Budget Act of 1970, Item 345	–	617,800	–
Budget Act of 1970, Item 346	–	100,000	–
Budget Act of 1969, Item 410	$6,306,025	–	–
Budget Act of 1969, Item 410.1	1,500,000	–	–
Budget Act of 1969, Item 410.5	199,325	–	–
Budget Act of 1969, Item 411	672,660	–	–
Budget Act of 1969, Item 412	50,000	–	–
Chapter 974, Statutes of 1970	–	100,000	–
Chapter 987, Statutes of 1970	–	1,250,000	–
Transferred to Section 16409 of the Government Code	–18,011	–	–
Allocation from Section 16409 of the Government Code	31,480	4,750	–
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Budget Act of 1961, Item 339	3,490	–	–
Budget Act of 1962, Item 345	18,842	–	–
Chapter 1758, Statutes of 1963	4,004	–	–
Budget Act of 1963, Item 361	73,000	–	–
Budget Act of 1963, Item 406.8	382,285	228,849	–
Budget Act of 1964, Item 326	19,516	–	–
Budget Act of 1965, Item 338	45,535	–	–
Budget Act of 1966, Item 398	460,553	246,952	–
Budget Act of 1967, Item 329	41,051	–	–
Chapter 16, Statutes of 1968	–	4,595	–
Budget Act of 1968, Item 358	1,702,768	1,062,587	–
Budget Act of 1968, Item 359	15,287	–	–
Budget Act of 1968, Item 360.1	320,265	196,138	–
Chapter 1401, Statutes of 1968	439,610	181,834	–
Chapter 1461, Statutes of 1968	146,100	–	–
Budget Act of 1969, Item 410	–	5,177,425	–
Budget Act of 1969, Item 412	–	50,000	–
Totals Available	$12,413,785	$10,058,315	$100,000
Balance available in subsequent year	–7,148,380	–	–
Unexpended Balance, Estimated Savings:			
Budget Act of 1961, Item 339	–2,871	–	–
Budget Act of 1962, Item 345	–691	–	–
Chapter 1758, Statutes of 1963	–171	–	–
Budget Act of 1963, Item 361	–12,064	–	–
Budget Act of 1963, Item 406.8	–66,507	–	–
Budget Act of 1964, Item 326	–24	–	–
Budget Act of 1965, Item 338	–11,780	–	–
Budget Act of 1966, Item 398	–36,333	–246,550	–
Budget Act of 1967, Item 329	–5,377	–	–
Budget Act of 1968, Item 358	–	–194,492	–
Budget Act of 1968, Item 359	–4,223	–	–

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

* Minor capital outlay is transferred to the state operations budget beginning in 1971–72.

[1] The last four years of the five-year building program are the agency's current estimate of need and do not represent a program approved by the administration.

LINE	PARKS AND RECREATION ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72	PROJECTED 1972-73	PROJECTED 1973-74	PROJECTED 1974-75	PROJECTED 1975-76
	Department of Parks and Recreation—Capital Outlay—Continued							
	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS—Continued							
	General Fund—Continued							
	Chapter 1401, Statutes of 1968	–	–181,834	–				
	Chapter 1461, Statutes of 1968	–100	–	–				
	Budget Act of 1969, Item 410	–	–3,677,500	–				
	Budget Act of 1969, Item 410.1	–163,274	–	–				
	Budget Act of 1969, Item 411	–6,310	–	–				
	Budget Act of 1969, Item 412	–	–50,000	–				
	Budget Act of 1970, Item 344.5	–	–200,000	–				
	Budget Act of 1970, Item 345	–	–292,500	–				
	Chapter 987, Statutes of 1970	–	–1,250,000	–				
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$4,955,680	$3,965,439	$100,000				
	State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Fund							
	APPROPRIATIONS							
	Budget Act appropriation (acquisition)	–	–	$5,485,700				
	Budget Act appropriation (development)	–	–	12,734,144				
	Budget Act appropriation (planning)	–	–	135,000				
	Budget Act of 1970, Item 350 (planning)	–	$134,772	–				
	Budget Act of 1969, Item 422	$2,875,000	–	–				
	Budget Act of 1969, Item 423	1,467,294	–	–				
	Budget Act of 1969, Item 424	133,920	–	–				
	Allocation from Section 16352 of the Government Code	–	5,350	–				
	Allocation to Section 16352 of the Government Code	–	–5,350	–				
	Allocations for Project Planning	70,000	–	–				
	Prior Year Balances Available:							
	Budget Act of 1965, Item 362	12,610,170	12,585,889	–				
	Budget Act of 1966, Item 423	10,370,599	5,247,745	–				
	Budget Act of 1966, Item 423 (f)	–	270,568	–				
	Budget Act of 1966, Item 424	2,927,150	2,922,150	–				
	Budget Act of 1967, Item 343.1	988	–	–				
	Budget Act of 1967, Item 343.5	2,206	–	–				
	Budget Act of 1967, Item 343.6	900,000	900,000	–				
	Budget Act of 1967, Item 343.7	855,500	485,500	–				
	Budget Act of 1967, Item 343.9	91,043	88,398	–				
	Budget Act of 1968, Item 377.1	183,938	183,938	–				
	Budget Act of 1968, Item 378	27,076	27,076	–				
	Budget Act of 1968, Item 378.2	18,000	18,000	–				
	Budget Act of 1968, Item 378.3	286,714	194,713	–				
	Budget Act of 1969, Item 422	–	2,870,090	–				
	Budget Act of 1969, Item 423	–	1,467,294	–				
	Allocations for project planning	74	–	–				
	Totals Available	$32,819,672	$27,396,133	$18,354,844				
	Balance available in subsequent year	–27,261,361	–	–				
	Unexpended Balance, Estimated Savings:							
	Budget Act of 1966, Item 423	–468	–	–				
	Budget Act of 1967, Item 343.1	–1,000	–	–				
	Budget Act of 1967, Item 343.5	–2,000	–	–				
	Budget Act of 1967, Item 343.7	–261,613	–	–				
	Budget Act of 1968, Item 378.2	–	–18,000	–				
	Allocation for project planning	–74	–	–				
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$5,293,156	$27,378,133	$18,354,844				

Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act of 1969, Item 413	$819,400	–	–
Budget Act of 1969, Item 414	30,400	–	–
Allocation from Section 16352 of the Government Code	12,059	–	–
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Budget Act of 1968, Item 361	128,950	–	–
Budget Act of 1969, Item 413	–	$778,100	–
Totals Available	$990,809	$778,100	–
Balance available in subsequent fiscal year	–778,100	–	–
Unexpended Balance, Estimated Savings:			
Budget Act of 1968, Item 414	–2,263	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$210,446	$778,100	–
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Chapter 1418, Statutes of 1965	$78	$78	–
Balance available in subsequent year	–78	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	$78	–
Highway Users Tax Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act of 1970, Item 344.7	–	$200,000	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	$200,000	–
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation (development)	–	–	$7,595,540
Budget Act appropriation (planning)	–	–	1,047,728
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	–	$8,643,268
Special Deposit Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	–	–	$460,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY	$10,459,282	$32,321,750	$27,558,112
General Fund	*4,955,680*	*3,965,439*	*100,000*
State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Fund g	*5,293,156*	*27,378,133*	*18,354,844*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund [1]	*210,446*	*778,100*	–
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Fund	–	78	–
Highway Users Tax Fund	–	*200,000*	–
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund	–	–	*8,643,268*
Special Deposit Fund	–	–	*460,000*
Clean Water Bond Fund	–	–	*(2,105,500)*

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**EXECUTIVE**						
3							
4	Directors Office:				SALARY RANGE		
5	Director	1	1	1	$27,500	$27,500	$27,500
6	Chief deputy director	1	1	1	1,793–2,169	24,912	26,028
7	Deputy director	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	23,712	24,912
8	Asst deputy director	1	1	1	1,337–1,626	17,700	18,576
9	Assoc counsel	1	1	1	1,337–1,626	17,280	18,138
10	Special representative	1	–	–	1,213–1,475	–	–
11	Administrative asst I	–	1	1	863–1,048	10,356	10,860
12	Secretary II	0.5	1	1	717–870	10,440	10,440
13	Jr staff analyst	1	–	–	710–863	–	–
14	Secretary I	0.5	–	–	651–791	–	–
15	Sr steno	1.5	3	3	562–717	22,856	23,577
16	Steno II	3.3	2	2	492–628	14,180	14,376
17	Resource Management and Protection Division:						
19	Division chief	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
20	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
21	Cultural Resources Section:						
22	Park historian III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
23	Park archeologist III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
24	Park archeologist II	1	1	1	870–1,058	12,696	12,696
25	Park archeologist I	0.9	–	–	753–915	–	–
26	Land Section:						
27	Sr land agent	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	17,700	17,700
28	Assoc land agent	5	5	5	998–1,213	72,780	72,780
29	Asst land agent	4	4	4	821–998	47,904	47,904
30	Environmental Resources:						
31	Supervisor	–	1	1	1,213–1,475	16,044	16,860
32	Forester III	1	–	–	1,048–1,337	–	–
33	Asst landscape architect	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
34	Tree maint foreman	0.8	1	1	717–870	10,360	10,440
35	Tree maint man II	0.4	1	1	651–791	7,812	8,196
36	Tree maint man I	1	2	2	619–717	15,592	16,366
37	Concessions Division:						
38	Division chief	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
39	Asst concessions specialist	3	4	4	950–1,155	52,980	53,556
40	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
41	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
42	Information and Interpretation Services Division:						
44	Public Information Section:						
45	Division chief	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
46	Information officer II	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	16,248	17,070
47	Research writer	–	1	1	1,048–1,273	12,576	13,200
48	Information officer I	1	1	1	998–1,213	14,556	14,556
49	Secretary I	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
50	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
51	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	5,622	5,910
52	Interpretive Services Section:						
53	Supervisor	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
54	Supervisor	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
55	Park naturalist III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
56	Park historian III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	13,695	14,382
57	Exhibit coordinator	–	3	3	870–1,058	36,792	37,368
58	Park naturalist II	1	–	–	870–1,058	–	–
59	Park historian II	1	–	–	870–1,058	–	–
60	Exhibit specialist	2	1	1	746–905	10,860	10,860
61	Exhibit technician	–	1	1	710–783	8,520	8,952
62	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
63	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
64	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	7,008	7,008
65	Temporary help	17.6	1	1	(101,918)	7,623	7,623
66							
67	Totals, Authorized Positions	73.5	60	60	$789,470	$765,524	$777,054
68							
69	**ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION**						
71							
72	Division Chiefs Office:						
73	Adm service officer III	1.2	1	1	$1,475–1,793	$19,676	$20,666
74	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,068	8,196
75	Audit Section:						
76	Examiner III	1	2	2	1,048–1,273	27,852	28,476
77	Examiner II	1.3	2	2	863–1,048	21,621	22,692
78	Auditor I	0.7	–	–	710–821	–	–
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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION—Continued**						
3							
4							
5	Budget Section:				SALARY RANGE		
6	Sr budget analyst	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	17,070	17,919
7	Assoc budget analyst	0.6	1	1	1,048–1,273	12,836	13,475
8	Asst budget analyst	0.6	3	3	863–1,048	31,068	32,580
9	Jr staff analyst	1.2	–	–	710–863	–	–
10	Administrative trainee	0.5	–	–	676–783	–	–
11	Accounting technician	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
12	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
13	Management Analysis Section:						
14	Sr management analyst	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
15	Assoc DP systems analyst	2	2	2	1,048–1,273	27,732	28,476
16	Assoc management analyst	2	2	2	1,048–1,273	30,552	30,552
17	Assoc economist	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,156	15,276
18	Programmer I	0.3	–	–	746–863	–	–
19	Personnel Section:						
20	Personnel officer II	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	17,700	17,700
21	Assoc personnel analyst	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
22	Asst personnel analyst	–	1	1	863–1,048	10,356	10,860
23	Jr staff analyst	0.8	–	–	710–863	–	–
24	Personnel asst II	1	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
25	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
26	Personnel asst I	2.8	3	3	548–666	22,878	23,514
27	Steno II	0.9	1	1	492–628	6,334	6,656
28	Clerk-typist II	5	5	5	457–614	31,703	32,620
29	Clerk-typist I	0.1	–	–	415–505	–	–
30	Training Section:						
31	Training officer I	1.8	2	2	1,048–1,273	28,012	29,026
32	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
33	Clerk-typist II	0.7	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
34	Accounting and Business Management Section:						
35							
36	Accounting Services:						
37	Fiscal officer I	2	2	2	1,155–1,405	33,720	33,720
38	Accounting officer III	0.9	1	1	1,048–1,273	12,576	13,200
39	Accounting officer II	0.8	1	1	863–1,048	10,734	11,265
40	Business service officer I	–	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
41	Administrative asst I	0.9	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
42	Accountant I	2.7	3	3	644–783	25,354	26,384
43	Supvng account clerk I	–	1	1	635–772	8,400	8,808
44	Sr steno	–	1	1	562–717	7,568	7,943
45	Accounting technician	3.5	2	2	548–666	14,559	15,280
46	Steno II	1	–	–	492–628	–	–
47	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,110	6,412
48	Account clerk II	2.4	3	3	457–556	18,517	19,118
49	Clerk I	1.4	2	2	395–480	10,120	10,618
50	Stenographic Services:						
51	Supvng clerk II	1	1	1	734–893	10,716	10,716
52	Sr steno	3	3	3	562–717	24,588	24,588
53	Sr clerk-typist	2	2	2	548–700	15,462	15,829
54	Steno II	11	9	9	492–628	62,847	63,970
55	Clerk-typist II	7	7	7	457–614	43,130	44,645
56	Steno I	3.5	6	6	446–543	34,173	35,874
57	Clerk-typist I	3.9	4	4	415–505	21,588	22,680
58	Claims Unit:						
59	Supvng clerk I	1	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
60	Sr account clerk	2	3	3	548–666	21,636	22,332
61	Clerk-typist II	2	2	2	457–614	13,344	13,344
62	Account clerk II	4.8	4	4	457–556	24,774	25,364
63	Bookkeeping Machines Unit:						
64	Supvng bookkeeping mach opr	1	1	1	556–676	8,112	8,112
65	Bookkeeping mach operator II	2	2	2	505–614	13,088	13,740
66	Bookkeeping mach operator I	0.7	1	1	457–556	5,622	5,910
67	Business Services Unit:						
68	Business service officer I	0.6	1	1	863–1,048	10,356	10,860
69	Business service asst	1.2	2	2	710–863	18,792	19,308
70	Property clerk II	1	–	–	676–821	–	–
71	Business mgt trainee	0.1	–	–	676–783	–	–
72	Storekeeper I	1	1	1	584–746	8,520	8,520
73	Sr file clerk	0.3	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
74	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
75	Clerk II	1.8	3	3	457–556	18,767	19,375
76	File clerk II	1.5	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
77	Clerk I	2.2	1	1	395–480	5,140	5,396
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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION—Continued**						
3							
4							
5	Accounting and Business Management Section—Continued						
6	Management Reports Unit:				SALARY RANGE		
7	Asst management analyst	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
8	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,310	6,620
9	Clerk-typist I	0.3	1	1	415–505	5,140	5,396
10	Temporary help	7	2,5	2.5	(40,699)	28,720	28,720
11							
12	Totals, Authorized Positions	116	117.5	117.5	$915,224	$1,013,201	$1,038,835
13							
14							
15	**PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION**						
16							
17							
18	Division Chiefs Office:						
19	Division chief	1	1	1	$1,548–1,882	$22,584	$22,584
20	Recreation planner III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	12,576	13,200
21	Assoc management analyst	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
22	Asst civil engineer	1	1	1	905–1,155	13,200	13,200
23	Recreation planner II	0.5	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
24	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
25	Steno II	1.3	2	2	492–628	13,248	13,548
26	Clerk-typist II	0.6	–	–	457–614	–	–
27	Statewide Planning Branch:						
28	Manager	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,496	20,496
29	Recreation planner V	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
30	Park & recr resources manager	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	17,700	18,576
31	Recreation planner III	2.8	2	2	1,048–1,273	28,372	29,026
32	Assoc landscape architect	0.2	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
33	Recr planner II	1.4	1	1	905–1,100	10,860	11,400
34	Asst landscape architect	3	3	3	905–1,100	39,600	39,600
35	Recr planner I	1.4	–	–	753–915	–	–
36	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
37	Park Unit Master Planning Branch:						
38	Branch mgr	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
39	Supvng landscape architect	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	17,773	18,654
40	Sr landscape architect	4	3	3	1,213–1,475	53,100	53,100
41	Assoc landscape architect	4.2	3	3	1,048–1,273	44,470	45,168
42	Asst landscape architect	10.1	8	8	905–1,100	103,484	105,184
43	Jr landscape architect	2.3	1	1	863–908	11,310	11,880
44	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
45	Contract Services Section:						
46	Park & recr resources mgr	0.9	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
47	Recr planner IV	0.5	–	–	1,155–1,405	–	–
48	Recr planner III	4	4	4	1,048–1,273	60,384	61,104
49	Assoc landscape architect	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
50	Recr planner II	2.4	2	2	905–1,100	25,984	26,400
51	Development Branch:						
52	Branch mgr	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
53	State park design supvr	1	1	1	1,337–1,626	19,512	19,512
54	Sr civil engr	2	2	2	1,273–1,548	37,152	37,152
55	Sr architect	0.6	1	1	1,273–1,548	17,350	18,211
56	Sr landscape architect	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	17,700	17,700
57	Assoc civil engr	5	4	4	1,100–1,405	64,176	64,176
58	Civil engrng assoc	3.3	2	2	1,048–1,337	30,552	30,552
59	Assoc architect	3.2	3	3	1,100–1,337	46,238	46,944
60	Assoc constrn analyst	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
61	Recr planner III	1	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
62	Supvng land surveyor	2	2	2	1,048–1,273	30,552	30,552
63	Assoc landscape architect	3.7	4	4	1,048–1,273	58,528	59,920
64	Assoc estimator	0.2	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
65	Land surveyor	1	–	–	998–1,155	–	–
66	Asst civil engr	6.9	5	5	905–1,155	66,000	66,000
67	Supervisor	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
68	Civil engrng techn II	5	3	3	863–1,100	37,728	37,728
69	Asst mech engr	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
70	Asst landscape architect	6.4	6	6	905–1,100	78,628	79,200
71	Architectural asst	2	2	2	905–1,100	26,400	26,400
72	Constrn inspector	1.5	2	2	863–1,048	25,152	25,152
73	Sr delineator	2	2	2	821–998	23,952	23,952
74	Jr landscape architect	1.6	–	–	863–998	–	–
75	Civil engrng techn I	5	4	4	746–950	43,440	43,440
76	Sr graphic artist	1	1	1	746–905	10,566	10,860
77	Instrumentman	5	3	3	710–821	28,274	29,176
78	Delineator	11.7	10	10	676–821	98,520	98,520
79	Graphic artist	0.5	–	–	644–783	–	–
80	Engrng aid II	3	3	3	614–746	24,272	25,030
81	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
82	Engrng aid I	3	1	1	480–584	6,235	6,542
83							
84							
85							
86							

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION—Continued**						
3							
4							
5	Grants Administration and Local Assistance Branch:						
6					SALARY RANGE		
7	Manager	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,496	20,496
8	Park & recr resources mgr	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	17,140	17,992
9	Recr planner IV	0.7	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,588	16,860
10	Recr planner III	2.2	2	2	1,048–1,273	29,426	30,132
11	Park & recr consultant	0.3	1	1	1,048–1,273	14,736	15,276
12	Recr planner II	1.6	3	3	905–1,100	35,055	36,144
13	Recr planner I	0.8	–	–	753–915	–	–
14	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
15	Temporary help	15	12.7	12.7	(86,739)	115,500	115,500
16							
17	Totals, Authorized Positions	159.8	133.7	133.7	$1,887,061	$1,743,437	$1,760,667
18							
19							
20	**OPERATIONS DIVISION**						
21							
22	Division Chiefs Office:						
23	Division chief	1	1	1	$1,548–1,882	$22,584	$22,584
24	District supt	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
25	Equipt mgt supvr	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	13,860	14,556
26	Safety & enforcement supvr	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
27	Asst district supt	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	14,556	15,276
28	Supervisor	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,156	15,276
29	Asst purchasing analyst	0.1	–	–	950–1,155	–	–
30	Safety & enforcement specialist	0.1	1	1	905–1,100	11,310	11,880
31	Park ranger IV	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
32	Park ranger III	0.1	–	–	830–1,007	–	–
33	Sr steno	0.9	–	–	562–717	–	–
34	District Headquarters:						
35	District supt	6	6	6	1,273–1,548	109,740	110,580
36	Asst district supt	12	12	12	1,048–1,273	182,414	183,252
37	Forester II	2	2	2	905–1,155	26,400	26,400
38	Business service off II	5	6	6	950–1,155	76,694	79,372
39	Safety & enforcement specialist	5.2	6	6	905–1,100	67,638	71,042
40	Specialist	6	6	6	905–1,100	75,984	77,152
41	Maint specialist	5.3	6	6	905–1,100	74,410	76,756
42	Dist aquatic specialist	2.9	3	3	870–1,058	35,968	37,131
43	Park historian II	0.5	–	–	870–1,058	–	–
44	Business service off I	1	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
45	Heavy equipt mechanic	1	1	1	783–950	9,396	9,852
46	Auto mechanic	3	3	3	746–905	29,556	29,556
47	Carpenter I	2.7	2	2	772–849	20,376	20,376
48	Park equipt opr	9.7	9	9	717–791	84,820	85,428
49	Sr steno	3	3	3	562–717	24,588	24,588
50	Property clerk I	5.5	6	6	584–710	48,514	49,827
51	Personnel asst I	3	3	3	548–666	22,916	23,469
52	Accounting technician	6	6	6	548–666	47,952	47,952
53	Stock clerk	0.5	–	–	530–644	–	–
54	Steno II	7.7	8	8	492–628	55,382	56,060
55	Laborer	0.8	–	–	562–619	–	–
56	Maintenance asst	0.1	1	1	562–619	6,906	7,248
57	Clerk-typist II	4.5	7	7	457–614	46,063	46,649
58	Account clerk II	4.9	5	5	457–556	32,310	32,598
59	Steno I	0.3	–	–	446–543	–	–
60	Field Services:						
61	Restoration & maint supvr	1	1	1	973–1,183	14,196	14,196
62	Park ranger IV	19.9	20	20	905–1,100	264,000	264,000
63	Park ranger III	25.3	27	27	830–1,007	322,800	324,624
64	Maintenance supvr II	2.3	8	8	830–1,007	88,556	92,100
65	Heavy equipt mechanic	0.4	2	2	783–950	20,712	20,712
66	Carpenter foreman	1.3	–	–	849–937	–	–
67	Shipwright foreman	1	1	1	849–937	11,244	11,244
68	Park ranger II	88.6	78	78	753–915	847,650	851,557
69	Park naturalist I	1.6	2	2	753–915	20,125	21,130
70	Park historian I	3	3	3	753–915	32,120	32,625
71	Historian—exhibit specialist	1	1	1	753–915	10,665	10,980
72	Maintenance supvr I	5.3	20	20	753–915	204,815	208,990
73	Auto mechanic	2.6	1	1	746–905	9,700	9,852
74	Electrician I	0.6	1	1	810–893	9,993	10,496
75	Water & sewage plant supvr	3	3	3	801–884	31,824	31,824
76	Lifeguard supvr	6.3	7	7	717–870	70,106	71,001
77	Carpenter I	1	2	2	772–849	20,376	20,376
78	Shipwright-joiner	3	3	3	772–849	30,213	30,564
79	Maintenance man II	11	40	40	683–830	346,339	361,985
80	Boat operator	1	1	1	683–830	9,765	9,960
81	Lifeguard	4.9	5.5	5.5	651–791	45,775	49,642
82	Park equipment operator	7.6	9	9	717–791	84,184	85,238
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84							
85							
86							

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**OPERATIONS DIVISION—Continued**						
3							
4	Field Services—Continued				SALARY RANGE		
5	Shipwright-joiner apprentice	–	1	1	548–772	6,744	7,086
6	Park landscape maint techn	2.7	5	5	619–753	38,484	40,426
7	Park ranger I	189.9	210	210	651–753	1,840,260	1,871,080
8	Guide I	6.7	8	8	619–753	69,456	70,224
9	Maintenance man I	26.3	92	92	619–753	757,548	795,230
10	Dispatcher-clerk	2.5	3.5	3.5	548–666	24,372	26,526
11	Groundsman	14.5	18	18	562–651	128,967	135,822
12	Park attendant	126.6	40	40	562–651	301,120	307,624
13	Steno II	12.5	12	12	492–628	83,956	85,684
14	Maintenance asst	4.2	35	35	562–619	240,633	255,030
15	Deckhand	5	5	5	562–619	36,156	36,780
16	Clerk-typist II	16	20.3	20.3	457–614	125,777	129,739
17	Custodian	2	4	4	505–614	27,664	28,568
18	Clerk II	3.6	3	3	457–556	19,679	19,990
19	Account clerk II	0.9	1	1	457–556	6,060	6,360
20	Janitor	7.3	7.5	7.5	457–556	48,364	49,010
21	Steno I	–	1	1	446–543	5,490	5,766
22	Clerk-typist I	0.7	1	1	415–505	5,160	5,418
23	Temporary help	422	395.2	395.2	(2,439,104)	2,426,434	2,426,434
24							
25	Totals, Authorized Positions	1,141.9	1,207	1,207	$8,791,234	$9,890,027	$10,057,805
26							
27							
28	**SQUAW VALLEY STATE RECREATION AREA**						
29							
30							
31	Chief engineer I	1	1	1	$893–1,031	$11,566	$12,132
32	Institution fire chief	1	1	1	810–983	11,796	11,796
33	Snow safety specialist	1	1	1	791–959	11,508	11,508
34	Park ranger II	0.8	–	–	753–915	–	–
35	Water & sewage plant supvr	1	1	1	801–884	10,608	10,608
36	Stationary engineer	4	4	4	764–842	40,416	40,416
37	Institution fireman	4	2	2	666–810	19,440	19,440
38	Stationary fireman	1	1	1	692–764	9,168	9,168
39	Park ranger I	0.9	1	1	651–753	8,004	8,400
40	Park attendant	1.7	1	1	562–651	7,248	7,620
41	Temporary help	7.4	5.9	5.9	(42,608)	44,546	44,546
42							
43	Totals, Authorized Positions	23.8	18.9	18.9	$195,792	$174,300	$175,634
44							
45							
46	**HEARST SAN SIMEON STATE HISTORICAL MONUMENT**						
47							
48							
49	Asst district superintendent	1	1	1	$1,048–1,273	$15,156	$15,276
50	Park ranger III	1	1	1	830–1,007	12,084	12,084
51	Maintenance supvr II	0.2	1	1	830–1,007	10,080	10,575
52	Park ranger II	1	1	1	753–915	10,980	10,980
53	Supervisor	1	1	1	753–915	10,800	10,980
54	Maint supvr	0.7	–	–	830–915	–	–
55	Maintenance supvr I	0.3	1	1	753–915	10,980	10,980
56	Supvng groundsman I	1	1	1	683–830	9,960	9,960
57	Guide II	2.3	3	3	683–830	27,192	28,056
58	Maintenance man II	0.7	2	2	683–830	16,664	17,496
59	Supvng housekeeper & custodian	1	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
60	Park ranger I	1.9	2	2	651–753	18,072	18,072
61	Guide I	20.3	22	22	619–753	192,834	195,922
62	Maintenance man I	1.6	6	6	619–753	50,508	52,320
63	Asst supvng housekeeper	1	1	1	556–676	8,112	8,112
64	Sr cashier-clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
65	Sr account clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
66	Groundsman	5.9	7	7	562–651	52,548	53,632
67	Park attendant	6.8	1	1	562–651	7,812	7,812
68	Stock clerk	1	1	1	530–644	7,008	7,368
69	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
70	Maintenance asst	0.2	1	1	562–619	6,960	7,308
71	Clerk-typist II	2	2	2	457–614	13,344	13,344
72	Custodian	4.9	5	5	505–614	35,352	35,832
73	Watchman	2	2	2	480–584	12,420	13,032
74	Clerk II	1.3	1	1	457–556	5,760	6,060
75	Janitor	7	8	8	457–556	48,029	49,979
76	Temporary help	42	37	37	(242,618)	237,915	237,915
77							
78	Totals, Authorized Positions	111.1	112	112	$774,354	$853,594	$866,119
79							
80	GRAND TOTALS, AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	1,626.1	1,649.1	1,649.1	$13,353,135	$14,440,083	$14,676,114
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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	Totals, Authorized Positions	1,626.1	1,649.1	1,649.1	$13,353,135	$14,440,083	$14,676,114
3	Workload and Administrative						
4	Adjustments:						
5	Positions Established:						
6	Executive:						
7	Resource Management and						
8	Protection Division:						
9	Cultural Resources Section:						
10	Temporary help	–	1	–	–	9,635	–
11	Information and Interpretation						
12	Division:						
13	Interpretive Services Section:						
14	Temporary help	–	2	–	–	14,280	–
15	Planning and Development						
16	Division:						
17	Master Planning Branch:				SALARY RANGE		
18	Sr landscape architect	–	1	–	1,213–1,475	15,288	–
19	Asst landscape architect	–	1	–	905–1,100	11,130	–
20	Development Branch:						
21	Land surveyor	–	1	–	998–1,155	13,860	–
22	Civil engrng techn II	–	1	–	863–1,048	11,976	–
23	Assoc civil engr	–	1	–	1,100–1,337	14,440	–
24	Civil engrng assoc	–	1	–	1,048–1,273	15,276	–
25	Asst civil engr	–	1	–	905–1,100	13,200	–
26	Grants Administration and						
27	Local Assistance Branch:						
28	Recreation planner II	–	3	–	905–1,100	32,995	–
29	Temporary help	–	6	–	–	66,847	–
30	Operations Division:						
31	Field Services:						
32	State park ranger I	–	3	–	651–791	25,632	–
33	Institution fireman	–	2	–	666–810	17,802	–
34	Temporary help	–	5.6	–	–	38,571	–
35	Administrative Services Division:						
36	Division Chief's Office:						
37	Temporary help	–	0.6	–	–	3,190	–
38	Management Analysis Section:						
39	Temporary help	–	0.4	–	–	2,000	–
40	Business Management and						
41	Contract Control Section:						
42	Temporary help	–	6.9	–	–	47,470	–
43	Training Section:						
44	State park ranger IV	–	1	–	905–1,100	11,000	–
45	Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
46	Planning and Development						
47	Division:						
48	Master Planning Branch:						
49	Recreation planner II	–	–	–1	905–1,100	–	–13,200
50	Recreation planner III	–	–	–1	1,048–1,273	–	–15,276
51	Operations Division:						
52	Division Chief's Office:						
53	Temporary help	–	–0.2	–	–	–1,042	–
54							
55	Totals, Workload and Ad-						
56	ministrative Adjust-						
57	ments	–	38.3	–2	–	$363,550	–$28,476
58	Proposed New Positions:						
59	Executive:						
60	Information and Interpretation						
61	Division:						
62	Registrar of Interpretive						
63	Collections	–	–	1	870–1,058	–	10,440
64	Planning and Development Division:						
65	Master Planning Branch:						
66	Asst landscape architect	–	–	1	905–1,100	–	11,400
67	Development Branch:						
68	Field survey land surveyor	–	–	1	998–1,155	–	13,860
69	Civil engineering technician II	–	–	1	863–1,098	–	12,576
70	Associate civil engineer	–	–	1	1,100–1,337	–	14,556
71	Civil engineer associate	–	–	1	1,048–1,273	–	15,276
72	Asst civil engineer	–	–	1	905–1,100	–	13,200
73	Grants Administration and						
74	Local Assistance Branch:						
75	Recreation planner II	–	–	2	905–1,100	–	26,400
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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	Workload and Administrative						
3	Adjustments—Continued						
4	Operations Division:						
5	Field Services:				SALARY RANGE		
6	State park ranger III	–	–	2	830–1,007	–	19,920
7	State park ranger II	–	–	1	753–915	–	9,036
8	Lifeguard supervisor	–	–	1	717–870	–	8,604
9	State park ranger I	–	–	8	651–753	–	62,496
10	Lifeguard	–	–	1	651–791	–	7,812
11	Maintenance man I	–	–	0.5	619–753	–	3,714
12	Park maintenance asst	–	–	6	562–619	–	40,464
13	Groundsman	–	–	4	562–651	–	26,976
14	Watchman	–	–	3	480–584	–	17,280
15	Temporary help	–	–	37.5	–	–	224,949
16	Administrative Services Division:						
17	Audit Section:						
18	State financial examiner II	–	–	1	863–1,048	–	10,356
19	Accounting and Fiscal Control						
20	Section:						
21	Accountant I	–	–	1	644–783	–	7,728
22							
23	Totals, Proposed New						
24	Positions	–	–	75	–	–	$557,043
25							
26	Totals, Adjustments	–	38.3	73	–	$363,550	$528,567
27							
28	TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	1,626.1	1,687.4	1,722.1	$13,353,135	$14,803,633	$15,204,681
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RECLAMATION BOARD

Headquarters Office at Sacramento

Program Objectives

The objective of the Reclamation Board program is to secure and preserve, through cooperation with federal, state and local agencies, the optimum level of flood protection for population and lands within the Sacramento and San Joaquin River basins, at a minimum net cost to the state.

This objective is obtained through a single program—flood control. The program operates through two major elements:

a. Policy and Program Control—Accomplished by the Reclamation Board and its direct staff;

b. Implementation—Accomplished by the Department of Water Resources under contract with the board.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Flood control program	$1,319,379	$1,642,199	$1,464,000
Less expenditures reflected in the budget for the Department of Water Resources	-780,289	-1,398,583	-
Less expenditures reflected in the capital outlay budget for the Reclamation Boord	-253,665	-	-
TOTALS, PROGRAM *(General Fund)*	$285,425	$243,616	$1,464,000
Personnel man-years	35	7.5	7.5

FLOOD CONTROL

Need

The Central Valley of California has, in the past, been subjected to frequent and severe flooding causing extensive loss of life and property damage. About 1.5 million people, numerous cities, towns and industries, and 2 milion acres of prime agricultural land depend in various degrees upon the Central Valley Flood Control System for their safety and livelihood.

The public interest neccssitates the development of flood control and reclamation projects to minimize or preclude further losses. It is, therefore, important and necessary to insure that the existing flood control system, as well as the additions to this system as required by future needs, is adequate.

Objectives

To secure and maintain, through cooperation with federal, state and local agencies, an adequate level of flood protection for the population and lands within the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins, at a minimum overall cost to the state.

Authority

The board's authority is contained in the Water Code, under Division 5, Part 2, Chapter 4; Part 3, Chapter 1; Part 4, Chapters 1 through 8; and Division 6, Part 6, Chapter 2, Article 2.

Generol Description

The flood control program functions through two agencies. Policy and overall program control is established by the Reclamation Board. Actual program work is accomplished by the Department of Water Resources, under contract with the board. This operating procedure has required recasting of the board's program structure.

The implementation element is composed of two major components; federal project participation and state activities, each of which is further subdivided for internal programming and control. This new structure is outlined below:

a. Federal Project Participation: The element consists of furnishing the assurances required by the Corps of Engineers prior to initiation of work on a flood control project. The principal assurances are:

1. Furnish project right-of-way and relocations;
2. Maintenance and operation of completed project;
3. Hold and save the federal government harmless from damage due to the completed work.

Prior to expenditure of any state capital funds, the latter two assurances must be "passed on" to a responsible local entity. Thus, the primary effort involved in the element is the acquisition of project right-of-way and the accomplishment of necessary relocations. The element also includes participation in project planning to minimize the state's cost.

b. State Activities: The element includes all activities required to assure the safety and proper operation of completed projects:

1. Encroachment control involves the control of proposed works in project areas (or areas covered by an adopted plan), to eliminate those which might endanger the system.

2. Maintenance supervision involves the review of locally performed maintenance, to assure that federal regulations are being followed.

3. Project modifications involves the construction of remedial work on completed projects which are malfunctioning and causing a threat to the system.

4. Property management consists of the management of board-owned property. Revenue of about $10,000,000 has been returned to the General Fund to date, with annual returns approximating $500,000 per year.

RECLAMATION BOARD—Continued

FLOOD CONTROL—Continued

Output

In the absence of firm measures for relating state losses due to flood damage, output figures are expressed in terms of the estimated flood control benefits provided by completed projects.

Benefits Provided		
1969–70	1970–71	1971–72
$11,200,000	$11,400,000	$11,500,000

Workload Information

The workload level of policy and program control is anticipated to remain at about the same level as the current year. There will be some upward trend, since all funds are to be appropriated to the board, but the extent of added work cannot be determined at this point.

Implementation workloads are expected to be as follows:

a. *Federal Project Participation*—Right-of-way will be furnished to the Corps of Engineers covering about 145 ownerships. Acquisition work will be initiated on an additional 148 ownerships and preliminary acquisition work begun on 98 other owners. Condemnation case closure will continue.

Construction contracts will be administered on four bridge relocations and two siphon relocations. Design will be completed for five bridge relocations and one siphon relocation.

(b) *State Activities*—The effort of encroachment control will continue with the processing of about 550 incoming applications anticipated.

Project modification work will be limited to administration of 3 small construction contracts on the levee safety program.

Property management work will be continued at about the current level, with anticipated revenues of about $530,000.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Totals, Flood Control Program	35	7.5	7.5	$285,425	$243,616	$1,464,000

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	35	7.5	7.5	$418,506	$122,628	$123,528
Staff benefits	–	–	–	38,562	8,788	11,630
Totals, Personal Services	35	7.5	7.5	$457,068	$131,416	$135,158
Operating expenses and equipment				$82,022	$112,200	$1,328,842
Totals, Expenditures				$539,090	$243,616	$1,464,000
Less expenditures reflected in Capital Outlay budget for Reclamation Board				*–253,665*	–	–
Net Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$285,425	$243,616	$1,464,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
General Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$300,000	$237,315	$1,464,000
Allocation from salary increase fund	9,610	6,301	–
Totals Available	$309,610	$243,616	$1,464,000
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–24,185	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$285,425	$243,616	$1,464,000

RECLAMATION BOARD—Continued

LINE	REVENUES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1				
2	**GENERAL FUND**			
3				
4	Mineral gas royalties, other state lands	$330,952	$480,000	$480,000
5	Rentals of state property	25,740	30,000	30,000
6	Sale of fixed assets	33,030	270,000	5,000
7	Other miscellaneous income	15,806	20,000	15,000
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9	TOTALS, REVENUES	$405,528	$800,000	$530,000
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LINE	CALIFORNIA WATER FACILITIES PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72	PROJECTED 1972–73	PROJECTED 1973–74	PROJECTED 1974–75	PROJECTED 1975–76
	Reclamation Board—Capital Outlay							
	MAJOR PROJECTS							
	Sacramento River and Tributaries Flood Control Project	$164,805	$77,000	$98,000				
	San Joaquin River and Tributaries Flood Control Project	221,882	127,500	25,000				
	Fresno River Flood Control Project	272,097	70,000	142,000				
	Chowchilla River Flood Control Project	18,234	50,000	212,000				
	Mormon Slough Flood Control Project	57,036						
	Sacramento River Bank Protection Project	726,268	610,500	1,110,000				
	Nelson Bend Project	607,158						
	Cache Creek Settling Basin Project	22,119	185,000					
	Littlejohn Creek and Tributaries	186	115,000					
	Flood Control Projects	–	–	–	$2,000,000 [1]	$2,000,000 [1]	$2,000,000 [1]	$2,000,000 [1]
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY *(General Fund)*	$2,089,785	$1,235,000	$1,587,000	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
	Less funds expended through the Department of Water Resources	–1,208,343	–1,120,000	–	–	–	–	–
	Net Totals, Expenditures, Capital Outlay *(General Fund)*	$881,442	$115,000	$1,587,000	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
	TOTAL, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM							$9,587,000
	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS							
	General Fund							
	APPROPRIATIONS							
	Budget Act appropriation	–	–	$1,587,000				
	Allocation from Budget Act of 1969, Item 276.5	$916,540						
	Prior Year Balance Available:							
	Budget Act of 1963, Item 431(d)	144,884	$144,698	–				
	Totals Available	$1,061,424	$144,698	$1,587,000				
	Balance available in subsequent years	–144,698	–	–				
	Unexpended balances, estimated savings	–35,284	–29,698	–				
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY *(General Fund)*	$881,442	$115,000	$1,587,000				

[1] *The last four years of the five-year building program are the agency's current estimate of need and do not represent a program approved by the Administration.*

RECLAMATION BOARD

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2					SALARY RANGE		
3	Board member (7) per diem	–	–	–	$20 per day	$4,500	$4,500
4	General mgr & chief engineer	1	1	1	1,793–2,179	26,148	26,148
5	Administrative adviser II	1	1	1	1,626–1,976	23,712	23,712
6	Supvng engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
7	Sr engineer	0.7	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
8	Sr land agent	1.6	–	–	1,213–1,475	–	–
9	Assoc engineer	4.1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
10	Supvng land surveyor	0.3	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
11	Engrng associate	1.3	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
12	Administrative asst II	0.3	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
13	Assoc land agent	2.3	–	–	998–1,213	–	–
14	Asst civil engineer	2.7	–	–	905–1,155	–	–
15	Hearing reporter	0.4	1	1	927–1,128	11,308	11,876
16	Technician II	2	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
17	Accounting officer II	0.3	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
18	Asst land agent	1.7	–	–	821–998	–	–
19	Technician I	2	–	–	746–905	–	–
20	Instrumentman	0.7	–	–	710–821	–	–
21	Delineator	0.7	–	–	676–821	–	–
22	Secretary I	0.8	–	–	651–791	–	–
23	Accountant I	0.4	–	–	644–783	–	–
24	Jr right-of-way agent	0.7	–	–	676–783	–	–
25	Engrng aid II	1.1	–	–	614–746	–	–
26	Drafting aid II	0.7	–	–	614–746	–	–
27	Sr legal steno	1	1	1	599–728	8,736	8,736
28	Sr steno	1	–	–	562–717	–	–
29	Accounting technician	0.7	–	–	548–666	–	–
30	Steno II	1.6	1	1	492–628	6,464	6,796
31	Inter typist-clerk	1.1	–	–	457–584	–	–
32	Clerk II	0.2	–	–	457–556	–	–
33	Inter account clerk	0.4	–	–	457–556	–	–
34	Clerk-typist I	0.3	–	–	415–505	–	–
35	Clerk I	0.5	–	–	395–480	–	–
36	Temporary help	0.4	0.5	0.5	(3,204)	4,200	4,200
37							
38	Totals, Authorized Positions	35	7.5	7.5	$418,506	$122,628	$123,528
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SAN FRANCISCO BAY CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Headquarters Office at San Francisco

Program Objectives

The San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission provides a management type program designed to conserve the environmental, economic, social and aesthetic values of the San Francisco Bay, through carefully considered and democratically determined control measures. The commission coordinates and encourages development of the bay and its shoreline to increase these values through professional planning and community participation on a regional basis.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72
I. Bay Conservation and Development	$174,931	$275,730	$284,000
II. Administration—distributed to other program	(83,081)	(98,730)	(100,000)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$174,931	$275,730	$284,000
Reimbursements	*–2,026*	*–*	*–25,000*
NET TOTALS, BAY CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT *(General Fund)*	$172,905	$275,730	$259,000
Personnel man-years	9.2	14.1	15.1

I. BAY CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Need

The diking and filling, over the last century, of 30-40 percent of San Francisco Bay's ecological system of open water, tidelands, and marshes; the pollution of its waters; the uncoordinated and conflicting development of its shoreline; and the failure to develop the bay's full potential for recreation, industry, and commerce on a regional basis, all clearly establish an urgent need for regionwide planning, control, and development of this great natural resource for the benefit of both the present and future population of the San Francisco Bay area and of the state.

Objectives

1. To prepare and maintain a practical, comprehensive and enforceable plan for the development and conservation of San Francisco Bay and its shoreline which will provide attainment of maximum public benefits with a minimum of bay filling.
2. To implement the commission's policies, as set forth in the San Francisco Bay Plan, by issuing or denying permits for all projects to fill or dredge in the bay and for certain shoreline development projects.

Authority

Title 7.2, commencing with Section 66600, Government Code (McAteer-Petris Act of 1965 as amended in 1969 and 1970).

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	5.2	10.1	11.1	$174,931	$275,730	$284,000
General Fund				*172,905*	*275,730*	*259,000*
Reimbursements				*2,026*	*–*	*25,000*

General Description

Although conservation and development might be considered basically conflicting concepts, it does not necessarily follow that optimum concurrent achievement of both cannot be obtained through careful tradeoffs of benefits between the two. The Legislature has directed the commission to work toward achievement of both objectives in order to provide the greatest possible public benefit for the entire regional community. Such optimum achievement requires a carefully balanced and integrated dual program designed to protect and conserve the bay eco-system as an extremely valuable regional natural resource while at the same time permitting and encouraging the greatest possible development and use of that resource which is compatible with reasonable and necessary conservation measures.

Conservation of the bay eco-system requires regional controls whereby changes to physical aspects of the bay system may be regulated to minimize adverse affects to the entire system. The commission performs this regulatory function through a permit system for all projects involving filling or dredging in the bay or substantial change of land use within limited areas of shoreline, salt ponds, and managed wetlands.

Development of the bay's full potential for recreation, industry, commerce, and other beneficial uses requires the commission to engage in many diverse activities designed to assist and encourage private owners and local government to develop beneficial bay oriented projects consistent with the commission's policies, standards, and criteria.

Attainment of both objectives requires a comprehensive, regional planning effort to provide the basic

SAN FRANCISCO BAY CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION—Continued

I. BAY CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT—Continued

information and planning data required by the commission in establishing policy for conservation and development of the bay, making value judgments on necessary tradeoffs of benefits, and providing guidelines, standards, and criteria for granting or denying permit applications. Continuing review and revision of the San Francisco Bay Plan, directed by the law, requires special planning studies to strengthen or revise specific parts of the plan in light of new knowledge, new developments, or changes in policy.

Planning studies are conducted by staff and consultants. Revisions to the San Francisco Bay Plan or implementing regulations are made by the commission after public hearings. Permits are approved or denied by the commission after staff investigation and public hearings.

Permit administration and coordination of bay development both require continuing and extensive cooperation and coordination with federal, state, regional, local, and private agencies concerned with planning, conservation, or development activities in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Permit and Study Workload	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Special planning studies	4	6	8
Major permits	21	24	30
Minor permits	70	65	70

II. ADMINISTRATION

Need

The 27-member commission consists of bay area citizens representing the public, and of officers of federal, state, and local governments. The commission meets two or more times each month to conduct business. A full-time staff and administrative organization is needed to provide support for the commission, and to carry out its policies and directives.

Objectives

To support commission activities through managerial, fiscal, and supervisory functions and to provide general administrative services to the commission and staff as required.

General Description

Provides support to the commission staff through performance of executive, managerial, and administrative functions. These include interpretation, dissemination, and implementation of commission policies and directives, budgeting, procurement and expenditures control, business services, administrative support of commission meetings, clerical support and public information activities. Accounting and certain other business services are performed for the commission by the State Department of Industrial Relations under an interagency agreement providing for reimbursement to that department for costs incurred.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Totals, Departmental Administration	4	4	4	$83,081	$98,730	$100,000
Less amounts distributed to other programs				*-83,081*	*-98,730*	*-100,000*
Net Totals, Departmental Administration				–	–	–

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	9.2	15.5	15.5	$119,311	$199,254	$203,976
Estimated salary savings	–	*-1.4*	*-0.4*	–	*-11,434*	*-4,393*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	9.2	14.1	15.1	$119,311	$187,820	$199,583
Staff benefits	–	–	–	11,569	20,660	21,417
Totals, Personal Services	9.2	14.1	15.1	$130,880	$208,480	$221,000
Operating expenses and equipment				44,051	67,250	63,000
Totals, Expenditures				$174,931	$275,730	$284,000
Reimbursements—Other				*-2,026*	–	*-25,000*
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$172,905	$275,730	$259,000

SAN FRANCISCO BAY CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION—Continued

LINE	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	STATE OPERATIONS			
	General Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Budget Act appropriation	$175,888	$265,899	$259,000
	Allocations from Salary Increase Fund	6,782	9,831	–
	Total Available	$182,670	$275,730	$259,000
	Unexpended balance—estimated savings	-9,765	–	–
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$172,905	$275,730	$259,000

SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
				SALARY RANGE		
Executive director	1	1	1	$1,929	$23,148	$23,148
Chief planning officer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
Asst executive director	1	1	1	1,337–1,626	19,512	19,512
Senior planner	–	2	2	1,273–1,548	30,552	32,088
Assoc planner	1.4	1	1	1,048–1,273	14,796	15,276
Assoc civil engineer	–	1	1	1,100–1,337	13,200	13,860
Asst executive director	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
Assoc economist	–	1	1	1,048–1,273	12,576	13,200
Asst planner	–	1	1	863–1,048	10,356	10,860
Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
Steno II	0.5	2	2	492–628	12,440	13,072
Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,386	6,672
Temporary help	0.3	0.5	0.5	(1,640)	3,308	3,308
Totals, Authorized Positions	9.2	15.5	15.5	$119,311	$199,254	$203,976

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Headquarters Office in Sacramento

Program Objectives

The Department of Water Resources has three main goals toward which all of its programs and activities are directed. These goals are (1) conservation, development and use of state water resources; (2) public safety and prevention of damage; and (3) services and capital improvements.

The economic growth of California and the health, welfare and convenience of its people require water supplies of ample quantity and suitable quality, recreational opportunities and enhancement of fish and wildlife related to water resources, prevention of damage from floods and, to the extent feasible, hydroelectric power development.

A major goal of the Department of Water Resources is to ensure that these requirements of the public are fulfilled. This is accomplished through the conduct of two major programs; (a) continuing formulation of the California Water Plan, and (b) implementation of the State Water Resources development system.

The department prepares and periodically updates a coordinated statewide plan, formulated within the framework of the California Water Plan. On the basis of this plan, the department provides leadership and guidance to achieve the timely and economic development of the state's water resources, in a manner consistent with public concern for the environment. This is accomplished through encouragement, assistance and coordination of the planning, design and construction of works, or implementation of alternative measures, by federal and local agencies, and by construction and operation as part of the State Water Resources development system. Provision of state financial assistance for local projects is a means of encouraging implementation of local projects, in which there is statewide interest.

The health, safety and welfare of the people of California and the protection of their property require the control of floods and the prevention of dam and reservoir failures.

The goals of the Department of Water Resources related to these public needs are achieved through two programs as follows: (a) flood control, and (b) supervision of safety of dams.

Special public needs within areas of responsibility of the Department of Water Resources, other state agencies and occasionally foreign governments require the application of expertise available among personnel of the department.

Major or minor general construction projects are needed from time to time to support activities of the department. These do not include features of the State Water Resources development system and works associated with specific programs.

The goals of the department relative to these needs are to provide assistance or services to legislators; local, state and federal agencies; and, as appropriate, to foreign governments through the specialized technical and professional talents of departmental personnel. Its goals are also to construct those capital outlay projects that may be required under the department's portion of the State Building Program.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72
I. Conservation, Development and Use of State Water Resources	$297,170,552	$329,496,119	$267,499,551
A. Continuing formulation of the California Water Plan	6,837,044	6,934,933	6,413,460
Water resources evaluation	2,916,754	2,998,193	2,864,000
Protection of water resources	895,311	777,922	773,060
Water use and demand	623,007	594,311	466,000
Planning for water development	2,401,972	2,564,507	2,310,400
B. Implementation of the state water resources development system	290,333,508	322,561,186	261,086,091
Planning and investigations for the state water resources development system	2,664,108	2,563,946	2,019,398
Design, right-of-way, and construction of the state water resources development system	264,215,334	281,700,103	207,215,221
Operation and maintenance of the state water resources development system	21,735,260	28,777,137	36,322,472
State financial assistance for local projects	1,718,806	9,520,000	15,529,000
II. Public Safety and Prevention of Damage	10,444,156	10,356,037	10,386,700
A. Flood control	9,047,123	9,035,125	9,149,000
B. Supervision of safety of dams	1,300,882	1,320,912	1,237,700
C. Beach erosion control	96,151	–	–
III. Services and Capital Improvements	1,263,793	1,098,502	852,000
A. Services to other agencies	1,011,741	1,018,502	852,000
B. State building program	135,420	80,000	–
C. Special programs	116,632	–	–
IV. Technical Services and General Management	1,155,700	1,384,541	1,136,961
A. Technical Services	1,014,891	1,306,964	1,136,961
B. General Management	140,809	77,577	–
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$310,034,201	$342,335,199	$279,875,212
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*–326,957*	*–306,824*	*–274,000*
Other	*–3,586,750*	*–2,649,618*	*–4,835,002*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$306,120,494	$339,378,757	$274,766,210

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

Program Objectives—Continued

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS—Continued	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72
General Fund	*17,559,688*	*17,578,273*	*14,104,000*
Support	*11,957,291*	*12,291,875*	*10,104,000*
Local assistance	*4,262,374*	*4,086,398*	*4,000,000*
Capital outlay	*1,340,023*	*1,200,000*	–
California Water Fund	*1,337,429*	–	–
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*133,860,136*	*269,901,247*	*177,428,569*
Central Valley Project Construction Fund	*153,363,241*	*51,899,237*	*83,233,641*
Personnel man-years[a]	4,102.4	3,728.8	2,925.9

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES

A. Continuing Formulation of the California Water Plan

Need

Provision for the continued economic growth of California requires a viable, well-balanced planning program. However, the constraint of limited financial resources necessitates a judicious selection of types and levels of programs to derive the greatest return from the planning investment. The water planning program must recognize the growing public concern of the need for protection and enhancement of the environment.

Objectives

The first objective of this program is to prepare and maintain on a current basis a coordinated statewide plan for timely development of the water resources of the state, within the framework of the California Water Plan. The coordinated statewide plan will show the following: estimated growth of economic demands for water supplies in terms of both quantity and quality, needs for new recreational opportunities, fish and wildlife requirements, flood damage protection needs, and hydroelectric power demands until the year 2020; and alternative and recommended ways of satisfying such demands. These alternatives include possibilities for local or regional projects or measures; major projects of statewide or interstate scope; or other means, such as waste water reclamation, desalination or weather modification. Corollary objectives of this program are to coordinate efforts by local, state and federal agencies to implement features of the California Water Plan at appropriate times; and to effect preliminary formulation of projects to be built or measures to be undertaken by the Department and local agencies.

Output

The primary output from this program is the coordinated statewide plan and supporting information on water resources, water use and demand and component plans for water resources management, protection and development. Periodically, editions of Bulletin No. 160, "Implementation of the California Water Plan", are published. Hydrologic data are published annually in the Bulletin 130 series. Reports on local and regional project investigations are published as completed, as are other specialized reports related to protection or development of the water resources of the state.

Authority

Many sections of the Water Code provide the authority for this program. A few of the more important citations are Sections 104, 105, 229, 230, 400, 10004, 10005, 12922, 12923, 12580, 12616, 12617, 12618, 12627, 12631 and 12947.

WATER RESOURCES EVALUATION

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	96.2	88.4	82.6	$2,916,754	$2,998,193	$2,864,000
General Fund				*2,879,584*	*2,744,193*	*2,550,000*
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund				–	*50,000*	*74,000*
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*623*	*166,000*	*199,000*
Other				*36,547*	*38,000*	*41,000*
Program Elements:						
Surface Water:						
Surface water measurements	28.1	20	15.6	$1,069,400	$830,347	$744,000
Climatological data	10.4	6.8	1.8	197,617	176,105	54,000
Surface water quality data	13.6	12.6	13.4	312,407	324,444	390,000
Stream sediment data	–	–	–	50,000	35,000	–
Cooperative Snow Surveys:						
Support	9.1	9.4	9.6	223,880	240,477	248,000
Reimbursements	–	–	–	*29,250*	*18,000*	*20,000*
Subtotals	9.1	9.4	9.6	$253,130	$258,477	$268,000

[a] These figures represent net authorized full-time positions and do not agree with program man-years due to staged staffing schedules required by project construction.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued						
	A. Continuing Formulation of the California Water Plan—Continued						
	WATER RESOURCES EVALUATION—Continued						
	Program Elements—Continued						
	Ground Water:						
	Ground water measurement	18.6	16.8	11.6	472,080	455,979	295,000
	Ground water quality data	8.8	8.8	6.9	207,357	221,306	178,000
	Federal-state cooperative ground water investigations	–	–	–	107,000	112,000	90,000
	New Sources of Water:						
	Watershed mgt research	–	–	–	18,000	– [b]	– [b]
	Saline Water Conversion:						
	Support	2.8	6	10.1	95,487	263,189	351,000
	Reimbursements:						
	Federal	–	*2.9*	*4.8*	*623*	*166,000*	*199,000*
	Other	–	*0.1*	*0.1*	*7,297*	*20,000*	*21,000*
	Subtotals	2.8	9	15	$103,407	$449,189	$571,000
	Weather modification	1.1	1.2	1.2	49,038	51,376	67,000
	Waste water reclamation	3.7	3.8	7.5	77,318	83,970	207,000

SURFACE WATER MEASUREMENT

Need

Historic and current surface water supply information provides the foundation for determining supplemental water needs, and planning future surface water development and flood control projects, and planning for protection and control of surface waters.

Objectives

To provide a historic and current surface water supply inventory to most efficiently support planning for management, development, protection and control of the state's water resources.

Output

Records of flow of all major streams are published annually in Appendix B of the Department's Bulletin No. 130, "Hydrologic Data," and, by contract, in Volumes 1 and 2 of USGS annual publication, "Surface Water Records of California." Published are daily quantities; maximum, minimum, and mean monthly and annual quantities of flow; and summary tables of full natural runoff quantities in selected major streams. Gauge heights of flood crests and tides are available from files.

General Desciption

In 12 major hydrographic areas containing 446 separately identified stream basins, this element presently supports about 300 surface water measurement stations.

Data are collected for annual publication from a network of permanent primary and relevant short-term secondary stations. Short-term stations correlated with a primary station will provide continuous records of long periods at minimum cost.

The state's network of gauges is a matrix to gauge the occurrence of surface waters in areas between more than 1,700 stations of other agencies—many of which are special purpose and not usable for resource evaluation. About four-fifths of the stations supported by this element are operated by the USGS on a 50–50 funding basis. Schematic diagrams of the distribution and flow of water are maintained to identify the relationship of stations in order to identify areas of deficient or surplus data coverage.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$1,069,400	$830,347	$744,000
Personnel man-years	28.1	20	15.6

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA

Need

Climatological data including precipitation, evaporation, temperature, and wind intensity is basic to planning and operating water projects. These data are also needed to permit future water supply development with the least impact on the environment.

Objectives

To provide a historic and current inventory of climatological data with an areal and temperal density needed to evaluate water use rates, flood hazard and water supply.

Output

Information required by state and/or local and regional planning agencies on climatological data are published annually in Appendix A of Bulletin No. 130.

General Description

The climatological data program is a cooperative effort of about 2,500 volunteer weather observers, who supply records to about 85 public and private agencies. Nine hundred of these observers report directly

[b] Program element discontinued in 1970–71.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

A. Continuing Formulation of the California Water Plan—Continued

WATER RESOURCES EVALUATION—Continued

to the U.S. Weather Bureau; about 600 more report their observations to local agencies. The program performs a major coordinating activity with other water planning agencies.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$197,617	$176,105	$54,000
Personnel man-years	10.4	6.8	1.8

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA

Need

An adequate supply of suitable quality surface water is essential to the development of California. Therefore, the quality of the state's surface water supplies must be established to complement the determination of quantity. To insure that surface water supplies remain usable, early detection of quality impairment is vital. This can best be accomplished by the systematic examination and surveillance of quality conditions of the state's surface waters.

Objectives

To provide information on the quality of the state's surface waters, detect changes in quality, maintain an inventory of the quantity and quality of significant waste waters, and disseminate the data and information for use in all planning activities, and to alert the appropriate control agency when critical conditions or significant adverse changes in water quality are detected.

Output

Information required by the state and/or local and regional planning agencies on the quality of water in California streams are published annually in Appendix D of Bulletin No. 130. Summaries of conditions on specific streams and descriptions of unusual conditions are published periodically. Waste water data are published annually in Appendix F of Bulletin No. 130.

General Description

To ascertain the quality of California's surface waters and to detect changes in their quality, samples are collected at specific frequencies from a network of approximately 200 sampling stations at which flow measurements are also made or estimated. Results of chemical, physical, and biological analyses are compiled and evaluated to develop a comprehensive understanding of factors affecting the quality of water at any station. In 1969–70 the collection of similar data on waste waters was incorporated in this program. Waste waters are, in essence, surface waters. Streams wherein waste water constitutes the entire flow for many months are not uncommon, particularly in the southern one-half of the state. In 1970–71 and 1971–72, emphasis is being placed on the collection of stream biological and other environmental data. Knowledge of these conditions has become more critical to the maintenance of good quality water.

Workload Adjustments

The collection of data will be increased in order to assure that environmental factors are adequately considered in water planning and to assess changes in the water environment. Even with recognition of the need for such information, current collection of biologic and other background data are too limited in comparison to the level of data required to define environmental conditions.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$312,407	$324,444	$390,000
Personnel man-years	13.6	12.6	13.4

STREAM SEDIMENT DATA

Need

Basic information on sediment production, transport, and deposition are needed to provide criteria for design of major water conservation and utilization facilities such as reservoirs, natural and artificial channels such as flood bypasses, conduits including pipelines, canals and desilting works and to ensure that construction can be accomplished without causing or sustaining excessive damage from siltation, erosion, or turbidity.

Objectives

To obtain reliable and sufficient data on the characteristics and quantity of sediment transported and deposited by selected California streams of immediate or impending importance relative to future water development of the state.

Output

The records of 14 sediment stations are published annually in "Sediment Characteristics of California Streams," a U.S. Geological Survey report prepared as a result of this cooperative activity between the USGS and the department.

General Description

Federal-state sediment data collection is a continuing statewide program in which the state participates financially with the USGS on a 50-50 basis in the operation and maintenance of stream sediment sampling stations. The USGS carries out all field and office work. The program consists of measurement and analysis of samples at 11 daily and 3 periodic stations of both characteristics and quantities of sediment transported by streams, and includes evaluation of indirect evidence when direct measurement is impracticable. Specific studies of an area was being conducted to determine the long-term sediment budget of that area.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$50,000	$35,000	–
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

A. Continuing Formulation of the California Water Plan—Continued

WATER RESOURCES EVALUATION—Continued

COOPERATIVE SNOW SURVEYS

Need

Surface water supplies of the state are an annual renewed resource subject to extreme variance in amount and occurrence within the state. To effectively put the available supply to reasonable and beneficial use requires knowledge of both the general water conditions and expected runoff for that year.

Objectives

To provide timely and reliable forecasts of spring snowmelt runoff and general water conditions to project operators and water users of the state to permit maximization of the use of (1) project storage capacity for water supply and flood control operations, and (2) potential streamflow and other local supplies available to water users.

Output

The Bulletin 120 series of reports, "Water Conditions in California", reporting on water conditions in general with emphasis on current and forecasted snowbelt runoff, is published the first of each month February through May. A fall report summarizing conditions at the end of the water year is published in October.

General Description

Water supply forecasts for 25 major river basins throughout the state is made as of February 1, and adjusted as the season progresses. About 205 snow courses are scheduled for measurement in February, 180 in March, 315 in April, and 125 in May. Also, 140 serial snow depth markers are measured each month February through May. Through this program is undertaken the planning, direction, standardization, and coordination of snow and related data collection activities of the Department and those private and public agencies cooperating in the overall program. Also, this program provides a centralized function to receive and disseminate data and information pertaining to snow hydrology. Provide technical assistance in the location and installation of snow data gathering equipment.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$223,880	$240,477	$248,000
Reimbursements	29,250	18,000	20,000
Personnel man-years	9.1	9.4	9.6

GROUND WATER MEASUREMENT

Need

Records of ground water levels and pumpage are basic to planning future water supply development, management, and protection.

Objectives

To provide historical and current ground water storage and pumpage information to support planning for management, development, and protection and control of the state's water resources.

Output

The program provides publications of ground water level data in the Bulletin No. 130 series, including tables, hydrographs, and contour maps; files of water level history; and answers to many requests for information which can be extracted from the files. Open file reports (USGS), which results from the DWR-USGS cooperative study, present pumpage data for major basins.

General Description

Measurements of about 50,000 water levels in wells are obtained from other agencies; between 5,000 and 6,000 wells are measured by DWR personnel. The computer is used to the greatest extent feasible to process, store, retrieve, and report this data in the Bulletin No. 130 series. Work is proceeding on means of providing machine reports which present the output in more useful form. A cooperative study with the USGS is supported financially with all work and reports prepared by the USGS covering annual pumpage information in major basins.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$472,080	$455,979	$295,000
Personnel man-years	18.6	16.8	11.6

GROUND WATER QUALITY DATA

Need

Since about one-half the water used in California is derived from underground sources, ground water is equally as important to the development of the state as is surface water. In some areas ground water is the only water available. Furthermore, since impairment of the quality of ground water (and thus its utility) is far more difficult to remedy than is the case with surface water, protection of this resource becomes an important matter. Planning for the development, utilization, and preservation of ground water requires a thorough knowledge of prevailing quality conditions and a systematic surveillance of these conditions where significant changes in quality have taken place or are anticipated.

Objectives

To provide sufficient and reliable ground water quality data to satisfy the planning needs of the state in effecting the orderly development of its ground water resources, to maintain surveillance of critical ground water quality conditions, and to disseminate the data and information gathered to federal, other state, and local agencies and to interested individuals.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

A. Continuing Formulation of the California Water Plan—Continued

WATER RESOURCES EVALUATION—Continued

Output

Information required by the state and/or local and regional planning agencies on the quality of California's ground waters are published in Appendix E of Bulletin No. 130. Summaries of conditions in specific areas and descriptions of unusual conditions are issued periodically.

General Description

Samples are collected from about 2,000 wells to determine the quality of ground waters throughout California. Results of chemical and physical analyses are compiled and evaluated to produce data for planning studies and for determining factors which affect or tend to alter the quality of water in the ground water basins of the state. Pertinent regulatory agencies are advised when adverse changes in ground water quality are detected.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$207,357	$221,306	$178,000
Personnel man-years	8.8	8.8	6.9

FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATIVE GROUND WATER INVESTIGATION

Need

Ground water is a significant part of California's water supply, and there is need to augment the state's continuing efforts to expand the areal coverage of ground water studies throughout California in order that data necessary to assess the capability of ground water to help meet the overall water needs of the state will be available on a timely basis.

Objectives

To make maximum use of federal resources in providing information on the ground water resources of the state to supplement and complement data gathering and geology-hydrology studies being made by the Department and to develop through research an adequate knowledge of ground water related mechanisms which need to be understood in connection with further development and protection project planning.

Output

Information required by the state and/or local and regional planning agencies will be contained in reports prepared by the cooperating federal agencies. These reports are released to the department on a scheduled basis during the fiscal year.

General Description

The study areas are identified by mutual agreement between the department and the cooperating federal agency. The general studies, involving geology, hydrology, and water quality are oriented to developing a competent understanding of the physical makeup of the ground water reservoir. The detailed studies involving land subsidence and research of clay layer permeability and vadose zone flow are oriented to understanding how the ground water reservoir will react under operating conditions. The matching fund studies are undertaken by personnel of the federal agencies, with technical guidance furnished by appropriate department personnel.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$107,000	$112,000	$90,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT RESEARCH

Need

The investigation of new sources of water is important if the needs of the increasing population and higher per capita uses are to be met. This element researched the possibility of developing additional yield through proper watershed management practices as applied to the foothill and mountain watersheds. This element contributed to the research now in progress by the University of California and before that to the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station.

Objectives

1. To provide detailed knowledge of what happens to precipitation that falls on snowland, timberland and brushland watersheds of California; and to improve predictions of the effects of watershed change as an aid to departmental planning.
2. To provide recommendations for watershed management practices to obtain maximum beneficial effect on runoff, floodflow, and silt production, with concomitant beneficial (or least detrimental) effect on other uses of the land.

Output

1. Increased knowledge of elements of hydrology, and better predictions of effects of changes to watersheds, which in turn improve department planning.
2. Improved methods of watershed management for water production.
3. A memorandum report will be prepared on the "state of the art" or watershed management.

General Description

Detailed measurements of hydrologic and meteorologic data are made on experimental watersheds in snowlands, timberlands, and brushlands of California. Experiments are carried out by: (1) "control" vs. "experimental" watershed, and (2) "before" vs. "after" manipulation. Solutions of the hydrologic equation, multiple correlation, modeling techniques, and other analytic methods, are tested against the data in the development of hydrologic hypotheses, predictive equations, and management theories.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

A. Continuing Formulation of the California Water Plan—Continued

WATER RESOURCES EVALUATION—Continued

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$18,000	–	–
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

SALINE WATER CONVERSION

Need

Saline water conversion offers promise of becoming a supplemental source of water in certain areas of the state in meeting a portion of future water requirements, and a means of maintaining specific levels of water quality for water supply and environmental enhancement.

It is anticipated that developments in saline water conversion will provide new and promising means to assist in the future development of California's water resources, but our anticipations will not be realized unless the state of the art is advanced so that rational decisions concerning the economics of desalting as an alternative water supply can be made at the appropriate time. This lack of advanced desalting technology can readily be identified as part of our broad water problems. There is a need to develop large-capacity desalting technology so that we may better ascertain its economic potential in supplying some of our future water needs.

Objectives

To contribute to the department's overall planning objectives by providing information concerning present limitations of desalting technology and economic considerations and by assisting in the advancement of desalting so that the impact of desalting on the formulation of the sequence of project development to meet the water quality and quantity needs throughout the state can be properly evaluated.

Output

The program output will be specific recommendations for the direction the department should take in advancing large-capacity desalting technology through prototype plant development under the authority of the Cobey-Porter Saline Water Conversion Law. The timing of the development, magnitude of cost, and possible cooperative efforts will be identified. The program will provide current economic and technical information necessary in assessing the potential of desalting agricultural and other waste water and the impact of desalting as a new source of water.

General Description

The desalting program provides for evaluation of current desalting processes, energy requirements, and economics, including reconnaissance surveys of areas in the state where desalting may become economically feasible, study of cooperative efforts whereby a prototype of a large-capacity desalter could be located in order to obtain design data and cost information useful in the evaluation of large-capacity desalting and in transportation of desalted water, and operation of membrane processes necessary to obtain design data for desalting agricultural and other waste water.

This program will assist in the advancement of the state of the art of desalting and will provide information and data on the technology and economics of removal of dissolved materials from sea and brackish water, agricultural drainage water, waste water, and other water unsuitable because of chemical or biological content or physical properties.

Workload Adjustments

During 1971–72 an increased emphasis will be placed on advancing large-capacity desalter technology and its energy requirements, through the development of a prototype desalter with a capacity in the range of 30 to 50 million gallons per day. This element will develop and explore possibilities that will lead to a specific proposal and report that will identify timing, magnitude of cost, and public and private cooperators. The Federal Office of Saline Water is participating in this study and is expected to supply matching funds.

Increased efforts will also be given to the development and operation of the reverse osmosis test unit for desalting agricultural waste water. This activity was begun during the 1970–71 budget year.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$95,487	$263,189	$351,000
Reimbursements	7,920	186,000	220,000
Personnel man-years	2.8	9	15

WEATHER MODIFICATION

Need

California must investigate all possible means of augmenting existing water supplies in the face of increasing water demands for traditional and environmental purposes. Sources which would not cause environmental damage are particularly attractive. Weather modification to increase precipitation offers this possibility through developing technology.

Objectives

To develop broad-scale planning guidelines for weather modification as one means of augmenting water supplies in California. Encourage and assist development of and coordination among weather modification operations in California.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

A. Continuing Formulation of the California Water Plan—Continued

WATER RESOURCES EVALUATION—Continued

Output

Planning guidelines for weather modification as a means for augmenting water supply as reported in annual progress memoranda. Staff reports on weather modification as a means of augmenting water supply. Publish Bulletin No. 16 series, "Weather Modification Operations in California".

General Description

Prepare guidelines, through contract with the Fresno State College Foundation, for evaluating and assessing potential increases in water supply and production costs of weather modification in California. Provide staff services in matters pertaining to weather modification. Issue licenses to weather modification operators, inform them of legal requirements of operation, and check on their compliance with Water Code requirements. Prepare and publish Bulletin No. 16, "Weather Modification Operations in California", annually.

Workload Adjustments

The workload increase of $15,000 over 1970–71 in the Weather Modification element will expedite and accelerate development of methods and evaluation techniques for increasing water yields through the use of weather modification projects. This will be accomplished under contract with the Fresno State College Foundation. Benefits from this expanded program element will result in increased knowledge and verification of output from operational projects in California.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$49,038	$51,376	$67,000
Personnel man-years	1.1	1.2	1.2

WASTE WATER RECLAMATION

Need

Efficient use of the state's available water resources must include reclamation and reuse of waste waters as we further develop comprehensive systems of water management and maintenance and enhancement of our environment. Waste water reclamation is a major environmental consideration. It represents an increasingly significant source of water supply, relieving pressures on existing supplies and at the same time diminishing water quality problems caused by waste disposal.

Objectives

To evaluate and realize the maximum potential of waste water reclamation to meet the water-related needs of California.

Output

Annual reports on the general quantity and quality of waste water produced and potentially reclaimable; and on current and potential techniques and practices for treating or otherwise rendering reclaimed waste water adequate in quality for various uses. Specific reports on reconnaissance level studies of the cost and feasibility of reclaiming and using waste water at specific locations.

General Description

There are generally four activities involved in developing the output described above.

1. A statewide annual inventory of the quantity and quality of waste water production and on existing reclamation practices is compiled and reported from the Surface Water Quality Data Program, files of the California regional water quality control boards, and other sources.
2. An estimate of the potential for waste water reclamation and reuse to meet future water demands or to relieve future water quality problems will be compiled and reported. This compilation will cover the entire state through a succession of regional overview studies, each being undertaken or updated as required.
3. A general statewide activity will continually maintain a review of current practices, research progress and technical commentary on the subject of waste water reclamation. Findings of this review will be annually reported along with the general statewide inventory on availability and reclamation of waste water.
4. As local possibilities for reclaiming waste water on a systematic basis develop, reconnaissance level feasibility studies will be undertaken to assist local agencies in formulating the necessary plans.

In these studies, specific waste water reclamation projects and markets for reuse will be identified, physical feasibility and economic justification will be established, and financial feasibility will be explored with the expectation that the involved local agency would carry on the further project planning, design and implementation.

Workload Adjustments

The first periodic statewide evaluation of potential waste water reclamation will be compiled and reported from general information available throughout the state, together with updated information generated by regional overview studies being conducted in the San Francisco Bay Area, the Tulare Lake Basin area, and the South Coastal area. This newly initiated series of annual reports will be continued in subsequent years.

A reconnaissance level waste water reclamation feasibility study will be initiated in the San Joaquin Valley. One of the newer considerations to be included in this study will be the reclamation of agricultural waste waters for use in powerplant cooling.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$77,318	$83,970	$207,000
Personnel man-years	3.7	3.8	7.5

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

A. Continuing Formulation of the California Water Plan—Continued

PROTECTION OF WATER RESOURCES

Part of the information needed to maintain a viable statewide development plan is the extent to which surface and ground water resources should be protected for full utilization within the limits of favorable economics as compared with other sources of water. Information on the potential degradation of surface and ground water supplies is also required to enable the State Water Resources Control Board to formulate standards and regulatory procedures that will ensure the continued usefulness of such supplies within economic limits.

During 1971–72 and the four subsequent years, greater emphasis will be placed on studies regarding quality of water resources in relation to the environment.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	38.9	31.5	30.3	$895,311	$777,922	$773,060
General Fund				*885,633*	*770,922*	*767,060*
Reimbursements				*9,678*	*7,000*	*6,000*
Program Elements:						
Sea Water Intrusion:						
Sea water intrusion studies	5.6	5.7	2.2	$147,497	$149,988	$52,000
Ground Water Studies:						
Ground Water Basin Protection Studies:						
Support	3.8	4	2.9	93,497	100,282	85,000
Reimbursements	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*1,239*	*2,000*	*1,000*
Subtotals	3.9	4.1	3	$94,736	$102,282	$86,000
Local support	–	–	–	(58,000)	(97,000)	(47,000)
Totals, Ground Water Basin Protection Studies	(3.9)	(4.1)	(3)	($152,736)	($199,282)	($133,000)
Water well standards	1.9	2.1	2	49,456	55,005	52,000
Administration of water well reports act	2.9	1.1	1	56,087	20,768	21,000
Water Quality Studies:						
Water Quality Investigations:						
Support	21.8	17.9	20.7	446,461	405,332	524,060
Reimbursements	–	–	–	*1,552*	–	–
Subtotals	21.8	17.9	20.7	$448,013	$405,332	$524,060
California-Nevada Joint Water Quality Investigation of Lake Tahoe:						
Support	0.3	0.4	0.6	13,773	14,547	18,000
Reimbursements	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*6,887*	*5,000*	*5,000*
Subtotals	0.5	0.6	0.8	$20,660	$19,547	$23,000
Lower San Joaquin water quality investigation	0.4	–	–	10,189	–	–
Cooperative Clear Lake environmental management	–	–	–	25,000	25,000	– [d]
Water rights investigation	1.9	–	–	43,673	– [e]	– [e]
Mammoth Basin water resources environmental study	–	–	0.6	–	–	15,000

[d] Included in water quality investigations in 1971–72.
[e] Shown under planning for water development in 1970–71 and 1971–72.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

A. Continuing Formulation of the California Water Plan—Continued

PROTECTION OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

SEA WATER INTRUSION STUDIES

Need

Ground water basins along the coast of California have been and are subject to sea water intrusion. Water users in ground water basins which have suffered from encroachment by sea water must find other sources of fresh water for overlying lands if these lands are to remain productive. These other sources of water in many cases entail greater costs than ground water pumping, and the value of ground water basins for storage and transmission purposes is lost. As population increases, the demand for water grows, and the danger of further sea water intrusion becomes more serious. Continuous monitoring of the rate of encroachment of sea water is required in order to assess the problem and to initiate investigations leading to corrective measures.

Objectives

To monitor the rate and extent of sea water intrusion on a systematic basis, and in critical areas to conduct one- or two-year reconnaissance level studies in order to understand the mechanics of intrusion in the basin and to provide a basis for development of possible methods of control.

Output

Information required by the state and/or local and regional planning agencies will be contained in reports prepared by the southern district. Results of all investigations will be released in the department's Bulletin 63 Series.

General Description

The department's sea water intrusion studies are statewide in scope and divided in two parts. The first part is development of updated information for Appendix A to the department's Bulletin No. 63 at five-year intervals. Bulletin 63 was published in 1958, but Appendix A, "Status of Sea Water Intrusion", was never published and is now out of date. The first publication of Appendix A will present the extent and rate of intrusion and the structural framework in which it occurs in each of the 262 coastal ground water basins. Continuous monitoring of sea water intrusion is a part of this endeavor. The second part consists of studies of about one year duration of areas in which information is inadequate. These reconnaissance level studies consist of collection, analysis, and evaluation of ground water level and water quality data, water well drillers' logs and pertinent geologic information. In areas already intruded by saline water, existing wells are acquired for monitoring. Exploration of the subsurface characteristics by drilling, logging, or geophysical techniques are frequently required.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$147,497	$149,988	$52,000
Personnel man-years	5.6	5.7	2.2

GROUND WATER BASIN PROTECTION STUDIES

Need

Chapters 12920 through 12922 declare that the ground water basins of the state are of interest to the people of the state. Ground water supplies about one-half of California's total beneficially used water, and is subject to degradation from a variety of sources, such as: (a) saline water intrusion, (b) disposal of waste to ground waters, and (c) leachates from sanitary landfill. Specific projects are needed to control, prevent, and alleviate degradation of ground water in storage to protect the ground water yield upon which California is dependent.

Objectives

To formulate, cooperatively with local agencies, local projects for protection of ground water basins from (a) saline water intrusion, (b) disposal of waste to ground waters, (c) leachates from sanitary landfill, or (d) other sources.

Output

In cooperation with local agencies, this program provides recommendations for local projects for protection of the ground water basins of the state. In some cases, development of a specific technique is funded in this program for application to a specific local problem. Recommendations, physical facts, and presentation of technique are presented in memorandum reports, and, where appropriate, department bulletins.

General Description

Technique studies and physical site exploration culminating in the formulation of projects for the protection of ground water basins are made on a cooperative basis with local agencies. Types of studies presently included are studies of barriers to sea water intrusion of ground water, and studies in the design and construction of sanitary landfills to protect ground water basins from the production of gases and leachates.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

A. Continuing Formulation of the California Water Plan—Continued

PROTECTION OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$93,497	$100,282	$85,000
Reimbursements	1,239	2,000	1,000
Local services	(58,000)	(97,000)	(47,000)
Personnel man-years	3.9	4.1	3

WATER WELL STANDARDS

Need

Faulty construction of water wells and improper sealing of wells no longer intended for use (abandoned wells) have contributed to the degradation of ground water quality. Since degradation of ground water quality, once established, usually is long lasting and almost impossible to remove, it is important that poor construction practices be eliminated and that reasonable precaution is taken in the construction of water wells and cathodic protection wells and in destroying (filling) abandoned wells in order to protect the quality of the state's ground water resources and to provide a measure of protection for the safety of the general public.

Objectives

To provide recommendations for, and aid local agencies in adopting, standards for the construction and destruction of water wells and cathodic protection wells for implementation by the California regional water quality control boards, cities and counties and the industry; and to encourage the use of good well construction practices throughout the state.

Output

Recommendations for areas of the state not previously covered will be submitted to the appropriate California water quality control board. (As of 1969–70, standards have been recommended for nine areas in eight counties.)

Issuance of standards for cathodic protection wells as Volume 2 of Bulletin No. 74, "Water Well Standards: State of California".

General Description

Collection and evaluation of information regarding well construction practices combined with knowledge of existing geological and ground water conditions lead to formulation of recommendations for standards of well construction. They form a basis for possible regulatory action by state or local agencies. We have recommended standards for nine areas in California. In four of these areas (central and west coast basins of Los Angeles County, Shasta County and Ventura County) the implementation process outlined in the law is well advanced. In the other five areas the process is expected to be underway by the close of 1970–71. Following completion in 1970–71 of the determination of areas where more specific standards are needed. recommendations advocating the standards in DWR Bulletin No. 74, "Water Well Standards: State of California", will be issued for the other areas of the state. Standards for cathodic protection wells (added to the law in 1968) are also being prepared.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$49,456	$55,005	$52,000
Personnel man-years	1.9	2.1	2

ADMINISTRATION OF WATER WELL REPORTS ACT

Need

Persons who construct, alter, or destroy water wells are required by law to file reports concerning these activities. To obtain the greatest possible value from these reports, it is necessary that they contain meaningful data of satisfactory quality and that they be available to qualified planners to assure wisest management, development, protection, and control of the state's water resources. This requires careful supervision of the report filing activity.

Objectives

To ensure that the process of filing and reporting of usable water well construction information functions properly, and to make these reports available for use within the department and by other agencies authorized to use them.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Reports received and filed	7,500	9,000	9,000

General Description

Activities under this program consist principally of receiving, filing, reviewing, and verifying notices of intent and water well drillers reports, distribution of necessary forms, and the retrieval of report data and information for use by those concerned with ground water and water wells. Random field inspections are also conducted to determine the adequacy of reported information. An educational program designed to promote the submission of reasonably accurate and useful reports is to be instituted. The geologic and engineering information contained in the water well reports are used in all department programs or activities dealing with the underground water system.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$56,087	$20,768	$21,000
Personnel man-years	2.9	1.1	1

WATER QUALITY INVESTIGATIONS

Water Code Section 229—conduct short-term water quality studies to: define and document areal water quality conditions, determine the nature, extent and

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

A. Continuing Formulation of the California Water Plan—Continued

PROTECTION OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

severity of specific problems and obtain meaningful solutions, evaluate water quality data for anomalies and problems, and identify water quality studies for separate budgeting. Studies are limited to eight months' duration and $15,000 of state funds. Investigations are scheduled on a routine basis with priority given to unexpected problems.

Water Code Section 230—generally evaluate quality of waste waters with respect to suitability for reclamation, provide input to coordinated statewide planning and make recommendations for specific water reclamation studies.

Water Code Sections 275, 13165 and 13225(c)—provide to the regulatory agencies, data, analyses of present and future conditions, plans for water development, and comments and recommendations concerning effects of waste discharges and desirable quality conditions to be maintained.

Workload Adjustments

This element will assume responsibility for administering a contract for the annual payment of $25,000 to the Lake County Flood Control and Water Conservation District as partial funding of an ongoing cooperative study of Clear Lake's water quality problems. This sum had previously been budgeted as a separate element.

Responding to the expanded number of requests for comments on waste discharge requirements as indicated under "General Description", to a greater degree of detail and covering a broader scope of technical evaluation of subjects to the water environment is especially sensitive, such as toxicity, biostimulation, pesticides, and trace elements.

Broadening the scope of required special studies on water quality problems in the same manner as discussed above.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$446,461	$405,332	$524,060
Reimbursements	1,552	–	–
Personnel man-years	21.8	17.9	20.7

CALIFORNIA-NEVADA-FEDERAL JOINT WATER QUALITY INVESTIGATION OF LAKE TAHOE

Need

In order to monitor the effectiveness of pollution control measures at Lake Tahoe, continued surveillance must be maintained in the quality of water in order that indicators of eutrophication can be detected at an early stage.

Objectives

To determine and disseminate information on present water quality and trends in water quality or rate of eutrophication.

Output

An annual report is distributed each year listing the water quality parameters related to eutrophication as determined from the sampling cruises.

General Description

Cooperators from California, Nevada, and the federal government participate in regularly scheduled sampling cruises to obtain data which will provide information on the water quality of Lake Tahoe.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$13,773	$14,547	$18,000
Reimbursements	6,887	5,000	5,000
Personnel man-years	0.5	0.6	0.8

LOWER SAN JOAQUIN RIVER WATER QUALITY INVESTIGATION

Need

The quality of the water in downstream reaches of the San Joaquin River has been deteriorating. Water available for diversion has been of such poor quality that substantial damage resulted to irrigated crops. Further decreases in water quality will result as additional water development projects are installed.

Investigation and evaluation of the present water conditions are required to forestall further degradation and quality measures which can be taken to improve water quality.

Objectives

(1) To determine the present water quality problems and their impact upon the economy of irrigated agriculture along the San Joaquin River between the mouth of Merced River and Highway 50, (2) to find a feasible and equitable solution to the present water quality problem in the lower San Joaquin River, and (3) to prepare a report on the investigation presenting our conclusions and recommendations.

Output

These studies will ultimately benefit irrigated agriculture along the San Joaquin River between the mouth of Merced River and Highway 50. This will be dependent upon the implementation of a water quality control project and whether San Joaquin drainage facilities are constructed.

The annual increase in net agricultural income with a water quality control project would be (1) $165,000 without San Joaquin drainage facilities, and (2) $269,000 with San Joaquin drainage facilities.

General Description

The investigation consisted of the following general work:

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

A. Continuing Formulation of the California Water Plan—Continued

PROTECTION OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

1. Compilation and evaluation of pertinent existing water quality, hydrologic, land and water use data.
2. Projection of agricultural, municipal and industrial growth.
3. An economic evaluation of present use of waters within the drainage area.
4. Recommendation for solving present water quality problems.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$10,189	–	–
Personnel man-years	0.4	–	–

COOPERATIVE CLEAR LAKE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Need

Clear Lake, in Lake County, has had a serious algae problem for many years which detracts from its economic and esthetic value. Solutions to this eutrophication problem and pilot control methods are needed.

Objectives

1. The collection and collation of basic data on the Clear Lake Basin.
2. The identification and initiation of basic research in those specific related areas where little or no knowledge is available.
3. The identification and initiation of pilot control measures that offer promise.

Output

This element will evaluate data and apply controls, to prevent, or retard, the eutrophication of Clear Lake and thereby create a physical, chemical and biological environment that is safe and esthetically compatible.

General Description

There have been a large number of studies dealing with specific areas of the problem of eutrophication: numerous studies and references have pointed out possible solutions to the problem. However, there is very little being done to evaluate the suggested solutions or to make application of the ideas. Additional research is needed to fill in the gaps of knowledge, and even more important, to go from basic research to applied programs directed to solving the problem.

This is a matching fund cooperative effort with the Lake County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. The administration will be by the district with guidance and review by the Department of Water Resources.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$25,000	$25,000	– f
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

WATER RIGHTS INVESTIGATION

General Description

The department cooperates and assists state and local agencies on water rights matters for newly planned water development projects. As the need arises, this program files new state applications or presents the department's views and recommendation on the assignment or release from priority of previously filed state applications.

Studies which are now being prepared will give the department an inventory of the amount and season when unappropriated water occurs in the state. This information will be used to guide water development projects by assessing availability of water and conformance of the proposed project with the California Water Plan.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$43,673	–	– g
Personnel man-years	1.9	–	– g

MAMMOTH BASIN WATER RESOURCES ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY

Need

Increased recreational development in the Mammoth area has had some detrimental impact, some of it irreversible, upon the water resources of the basin, i.e., algal growth is evident in Twin Lakes. Local, state and federal agencies have recognized that a problem exists, but an appraisal of the problem has not yet been made. Planning for the protection and management of the water resources of this region is essential now if further deterioration representing significant social and economic losses is to be averted.

Objectives

The objectives are to determine the quality and quantity of the water resources of the Mammoth Basin and to assist other federal, state and local agencies in the development of alternative plans for resources development and protection.

Output

(a) A memo report describing and interpreting the mineral, biological and nutrient quality of the surface and ground waters of the Mammoth Basin.

(b) Memo reports on the lake and ground water storage capacities within the study area; the compo-

f Included in water quality investigations in 1971–72.
g Shown in planning for water development in 1970–71 and 1971–72.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

A. Continuing Formulation of the California Water Plan—Continued

PROTECTION OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

nents of the hydrologic balance of the area; and on the possible sites for recharge and extraction in the area.

(c) Assistance in interpretation of environmental data in above reports in the alternative plans for basin management.

General Description

The Department of Water Resources is entering into a 24-month cooperative study with Mono County, Mammoth County Water District, U.S. Forest Service, State Department of Public Health, and State Department of Fish and Game to determine alternative plans for the management of the water resources of the Mammoth Basin. The Department of Water Resources portions of the study would cover water quality and geohydrology and would assist in the development of alternative programs for resources development and protection. The remaining portion of the study would be undertaken by the other participants, and would include studies of population, land use patterns, water use and consumption, liquid and solid waste treatment and disposal, fish and wildlife, and alternative plans and facilities for resources use and protection. The Mammoth County Water District will coordinate the study and will be program manager. Mono County requested a federal water quality administration grant.

Input	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Support	–	–	$15,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	0.6

WATER USE AND DEMAND

Knowledge of the rates of increase in historical and probable future water demands throughout the state is essential to the proper planning for further development of California's water resources to meet such demands. Since water demands for most purposes are influenced by water costs, or prices, program elements in this category are closely related to certain of those in the planning for water development category, in which costs of future water service are estimated.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	'25.4	20.6	17.1	$623,007	$594,311	$466,000
General Fund				*623,007*	*568,311*	*466,000*
Reimbursements				–	*26,000*	–
Program Elements:						
Water Use:						
Irrigation water use and practices	5.9	4.1	3.2	140,695	114,137	84,000
Urban water use	3	2.3	2.6	65,471	60,196	73,000
Water Demand:						
Change in land use survey	7.8	6	6.2	204,535	177,005	177,000
Reimbursements	–	–	–	–	*26,000*	–
Subtotals	7.8	6	6.2	$204,535	$203,005	$177,000
Projected water demand	8.7	7.5	4.2	212,306	195,180	106,000
Post project economic impact study	–	0.7	0.9	–	21,793	26,000

IRRIGATION WATER USE AND PRACTICES

Need

Comprehensive planning for development of California's water resources requires reliable information on the magnitude and timing of increasing water requirements for irrigation of agricultural crops, which account for 85 percent of total statewide water use. Data and information on irrigation water use and practices are basic and essential to the determination of such requirements. Also needed is information for evaluating water requirement—net water use relationships (the amount of reuse that can be reasonably expected). With respect to water quality studies, information on irrigation water use and practices is needed for assessing the impact of return surface flows of agricultural water on the quality of receiving waters.

Objectives

To provide reliable monthly and annual unit values of water use and to develop more uniform procedures for relating such values to water demands and net water use, streamflow depletions, drainage requirements, and water quality problems.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

A. Continuing Formulation of the California Water Plan—Continued

WATER USE AND DEMAND—Continued

Output

Each of the four districts will prepare an annual memorandum report setting forth the results of studies for the previous calendar year. The department will publish Bulletin No. 113-3, "Vegetative Water Use," in 1972. This bulletin will update and summarize information on the various sections (evapotranspiration, applied water, cultural and irrigation practices, etc.) pertinent to the determination of irrigation water demand.

General Description

The department collects data and information on evapotranspiration, agroclimatic factors, applied water and cultural and irrigation practices from field measurements, cooperators, water agencies research organizations, farm advisors and others as required. Using various procedures and techniques, the results are processed to obtain reliable estimates of irrigation water demand.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$140,695	$114,137	$84,000
Personnel man-years	5.9	4.1	3.2

URBAN WATER USE

Need

Accurate information on urban water use is necessary to the planning for development of water supplies of suitable quantity and quality to serve the ever-expanding population and industrial growth in California and to predict and assess water disposal problems associated with these developments.

Objectives

To provide unit water use values and techniques in the application of those values to estimate present and future urban water use throughout the state.

Output

Reliable monthly and annual per capita water use values for the total urban complex and for residential uses separately, and unit water use values by industrial categories as they may be important to local areas and as they are applicable to input-output analysis. A memorandum progress report will be prepared annually by each of the four districts.

General Description

The department, through contact with water service agencies, municipalities, and industrial establishments, analyzes, the various factors influencing rates and trends of urban water use and determines the quantities of water used for municipal and industrial purposes, both within and outside of buildings, including the quantity disposed of as sewage. Outside uses are further separated by the quantities used for lawns, parks, highway landscaping and other environmental enhancement purposes.

Workload Adjustments

The element will be expanded in scope to develop the industrial water use factors required for input into the department's economic input-output model. This model is being developed to meet the need for a better, more flexible planning tool for estimating municipal and industrial water demand and quantity and quality waste production. This information is essential, not only for the coordinated statewide planning effort of the department, but also to satisfy the needs of the State Water Resources Control Board in fulfilling its responsibilities under the Clean Water Act of 1970.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$65,471	$60,196	$73,000
Personnel man-years	3	2.3	2.6

CHANGE IN LAND USE SURVEYS

Need

Reliable and timely information on changes in land and water utilization are basic requirements for identifying developing water supply needs, water quality problems, and other water-associated problems related to our changing environment. Information regarding the nature of lands with respect to the impact development has had upon them provides a basis for predicting the impact of projected future developments. This information is required for the determination of future water demands throughout the state and the impact that water development may have on the environment.

Objectives

To monitor changes in land utilization in the state and, through application of appropriate unit water use values, translate these changes into terms of changing water utilization.

Output

Memorandum reports are prepared at the conclusion of each year's surveys to enable timely results to be available to the current department planning programs. These memorandum reports indicate specific changes in land use since the previous survey; provide calculations of changes in water use associated with

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

A. Continuing Formulation of the California Water Plan—Continued

WATER USE AND DEMAND—Continued

these land use changes; and present brief discussions of trends. Generalized maps showing the locations of land use changes are also prepared. Also to be prepared is a generalized statewide map and a series of county maps depicting certain selected environment-related land data.

General Description

The state is divided into four groups of counties, by district, selected with consideration of the water demand study areas. One group is surveyed each year by each district office. The surveys are of a semidetailed nature in those areas of major change and of a reconnaissance nature in other areas. Most surveys are accomplished through aerial photo-interpretation with a minimum of supporting field examination. Much of the environment-related land data will be obtained from other governmental agencies. The change in land use is ploted on appropriate maps from which it is processed, tabulated, and summarized.

In the major metropolitan areas of the state, the physical characteristics of the land with respect to suitability for urban development are determined through appropriate surveys. These surveys are conducted as needed for estimating population.

Although principal emphasis has been placed on irrigated and urban lands, the program will remain flexible enough to respond to any kind of land data needs resulting from reoriented planning activities. In addition, surveys to determine habitable areas will be conducted as needed.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$204,535	$177,005	$177,000
Reimbursements	–	26,000	–
Personnel man-years	7.8	6	6.2

PROJECTED WATER DEMANDS

Need

Current estimates of future water demands throughout the state are a basic requirement in the department's entire planning program, and are particularly important as input to the Coordinated Statewide Planning Program. Such estimates are vital in establishing a basis upon which policymakers can determine the need and timing of future water resource development.

Objectives

The objective of this program is to provide updated forecasts of future demands for water to reflect fully the coutinued growth and changing needs of California.

Output

The program output will be specific statements of findings with regard to demands for water on a reconnaissance basis for urban and agricultural uses by water service areas. Information developed in the program will be reported in the department's Bulletin 160 series and other memorandum reports as appropriate.

General Description

The estimates of water demands are computed by decade through year 2020 to facilitate the formulation of alternatives staged project development plans under the coordinated statewide planning element of the Planning for Water Development Program.

Specific activities include: population forecasts reflecting birth and death rate considerations and net migration to California; distribution of population within California on a county and hydrologic study area basis (these studies are carried on in cooperation with the State Department of Finance and extended to meet the time and geographical requirements of the Department of Water Resources); agricultural projections iucluding crop market outlook studies to determine the total food and fiber consumption requirements of the population; irrigated acreage requirements by crop category to meet indicated consumption levels; industrial input-output analyses with the views of incorporating results of such analyses in the water demand projections and improving population projections and economic water demand analyses in which ability to pay for water is compared to estimated costs of water and the incorporation of water quality considerations upon projected water demands.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$212,306	$195,180	$106,000
Personnel man-years	8.7	7.5	4.2

POST-PROJECT ECONOMIC IMPACT STUDY

Need

Large-scale water project development not only has an immediate impact on the surrounding area during construction, but may also have a long-run impact on the regional and state economies throughout the life of the project. In some instances the impact is significant enough to change the entire growth pattern and economy of a region. Evaluation of the impact that water projects have on the state and local economies and existing institutions is required to provide a basis for predicting the probable effects of planned water resource developments.

Objectives

To indentify the economic impact occurring from the construction of water projects, and to evaluate this impact in terms of its effect on the economy and growth pattern of local areas.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

A. Continuing Formulation of the California Water Plan—Continued

WATER USE AND DEMAND—Continued

Output

A memorandum report will be prepared annually describing the economic impact resulting from water development projects and their related services.

General Description

Economic impact resulting from water project development will be determined on the basis of changes in general economic growth and the local tax base. Activities will include the identification of the "impact area" and the evaluation of population, income, agriculture, and recreational activities within that area. In addition, changes in land development will be reported as they influence land values, growth in business activities, and use of natural resources.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	–	$21,793	$26,000
Personnel man-years	–	0.7	0.9

PLANNING FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT

Utilizing the output from program elements in the water resources evaluation, protection, and use and demand categories, the department must prepare or undertake: (1) a coordinated, overall statewide plan for water development for all purposes; (2) investigations of water resources problems or management possibilities and development of plans for meeting the specific needs of local areas or regions of the state; (3) participation in western states water planning activities; and (4) preliminary planning for specific water development projects, which appear to be needed in the relatively near future and which should be financed and constructed by the State of California. These will be used by the department in coordinating activities of local agencies and providing effective leadership in the California state-federal interagency group to determine those parts of the overall coordinated statewide plan, within the framework of the California Water Plan, that should be implemented by different levels of government. The department will participate in cooperative planning efforts, such as the federal framework studies.

During 1971–72 and the succeeding four years, more attention will be given to water quality and environmental aspects of water resources in the program elements in this category, and the results will be incorporated in the coordinated statewide plan.

Attention will also be given to some of the water problems of the delta area that are not directly associated with the Peripheral Canal, and other features of the State Water Project in that area.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	87.6	93	84.4	$2,401,972	$2,564,507	$2,310,400
General Fund				*2,120,948*	*2,204,898*	*2,120,000*
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*94,864*	*72,824*	*75,000*
Other				*186,160*	*286,785*	*115,400*
Program Elements:						
Interstate Planning:						
Western states water planning	4.6	5.7	5	151,549	162,531	143,000
State participation in state-federal cooperative studies (federal reimbursements)	3.5	2.2	1.9	94,864	72,824	75,000
Statewide Planning:						
Coordinated statewide planning	24.6	27.4	25.3	676,970	740,361	662,000
Recreation, fish and wildlife, post-land acquisition	6.9	–	–	142,556	– [h]	– [h]
Review of reports of other agencies	10.5	9.5	9	250,890	233,677	209,000
Northern California investigation	10.6	11	10.2	284,400	300,023	259,000
North coast action	1	1.2	1.4	33,978	38,147	38,000
Local Planning:						
Planned utilization of water resources	19.1	17.5	9.8	503,869	443,737	287,000
Reimbursements	*2.4*	*4.6*	*2.1*	*149,889*	*230,000*	*54,900*
Totals, Planned Utilization of Water Resources	21.5	22.1	11.9	$653,758	$673,737	$341,900
Local contribution				(256,000)	(186,000)	(110,000)
Totals				($909,758)	($859,737)	($451,900)
Local project assistance	1.3	2.6	1.5	21,648	51,982	50,000

[h] Shown under planning and investigations of the State Water Resources development system in 1970–71 and 1971–72.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued						
	A. Continuing Formulation of the California Water Plan—Continued						
	PLANNING FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued						
	Program Elements—Continued						
	Local Planning—Continued						
	Salinas Highlands Investigation:						
	Support	0.9	0.8	0.5	20,304	17,617	11,000
	Reimbursements	*0.6*	*0.6*	*0.4*	*9,425*	*30,785*	*10,000*
	Totals	1.5	1.4	0.9	$29,729	$48,402	$21,000
	Local support	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Totals, Salinas Highlands Investigation	1.5	1.4	0.9	$29,729	$48,402	$21,000
	Lower Salinas Valley Sea Water Intrusion:						
	Support	0.3	0.5	0.4	6,151	11,407	9,000
	Reimbursements	–	*0.4*	–	*14,204*	*11,000*	*500*
	Totals	0.3	0.9	0.4	$20,355	$22,407	$9,500
	Prado Dam and Reservoir Study:						
	Support	–	1.2	–	–	22,819	–
	Reimbursements	*0.5*	–	–	*12,642*	–	–
	Subtotal	0.5	1.2	–	$12,642	$22,819	–
	Local Project Investigation of San Dieguito River:						
	Support	–	1.4	1.4	–	36,239	31,000
	Reimbursements	–	*0.7*	*1.8*	–	*15,000*	*50,000*
	Totals	–	2.1	3.2	–	$51,239	$81,000
	Delta multi-purpose levee study	–	2.5	1.9	–	51,907	52,000
	Water rights investigation	–	1.4	1.1	–[1]	42,465	31,000
	Special Studies:						
	Advance techniques for water resources development	0.8	1.8	1.8	28,633	51,986	52,000
	Character and use of rivers	–	–	2.1	–	–	52,000
	Geothermal resources	–	–	0.8	–	–	36,000
	Fishery and wildlife enhancement	–	–	1	–	–	42,000
	Sierra foothills investigation	–	–	2	–	–	52,000
	Environmental impact analysis	–	–	3	–	–	104,000

WESTERN STATES WATER PLANNING

Need

The uneven distribution and the limited supplies of water together with the growing populations in the Pacific southwest necessitate that planning efforts find the best ways to stretch existing water supplies on a regional basis to support thriving economies until, hopefully, augmentation from new water sources can be realized. All alternative additional sources of water supply must be studied to determine where waters of satisfactory quantity and quality can be obtained at reasonable costs and with acceptable effects on the environment.

It is important that California carefully investigate and evaluate those alternatives that involve sources outside its borders. This requires close cooperation and liaison with the other western states and with the federal government. The resulting information is essential to continuing formulation of the California Water Plan as a basis for necessary decisions in time to assure adequate water supplies after 1990 or 2000.

[1] Shown under protection of water resources in 1969–70.

Objectives

To protect and further California's interests in interstate water negotiations, planning, and development, and to provide information on the costs and benefits involved in the state's participation in interstate water projects or programs.

Output

This program element provides staff and technical support for the director and other state officials or appointees engaged in interstate water negotiations, input to the department's Bulletin No. 160 series, which supplements and updates the California Water Plan, and other timely reports as required.

General Description

This program supports California's and/or the department's efforts in connection with: (1) the 11-state Western States Water Council; (2) the California Advisory Committee on Western States Water Planning; (3) various bistate regional study groups

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

A. Continuing Formulation of the California Water Plan—Continued

PLANNING FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued

and compact commissions between California and Oregon or Nevada; (4) any followup work required on the state-federal framework study for the great basin region; (5) the Pacific Southwest Interagency Committee, and its Coordinated Planning Subcommittee; (6) the Committee of Fourteen from Colorado River Basin states; and (7) various negotiating teams on matters such as the implementation of the federal Colorado River Basin Project Act, and finding solutions to the Colorado River salinity problems. Under the program, studies are made to provide the aforesaid reports or input to other reports.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$151,549	$162,531	$143,000
Personnel man-years	4.6	5.7	5

STATE PARTICIPATION IN FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATIVE STUDIES

Need

As a result of the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965, federal agencies are accepting more state participation in comprehensive water resource planning in order that future proposals for development will have unified support at local, state and federal levels. Consistent with its responsibility to guide the development and use of state water resources, the Department of Water Resources must maintain a capability to participate wtih federal agencies in cooperative water and related land resources planning studies, and to take the leading role in California to insure that all state agencies engage in the planning process as prime contributors, rather than as reactors to plans made by others.

Objectives

To maximize possible benefit to the state and to avoid inconsistent federal-state-local development plans.

Output

Results and findings of cooperative studies are presented in reports prepared by responsible agencies. State participation will consist of policy, technical, and administrative contributions designed to maximize the state's influence.

General Description

The State of California (Water Resources, Fish and Game, Parks and Recreation, and Conservation) will participate in federal-state cooperative planning by providing technical capability, and Water Resources will additionally provide a management and coordination function as required, for: (1) the Bureau of Reclamation's Western United States Water Plan Study; (2) modifications to the final field report on the California region (type I) framework study and followup activities related thereto; and (3) the Water Resources Council's next national assessment.

The following estimates represent direct costs of participation by state agencies. They do not include the cost of complementary studies which will provide significant inputs. Participation by representatives of California is funded from federal grants received under the provisions of Title III of the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-80).

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$94,864	$72,824	$75,000
Personnel man-years	3.5	2.2	1.9

COORDINATED STATEWIDE PLANNING

Need

Decisions relative to the development and management of California's water resources must be made on the basis of the fullest possible information on the probable long-range consequences of such decisions. Decisionmakers at all levels of government and all segments of society must be made aware of both the positive and negative aspects of the available water development and management options. Of particular concern is the impact of alternatives on the total human environment and the determination of the extent to which water-related environmental amenities may be achieved by these alternatives at various levels of cost to the people of California.

Objectives

1. To develop and evaluate an array of alternative statewide water management plans that will provide for water-related services and environmental amenities that will satisfy the needs and desires of the people of California.
2. To inform the Legislature, Governor, and the public concerning results of studies on these alternative plans in order to provide a forum for broad participation in the decisionmaking process.

Output

Periodic formal publication of the department's Bulletin No. 160 series at about four-year intervals, embracing all aspects of water management, with more frequent publication of office and memorandum reports on specific study phases as appropriate.

General Description

The program element is the core long-range planning endeavor of the department. The element embraces a statewide synthesis of analytical study information in the following categories: traditional surface and ground water development opportunities;

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new, advanced and more efficient processes of waste water reclamation; desalination; weather modification; water conveyance; and the behavior of water as a resource in relation to the ecological system.

Study activities include: engineering and hydrologic analysis of California's water development systems; preparation of comparative cost estimates of alternative future water conservation and conveyance facilities, technical and financial appraisals of possible cooperative interagency management and development programs; statewide overview evaluations of ecological and environmental enhancement possibilities through water resource management; and the preparation of economic modeling studies, including input-output analysis to interrelate projections of alternative levels and categories of economic growth to future needs for water services.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$676,970	$740,361	$662,000
Personnel man-years	24.6	27.4	25.3

RECREATION, FISH AND WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT, STATE WATER FACILITIES, POSTLAND ACQUISITION

General Description

Statutes assign to the Department of Water Resources the responsibility for recreation and fish and wildlife planning including studies leading to the completion of recreation development plan reports that will be submitted to the Legislature for consideration in appropriating funds for implementing the recommended plans. The reports are prepared with the assistance of contract personnel from the Departments of Parks and Recreation and Fish and Game. The element will begin a recreation benefit evaluation study to determine the feasibility of incorporating recreation, fish and wildlife into a water project, including the dollar benefits, detriments, and costs. The postland activities are supported by the General Fund.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$142,556	—[j]	—[j]
Personnel man-years	6.9	—	—

REVIEW OF REPORTS OF OTHER AGENCIES

Need

The Water Code specifies that the state engage in the study and coordination of water development projects undertaken by counties, cities, state agencies, public districts, and the United States. Pursuant to federal public law, plans, permits, proposals, statements or reports by certain federal agencies are forwarded to the state for its views and recommendations. These views and recommendations express the state's position in order that allocations and appropriations made for such purposes will be expended in a manner which is most beneficial to the state. Additionally, the department is required to protect the state's interests in New Hogan and Black Butte projects constructed by the federal government.

Objectives

To influence the planning of projects proposed by federal and other agencies to achieve the most effective and economical development and utilization of the resources in and affecting the state. To ensure that the state's financial obligations for cooperative projects are properly determined in accordance with contract provisions.

Output

Approximately 25 to 30 project reports will be reviewed and commented on. Additionally, Federal Power Commission recapture and relicensing actions, highway alignment proposals, parcel disposition studies, state clearinghouse notices and applications, federal environmental statements, and permit applications on navigation, harbor or shoreline facilities, will be analyzed, reviewed, and necessary comments or correspondence prepared. Responses will be made to inquiries and requests for information concerning water development projects.

General Description

Pursuant to the Water Code, proposed projects submitted to the state by federal and local agencies are reviewed with respect to engineering and financial feasibility, economic justification, ecology, and relation to the California Water Plan. Advance review of available project formulation data from other agencies is made. Reviews are also made of plans, permits, proposals, and statements, to determine their compatibility and conformance to statewide needs for development purposes.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$250,890	$233,677	$209,000
Personnel man-years	10.5	9.5	9

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA INVESTIGATION *

Need

The department must meet its long-term objective of developing plans for economically and efficiently satisfying California's water needs. Reconnaissance plans for major projects in northern California must be continually updated and upgraded to reflect technological changes and social and environmental considerations.

Objectives

The overall objective of this continuing reconnaissance-level program is to identify and evaluate large-

[j] Shown under planning and investigation for the State Water Resources development system in 1970–71 and 1971–72.
* Previously titled the north coast area investigation.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

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scale water developments in northern California to assist the department in maintaining an up-to-date California Water Plan. Specific objectives include: (1) identification and evaluation of water-related problems, (2) formulation of solutions to these problems, (3) integration of these solutions into basinwide development plans, (4) compilation of a backlog of technical information to guide development, (5) development of recommendations to effect efficient, orderly, and environmentally acceptable development of northern California's water resources, and (6) coordination with the federal water planning agencies through the California state-federal interagency group.

Output

The output from this program will be reconnaissance plans for water development in northern California. These plans are presented as follows:

1. Lower Trinity and Klamath Rivers, Office Report Dec. 1967
2. South Fork Eel River Basin, Bulletin No. 173—Feb. 1968
3. Plan of Study, Eel-Mad River Basins Master Plan July 1968
4. Alternative Conveyance Systems, Memo Report—June 1970**
5. Eel-Mad River Basins Interagency Master Plan—June 1971**
6. Overview of North Coast Planning—Jan. 1973**
7. Sacramento Valley Water Development Projects—Oct. 1971
8. Sacramento Valley Water Development, Bulletin ——Unscheduled

** Deferred indefinitely.

General Description

Past planning studies are reviewed and field surveys are conducted to select possible future water developments which would solve local and statewide water problems. Output from the department's Statewide Planning Programs is used to identify specific local areas of water deficiency, to appraise expected future local demands, and to define when additional water is needed and when surpluses exist in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. These potential water developments are then evaluated to determine their effectiveness in solving present and future problems and to determine the impact that they would have on the local area and the state. Hydrology and water quality studies are conducted to determine the effects of a project on available water supplies and on flooding. Mapping, geology, and preliminary design studies are made to determine the expected costs. Services provided by the Department of Parks and Recreation and the Department of Fish and Game are used to determine recreation potential, impacts on fish and wildlife, and overall environmental changes. Finally, economic studies are conducted to determine the overall economic effects of the proposed development.

The specific plans formulated under this program then serve as input to the department's Statewide Planning Programs to show how long-range future demands can be met.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$284,400	$300,023	$259,000
Personnel man-years	10.6	11	10.2

NORTH COAST ACTION PROGRAM

Need

In developing the waters of the north coastal area, the state has a responsibility to insure that the water development needs of the area of origin are met. In some cases, it is not feasible to meet these needs with future large-scale projects, and reconnaissance plans for local projects must be developed to assure that the future needs of the local areas can be met.

Objectives

The objectives of this program are to: (1) investigate local water problems in the stream systems draining to the north coast, (2) identify possible alternative solutions to these problems, and (3) build a backlog of technical information to form the basis upon which the department can guide local water resources development.

Output

The program output will take the form of reconnaissance plans for water development to meet local needs in the North Coastal area. These plans are presented in a series of reports as follows:

1. Bulletin 105-1, "Developing the North Coast, An Action Program" —— Dec. 1966
2. Bulletin 105-2, "A Study of the McKinleyville-Trinidad Area" —— Feb. 1969
3. Bulletin 105-3, "A Study of the Smith River and Crescent City Area" —— Oct. 1970
4. Additional reports to be scheduled as future areas are identified.

General Description

In each area studied, the local water-related problems and needs are first thoroughly defined. These include the needs for water supplies, flood control, recreation, fishery enhancement, and possibly hydroelectric power. Then the possible water developments to meet these needs are defined, compared, and recommendations made. This involves many fields of study: water quality, hydrology, geology, surveying and mapping, design and cost estimates, land and water use, economics, recreation, fish and wildlife, and hydroelectric power. The intensity or degree of refinement for individual studies ranges from cursory analysis through the reconnaissance level.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$33,978	$38,147	$38,000
Personnel man-years	1	1.2	1.4

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I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

A. Continuing Formulation of the California Water Plan—Continued

PLANNING FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued

PLANNED UTILIZATION OF WATER RESOURCES

Need

Ground water supplies nearly half of the water supply of California at the present time. Planned use of the ground water resources of yield, transmissibility, storage, and water-in-storage, in conjunction with similar surface water resources, is essential to economically meeting future water demands.

Local agency need for information leading to conjunctive use is evidenced by their 50 percent contribution. The Department of Water Resources needs to know the local agency's water resources management plan in its Coordinated Statewide Planning Program to determine the timing of the next unit of the California Water Plan.

Objectives

In cooperation with local agencies to formulate and compare on an economic basis from a local agency's viewpoint a wide range of alternative plans for the conjunctive use of ground and surface water supplies, storage, and transmission capabilities in various ground water basin areas of the state.

Output

The program output is in the form of reports on each local area's alternative methods of conjunctive operation of surface and ground water, indicating, at the reconnaissance level, the economics of various alternatives to local water users and agencies. Development in the 1960's of computer methods of ground water level prediction under alternate schemes is making such studies possible today. Based on expected costs of alternative plans presented compared to schemes now being pursued by individual management agencies, cost savings can be expected up to $20,000,000 per basin. A secondary benefit would be achieved in a 10- or 15-year delay in construction of the next major transportation system under some local agency plans.

General Description

Each basin's cooperative reconnaissance investigation includes three phases of work: (1) evaluation of basin geology; (2) complete hydrologic analysis (a mathematical model is formulated for the basin based on the first two phases); and (3) a wide range of alternative plans of integrated operation of surface and ground water supplies, storage, and transmissibility are formulated and compared economically. New techniques, fully state funded, are developed for use in all area studies.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$503,869	$443,737	$287,000
Reimbursable	149,889	230,000	54,900
Personnel man-years	21.5	22.1	11.9

LOCAL PROJECTS ASSISTANCE

Need

Local water agencies frequently conduct regional planning studies and request the department to review and comment on the engineering and related aspects of potential local water development, which requires information and basic data secured by the department through recent or current studies under other program elements. Upon request, the department must be in a position to provide necessary coordination to these studies, make information readily available, and assist the agency in the interpretation and evaluation of the desired information.

Objectives

To coordinate the local agencies' planning studies and provide assistance in their appraisal of local water resource problems or development potential.

Output

Letter reports and transmittal of information in response to local agency needs.

General Description

In cooperation with local agencies, coordinate local planning studies and provide assistance, upon request, in connection with specific problems or projects with which those agencies are concerned. This consists of conducting cursory reconnaissance appraisals of local resources development potential, providing information on possible local projects in relation to state and federal agency planning work, and, if indicated, making recommendations for more detailed studies which, in the judgment of the department, appear desirable.

In general, department work in response to any single request should not require in excess of three months for preparation.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$21,648	$51,982	$50,000
Personnel man-years	1.3	2.6	1.5

SALINAS HIGHLANDS INVESTIGATION

Need

Two areas adjacent to lower Salinas Valley are being developed as suburban residential communities. Both areas rely on local wells for their water supply.

In the Corral de Tierra area, wells are deep, production rates are low, and water quality is poor. In the north Monterey County area, the wells are shallow, an adequate sewage disposal system is lacking, and the extent of the ground water resource at depth is not known.

Monterey County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (MCFCWCD), has requested assistance from the department in evaluating the ground water potential of the two areas and alternate sources

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of water supply, including the proposed San Felipe Division of the Bureau of Reclamation. The information is needed now to allow the district time to negotiate with the Bureau of Reclamation for supplemental water supplies if needed.

Objectives

To provide information required by Monterey County on the utility of ground water resources of the Corral de Tierra and north Monterey County areas, and evaluate the availability of alternative sources of supply for the areas.

Output

Information required by Monterey County will be included in a final report which will contain an evaluation of the local ground water resources and a determination of what portion of future water demands can be met by them. Local surface water sources and the USBR San Felipe project will also be evaluated as alternative sources of supplemental supply.

General Description

Geologic, hydrologic, water quality, land and water use data will be collected and evaluated to determine the ability of local ground water supplies to meet the future needs. Alternative sources of supplemental supplies (if needed) will be evaluated to determine the most feasible, economical, and justifiable means of assuring that future water requirements will be met. This is a cooperative investigation with Monterey County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$20,304	$17,617	$11,000
Reimbursements	9,425	30,785	10,000
Personnel man-years	1.5	1.4	0.9

LOWER SALINAS VALLEY SEA WATER INTRUSION INVESTIGATION

Need

Water supplies in the coastal segment of Salinas Valley, Monterey County, are obtained entirely from ground water. Intrusion of salt water into the ground water basin is resulting in the abandonment of irrigation wells, and reduced yields from agricultural lands. If no action is taken, intrusion will continue to expand inland toward the City of Salinas. Monterey County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (MCFCWCD), has requested assistance from the department in evaluating this critical ground water degradation problem.

Objectives

To provide information required by Monterey County as to the physical factors relating to location, extent and rate of intrusion, and the type of solution to the sea water intrusion problem which should be studied in depth.

Output

Information required by Monterey County will be included in a final report which will: define the aquifer system; define the limits of the intruded aquifer system; quantify the annual rate of intrusion; and recommend alternate types of solutions which should be studied under the Ground Water Basin Protection Program.

General Description

The work includes a geophysical survey of Monterey Bay to locate the offshore extension of the aquifers, evaluation of existing geologic and hydrologic data, and collection of necessary water quality data in the intruded area. This is a cooperative investigation with Monterey County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$6,151	$11,407	$9,000
Reimbursements	14,204	11,000	500
Personnel man-years	0.3	0.9	0.4

PRADO DAM AND RESERVOIR STUDY

Need

Assist in the cooperative planning of the multipurpose aspects of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Prado Dam and Reservoir, a feature constructed for the primary purpose of providing flood control on the Santa Ana River.

Objectives

In cooperation with the Corps of Engineers and agencies in Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, define the existing and potential uses of Prado Dam and Reservoir and their compatibility with a view toward developing a comprehensive multipurpose plan of development and operation.

Output

Preparation of a report identifying the multipurpose uses of Prado Dam and Reservoir such as flood control, water conservation, recreation, fish and wildlife enhancement, and water quality control and recommending the adoption of a comprehensive plan of development and operation.

General Description

With matching funds from local interests and other assistance as required, the department would obtain and review plans of the Corps of Engineers and local agencies for the use of Prado Dam and Reservoir. Evaluate the need, legal authority, availability of

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land, operational criteria and other limitations of multipurpose use and determine the degree of conflict between existing and potential uses. Prepare a final report including findings, conclusions, and recommendations for a comprehensive plan of development and operation.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	–	$22,819	–
Reimbursement	$12,642	–	–
Personnel man-years	0.5	1.2	–

LOCAL PROJECT INVESTIGATIONS SAN DIEGUITO RIVER

Need

The growing population in San Diego city and county make it imperative that local water resources be reevaluated to determine the feasibility and justification of development to supplement existing and imported water supplies. The San Dieguito River is one of the relatively undeveloped streams in San Diego County that has a potential for water supply and other purposes.

Objectives

To formulate, in cooperation with the City of San Diego, a basinwide water resources development plan considering surface and subsurface waters for water supply and water quality control.

Output

Prepare a report identifying the alternative means of developiug the waters within the San Dieguito River watershed to enable the full and optimum development of existing and potential surface water projects, in conjunction with surface waters and available imported water.

General Description

With matching funds from the City of San Diego, the department would review data and information from prior investigations, including that presented in DWR's Bulletin No. 72; study existing surface water developments for adequacy and possible enlargement considering updated hydrologic data; determine the potential for increased utilization of ground water storage capacity, particularly in the San Pasqual and Hodges Ground Water Basins, by conducting detailed geologic and hydrologic studies; and develop a range of operational plans for full utilization of local water supplies in conjunction with available imported water supplies and reclaimed waste water in the watershed.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	–	$36,239	$31,000
Reimbursements	–	15,000	50,000
Personnel man-years	–	2.1	3.2

DELTA MULTIPURPOSE LEVEE STUDY

Need

Many miles of levees throughout the delta, most of which protect lands located below sea level, are periodically threatened and seriously weakened during flood times when they are subjected to long periods of high flows, high tides, and wind-induced wave action. During times of emergency, large sums of federal and state moneys are expended to protect the levees and to repair levees which have failed. The failure of any such levee results in severe economic loss to the local area, the state, and the United States. There is also a need to preserve the naural beauty and wildlife habitat on the levees. Preseut-day maintenance practices which strip the levees of vegetation reduce the potential recreational use of the levees and virtually eliminate the existing wildlife habitat. A multiple-purpose levee system—oue which provides flood protection and also serves the increasing demands for recreatiou, wildlife and aesthetics—is required to meet these needs.

Objectives

To formulate (1) a plan of development for a multiple-purpose levee system in the delta which will upgrade flood protection and preserve and establish levee vegetation to meet the needs of esthetics, wildlife, recreation, and flood control, and (2) an action program to implement the plan of development.

Output

A report to the Legislature describing the plan for a multiple-purpose levee system for the delta and an action program to implement this plan.

General Description

The major steps of the program will include the following: (1) coordinate program activities with local, state and federal interests; (2) review previous reports to compile and update, as necessary, information relative to the delta levees; (3) establish criteria for evaluating the various types of levees; (4) prepare estimates on the type and extent of work and costs of rehabilitating and maintaining the levees; (5) formulate alternative plans of multiple-purpose levee development and maintenance; (6) evaluate the benefits and costs and possible means of financing the various alternatives; (7) select a mutually satisfactory plan of development and establish equitable means of cost-sharing and financing among the beneficiaries of improved flood control and multiple use of levees; (8) formulate an action program to implement the plan of levee development; and (9) prepare final report to the Legislature.

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A. Continuing Formulation of the California Water Plan—Continued

PLANNING FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	–	$51,907	$52,000
Personnel man-years	–	2.5	1.9

WATER RIGHTS INVESTIGATION

Need

A system of water rights has been established by the state to further the orderly, long-range development of its water resources. Information regarding existing water rights thus is a necessary consideration in planning for the development, utilization, and conservation of the state's water resources.

Objectives

The objective of the program is to fulfill the requirements of the Water Code in developing, defending, and protecting the public interest in water rights matters, and to direct and administer the water rights functions of the department, both in activities which occur within the department and with other agencies.

Output

Assist governmental agencies on water rights matters for newly planned water development projects and present the department's views and recommendations on major projects.

General Description

The department cooperates and assists state and local agencies on water rights matters. As the need arises, this program files new state applications or presents the department's views and recommendation on assignment or release from priority of previously filed state application.

An inventory of the amount and season when unappropriated water occurs in various streams will be prepared. This information will be used to guide water development projects by assessing availability of water and conformance of the proposed project with the California Water Plan.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	–[k]	–$42,465	$31,000
Personnel man-years	–	1.4	1.1

ADVANCED TECHNIQUES FOR WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Need

The department, having responsibility for planning for the utilization of the state's water resources at maximum efficiency, must maintain an awareness of newly developed techniques to facilitate better planning and operating policy decisions. The department must also maintain the capability to evaluate such techniques and adopt and implement those found applicable.

[k] Shown under protection of water resources in 1969–70.

Objectives

1. To keep informed of new techniques and determine if applicable to departmental water management problems.
2. To provide staff advice, assistance, and consultation for implementation and application of new techniques to meet departmental needs.

Output

The program will make specific recommendations as to the applicability of new techniques in water development planning. Means of implementing desirable new techniques into the planning process will be presented to departmental planning personnel, including the development of the necessary capability to apply the techniques.

General Description

Many new techniques are continually being developed by universities and various governmental agencies that have potential applications in the field of water resources development and management. Under this program the Department will keep abreast of developments through contact with the university, federal agencies and appropriate publications. Where necessary, additional studies are undertaken to extend, modify, or supplement other work to make a technique useful and applicable to the needs of the department. Department personnel are trained in the use of new techniques and aid is given in their implementation.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$28,633	$51,986	$52,000
Personnel man-years	0.8	1.8	1.8

CHARACTER AND USE OF RIVERS

Need

There is a growing public concern that the scenic, esthetic and recreational values of rivers need to be considered more fully in water resources planning. Planning within this framework requires additional information on the environmental qualities of California's rivers and the development of a scale of values by which to assess their future potential.

Objectives

To provide a source of environmental information and data on the character and use of selected California streams to assist the department in evaluating the need for environmental considerations in planning water projects.

Output

A series of reports containing informative, descriptive, narrative material with data in tabular form, including maps and photographs, showing environ-

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mental features and uses. The initial report will include analyses of the methodology considered, the methodology selected and supporting reasons.

General Description

In-depth studies will be made regarding the character and use of selected California streams to produce a collection of environmental information and its interpretation. This information and interpretation will include the physical, esthetic and biological characteristics of selected California rivers. The initial year will emphasize a pilot study on methodology and techniques.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	–	–	$52,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	2.1

GEOTHERMAL WATER RESOURCES

Need

There is in southern California a scarcity of water supplies, therefore, geothermal water resources, a potential source of supplemental water, should be investigated.

Objectives

To obtain information regarding tbe quantity, quality, and cost of fresh water that could be obtained from the geothermal resources in the Imperial Valley.

Output

An annual memorandum report summarizing the progress being made by the department and several other agencies concerned and working in this area will be completed in June 1972.

General Description

Maintain coordination with the University of California at Riverside, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Imperial Irrigation District and private developers to stay informed on field operations and research being conducted. In addition, the department will participate in investigating: (1) the potential of use of geothermal energy in desalting saline or brackish water associated with the Imperial Valley geothermal field: (2) the effect of geothermal operations and the quality of the area's water resources; and (3) the potential use of power generated from geothermal sources, particularly for the State Water Project. In addition, geophysical and drilling assistance will be provided by the department to develop information on quantity and quality of geothermal water and wastes in cooperation with the University of California.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	–	–	$36,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	0.8

FISHERY AND WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT STUDY

Need

Water development planning in the north coast, which produces 40 percent of California's water supply, has been questioned by objections raised on environmental issues; many of which concern impact on fish and wildlife. The north coast area abounds with fish and wildlife resources that are vital to the well-being of the area. These resources can be enhanced by projects operated for these purposes. With enhancement of fish and wildlife resources emphasized in future water developments, many of the objections to future north coast water developments will be removed.

Objectives

Formulate and evaluate a specific enhancement project from among several alternatives to be identified in the department's northern California investigation in 1970–71.

Output

The output from this program will be a report to the Legislature in June 1973, presenting the results of this study and recommending a future course of action. The project to be studied would probably be regarded as a pilot project to help determine the feasibility of fisheries and/or wildlife enhancement and preservation techniques for use with future water developments in the north coast.

General Description

Through coordination with the Department of Fish and Game, fish and wildlife enhancement opportunities in the north coast will be screened and a project selected for analysis. Major work activities will include fish and wildlife inventories, hydrologic studies, water quality analysis, engineering design and cost estimating, and biological studies.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	–	–	$42,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	1

SIERRA FOOTHILLS INVESTIGATION

Need

Land development at the urban or semiurban level is taking place at an unprecedented rate in the Sierra foothills. The county and local agencies are frequently unable to control and direct such development for lack of information on the existing water and waste disposal resources to meet the overall needs of such explosive growth. The future environmental quality of a major segment of California is dependent on the guidelines developed at this time for land use planning.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

A. Continuing Formulation of the California Water Plan—Continued

PLANNING FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued

Objectives

To provide information required by county and regional agencies on the availability of surface and ground water supplies and waste disposal possibilities and problems related to specific major developments, and to provide similar information to those formulating guidelines for land use planning.

Output

Information required by counties and/or regional agencies will be contained in reports or communications appropriate to the scope of specific problems and the time available. A report will be completed in June 1972 which will include identification of the general pattern of the problems and water-related factors which should be considered in land use planning for the foothills.

General Description

Based on available information, supplemented as needed by additional field investigation, information on geologic, hydrologic, water supply and quality, land and water use, and liquid and solid waste disposal factors will be developed for study areas identified in consultation with local agencies. Typically, the evaluation of the development potential of the study areas will be based on local water resources without major water imports or sewage exports. To the extent that developments beyond this scope might be proposed, a broader, feasibility investigation might be appropriate.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	–	–	$52,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	2

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS PROGRAM

Need

Emerging public interest and claims for increased attention to environmental amenities requires development of methods to express the amenities in quantitative or qualitative terms for comparisons of all aspects of proposed projects. Resource management agencies must be apprised of up-to-date evaluations of the impact of project developments upon the state's natural environment. Early polarization of an only partially informed public reaction must be prevented through the availability of concise and timely environmental impact reports on resource development project proposals.

Objectives

To develop methods and measures, quantitative and qualitative, for evaluating environmental amenities, and to enable the department to develop the initiative in taking a coordinated and timely approach in conducting and disseminating environmental impact analyses of project proposals.

Output

The output from this program would be procedures for use by the state in project evaluation and analytic reports on the potential impact of water project proposals upon the total environment, and of nonwater project proposals upon the water environment.

General Description

Analyses will be made of the impact of water resources development projects upon all phases of the environment, in physical, economic, social, and political terms and insure environmental analyses are included in all phases of DWR studies. In turn, analyses will be made of impact of nonwater-oriented projects and activities upon the water phase of the environment.

The studies will be closely coordinated with and draw heavily upon the output from other programs of the department in such general fields as water resources development project planning, water supply and demand studies, water quality investigations and ground water basin protection.

Results of this program are intended to assure satisfaction of responsibility assigned by Chapter 1433, Statutes of 1970, which require environmental impact analysis statements.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	–	–	$104,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	3

B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System

Need

Planning for and development of water resources to provide for the economic growth of California is a responsibility of all levels of government. Where local agencies cannot provide for the water development needs, they should be met by a complementary program of state and federal facilities. The state facilities would be a part of the State Water Resources development system.

Objectives

This program has three objectives. The first is to provide physical facilities, to furnish water supplies for people in those areas of the state found in the program, "continuing formulation of the California Water Plan", to require service from the State Water Resources development system, including the State Water Project (state water facilities) and such additional features as may be authorized by the Legisla-

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

PLANNING FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued

ture. The provision of these facilities requires the obtaining of financing for and the specific formulation or advance planning, design, right-of-way acquisition and construction of the necessary works.

The second objective is to carry out the operation, maintenance and management of these facilities in an efficient, economic and timely manner to meet the annual and long-term commitments of the state to all its water and power contractors.

The third objective is to further the development of essential and economically justified local projects to help fulfill the above needs through financial assistance to local public agencies for construction of water projects in which there is statewide interest.

Output

By 1973 this program will provide most features of the State Water Project in operational readiness. Other features will be planned, designed and constructed, as needed, during the ensuing years. This project is the first major unit of the State Water Resources development system. It will be made up of physical facilities to meet a portion of the increasing water needs in state service areas from Plumas County in the north to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, which extends to the Mexican border in the south.

Operation of these facilities will provide annual deliveries of about 1.3 million acre-feet of water by 1975 and 4.2 million acre-feet by 1990. Roughly three-quarters of the latter quantity will be for municipal and industrial supply and the balance will be for irrigation of agricultural lands. While the commercial power production from some of the facilities has been sold to utility companies, the project as a whole will be power deficient. Flood damages to properties below Oroville reservoir in Butte County and Del Valle reservoir in Alameda County will be prevented in an estimated average total annual amount of $3.9 million. There will be about 57,800 acres of reservoir water surface, 520 miles of reservoir shoreline and a number of aqueduct fishing access sites, all of which will result in an estimated 39.5 million recreational visitor-days annually when developed to their full potentials.

It is contemplated that the State Water Resources development system will be expanded as an open-end utility to meet future needs for water supply and related services beyond the capabilities of the State Water Project. Inquiries have already been received from a number of local agencies as to whether or not their future water needs can be met from the system. Conceivably, supplemental state facilities of the future will include desalination plants and means to develop other new water sources. This would depend upon if and when such techniques become competitive with conventional surface importation of water in certain areas of the state. Definition of some of the future features of the system will probably commence during the period covered by this multiyear program statement. However, the output from the part of this program under which these features will be designed, constructed, operated and maintained cannot be predicted at this time.

The numbers of loans and grants to local agencies, under the Davis-Grunsky Act, will vary from year to year. The projects to be constructed with these funds will provide water-associated recreation to an estimated several million Californians annually when developed to their full potentials.

Authority

Construction of the state water facilities, as features of the State Water Resources development system, was authorized by the California Water Resources Development Bond Act (Burns-Porter Act), which incorporated provisions of the Water Code governing the Central Valley Project. The Burns-Porter Act was passed by the Legislature in 1959 and approved by the electorate in 1960. It is set forth as Chapter 8, Part 6, Division 6 of the Water Code. The Policy and means for providing state assistance to local agencies for water projects are contained in Chapter 5, Part 6, Division 6. The policy that recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement are among the purposes of state water projects is expressed in Section 11900 of the Code.

PLANNING AND INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

Implementation of the State Water Resources development system requires first the detailed examination of alternative configurations and sizes of facilities, identified for state construction in a general way under the program, "continuing formulation of the California Water Plan". This examination will determine that combination of features which will produce the required water supply and other outputs in the most economic manner consistent with protection or enhancement of the environment and other considerations. It will include corollary findings with regard to engineering feasibility, economic justification and financial feasibility. Based on this information, authorization and financing for the works will be sought.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued						
	B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued						
	PLANNING AND INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued						
	Continuing program costs	97.8	93.3	68.3	$2,664,108	$2,563,946	$2,019,398
	General Fund				–	*165,064*	*91,000*
	California Water Resources Development Bond Fund				*1,703,619*	*2,330,882*	*1,928,398*
	Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund				*735,700*	–	–
	Reimbursements:						
	Federal				*207,092*	*68,000*	–
	Other				*17,697*	–	–
	Program Elements:						
	Project Planning:						
	Earthquake Engineering:						
	Support	9.8	10	–	276,841	315,000	–[l]
	Reimbursements	*0.9*	–	–	*17,697*	–	–
	Subtotals	10.7	10	–	$294,538	$315,000	–
	Lower Sacramento Valley seepage monitoring	0.5	0.7	–	12,306	17,680	–[m]
	Middle Fork Eel River advance planning	21.4	21.8	16.9	620,542	611,137	470,000
	Water rights for state water facilities	10.3	10.7	7.7	250,833	283,374	182,000
	Recreation, fish and wildlife enhancement, state water facilities, preland acquisition	5.3	3.8	2.3	119,106	78,907	84,000
	Recreation, fish and wildlife enhancement, state water facilities, postland acquisition	–	4.9	2.1	–[n]	165,064	91,000
	Project Studies:						
	Bay delta environmental protection study	2.7	1.3	3.4	208,516	161,151	328,000
	Implementation of delta water facilities	29.6	31.9	30.6	611,573	725,492	735,398
	San Joaquin Valley Drainage Investigation:						
	Support	6.8	1.2	–	235,998	30,161	–
	Reimbursements (federal)	*6.2*	*2.8*	–	*207,092*	*68,000*	–
	Subtotals	13	4	–	$443,090	$98,161	–
	San Joaquin Valley drainage monitoring	1.5	1.6	2.7	41,382	43,169	71,000
	Peripheral Canal ground water monitoring	2.8	2.6	2.6	62,222	64,811	58,000

EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING

Need

The Department of Water Resources has the responsibility to ensure that the State Water Project will be safe and reliable when shaken or disrupted by any earthquake or ground movement which may reasonably be expected during the life of the project. This responsibility extends not only to the design of the project but to its continuing safety and integrity as well.

Monitoring of known active faults is necessary as the aqueduct crosses these faults many times, and ground movement or earthquakes could disrupt the water supply.

The Department of Water Resources needs to know when an earthquake occurs, the magnitude of the shock, and the epicenter, in order to determine the necessary action to be taken to restore the damage to the project facilities, should damage occur, as expeditiously as possible, and to inform local agencies of potential dangers to life and property at the earliest time possible. Earthquakes have occurred with increasing frequency and severity in the vicinity of large dams when their reservoirs are filled.

Objectives

To monitor earthquakes and ground movements by specialized instrumentation to provide engineering data for design of pending project facilities and repair of damaged facilities, and to warn of earthquake and fault movement hazards to the State Water Project.

A total of 12,000 daily seismic traces representing 23 miles of film and magnetic tape records are analyzed each year to locate the 200 earthquakes which

[l] Included in civil maintenance engineering in the operation and maintenance of the State Water Resources Development System in 1971–72.

[m] Included in civil maintenance activitation in the operation and maintenance of the State Water Resources Development System in 1971–72.

[n] Shown under planning for water development in 1969–70.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

PLANNING AND INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

occur within 20 miles of the State Water Project. About eight numbered earthquake memorandum reports concerning earthquakes, tilting, or fault movement will be prepared; and about 18 earthquake occurrence reports will be made. Specific recommendations will be made regarding additional monitoring of earthquakes and earth movements, or special investigations of particular facilities if necessary.

General Description

Sensitive seismographs, strong-motion seismographs, tiltmeters, and fault quadrilaterals are used to monitor earthquakes and crustal movements and their effects on State Water Project facilities.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$276,841	$315,000	– o
Reimbursements	17,697	–	–
Personnel man-years	10.7	10	–

LOWER SACRAMENTO VALLEY SEEPAGE MONITORING

Need

It is state policy, as codified in Section 12627.3 of the California Water Code, that the costs of solving seepage problems resulting from the construction and operation of a water project must be borne by the project. Since the Oroville facilities are now operating and since seepage is a problem along the lower Feather and Sacramento Rivers, it is necessary to obtain data to determine the effect of the operation of these facilities on seepage. Information obtained in this program can also be used to assist in minimizing any claims against the state for seepage damage supposedly induced by the operation of the Oroville facilities.

Objectives

To collect seepage and seepage damage data downstream from the Oroville facilities prior to and during the operation of the facilities; and to analyze this information and estimate the effect of project operations on seepage and seepage damage adjacent to the Feather and Lower Sacramento Rivers.

Output

An annual record of ground water levels, seepage conditions and areas, and an analysis of the effect of the operation of the Oroville facilities on seepage and seepage damage. This information is published annually in a memorandum report.

General Description

Daily river stages and ground water levels within the study area are obtained. Seepage is observed on a limited basis to generally define the seepage areas. If considerable seepage occurs and additional work is justified, the program is augmented to more accurately define the seepage areas. The effect of the Oroville facilities on downstream flows and seepage is determined and a memorandum report of the findings is prepared. The area of study is adjacent to the Feather River and Sutter bypass downstream from Marysville and adjacent to the Sacramento River from El Dorado Bend to Walnut Grove.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$12,306	$17,680	– p
Personnel man-years	0.5	0.7	–

MIDDLE FORK EEL RIVER DEVELOPMENT

Need

This program was initiated to formulate a definitive plan for developing Eel River water supplies to meet contractual commitments of the State Water Project and to provide supplemental water for regional and statewide needs. The detailed feasibility-level planning was postponed in 1968 by the need to develop additional information on the routing aspects of Eel River development; in 1969, this reexamination of routing issues was, in turn, deferred while studies were prepared in response to a request for information on the alternatives to flooding Round Valley with a high Dos Rios Dam. The program is presently concentrating on a comparison of routings from the Eel River and on investigation of the questions regarding environmental effects of the projects. The major needs for the present program are: (1) to fulfill existing commitments for a reexamination of routing issues, and (2) to develop more information on environmental effects of Eel River development.

Objectives

The long-term objective of this program is to select and size the features of the Eel River development, and to recommend programs for their future design, construction, and operation. The immediate objective is to provide information that will serve as a basis for decisions on whether, and in what manner, Eel River development should proceed.

Output

1. Bulletin No. 171, "Upper Eel River Development, Investigation of Alternative Conveyance Routes" ..... Aug. 1967
2. Bulletin No. 172, "Eel River Development Alternatives" ..... Dec. 1969
   Appendix A, "Supporting Studies" ..... Jan. 1970
3. Bulletin No. 175 on route comparison studies June 1972
   Appendix A, "Supporting Engineering Studies" ..... June 1972
   Appendix B, "Project Environmental Effects: A Progress Report" ..... June 1972
4. An additional bulletin on recommended Eel River plan (timing contingent on future decisions on Eel River development).

o Included in civil maintenance engineering in the operation and maintenance of the State Water Resources development system in 1971–72.

p Included in civil maintenance activities in the operation and maintenance of the State Water Resources development system in 1971–72.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

PLANNING AND INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

General Description

The Middle Fork Eel River development consists of storage facilities on the Middle Fork Eel River, conveyance works to the Sacramento Valley, and necessary regulatory reservoirs in the valley.

The planning program provides for comprehensive evaluation of all phases of water development and for specific definition of project features. It provides for geological studies, cost estimates, economic analysis, and analysis of flood control, fish and wildlife resources, recreation potential, water quality, watershed management, and land acquisition requirements. The complete development is to be a joint undertaking of state and federal agencies with coordination carried out through the California state-federal interagency group.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Cost	$620,542	$611,137	$470,000
Personnel man-years	21.4	21.8	16.9

WATER RIGHTS FOR STATE WATER FACILITIES

Need

In the planning, development and operation of the State Water Resources development system, the state must (1) obtain water rights for the system, (2) settle all conflicts between such rights and all other rights, and (3) protect the environment in all areas subject to change because of the project. Water rights for the system must be obtained from the State Water Resources Control Board through established statutory procedures to allow the project to legally fulfill its existing contracts. To avoid costly litigation or adverse public relations, agreements respecting conflicting entitlements under rights and providing for the protection of the environment must be negotiated and administered.

Objectives

To obtain, perfect, and protect the water rights permits for operation of the state water facilities; sign agreements with all project-affected interests; and collect data to assure compliance with such agreements.

Output

Permits for operation of the State Water Project containing satisfactory viable terms and conditions. Integration of criteria recommended by various agencies for maintenance or improvement of the delta environment into project operation programs, so that their effects on yield of the State Water Project can be assessed. Execution and administration of agreements and collection and evaluation of necessary documentation.

General Description

1. Assist in the preparation and presentation of testimony and evidence before the State Water Resources Control Board.

2. Participation in funding of studies relating to water quality, delta environment, fish protection, salinity, and algae growth.

3. Negotiate with:

a. Water users along the Feather River to determine the riparian area and/or the quantities of appropriative entitlement.

b. Western delta industrial water users in the Antioch-Pittsburg area to compensate them for loss of fresh water availability due to the operation of the State Water Project.

c. Western delta agricultural water users to provide for overland facilities to serve those areas that will not have an adequate quality all-year, offshore water supply.

d. The Delta Water Agency for quality control in the delta, based on the November 19, 1965, criteria or one similar thereto.

e. The Suisun Marsh interests, including the Suisun Soil Conservation District, the USBR, the Department of Fish and Game, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Solano County, for a contract to implement a water supply and management plan to protect and enhance the environmental potential of the marsh.

4. Provide the required administration for all existing and new agreements.

5. Measure water use from the Feather River and water temperatures in distribution canals and in the Feather River.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$250,833	$283,374	$182,000
Personnel man-years	10.3	10.7	7.7

RECREATION, FISH AND WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT, SWF, PRELAND ACQUISITION

Need

The rapid increase in population of the state has created a tremendous demand for recreation, particularly water-oriented recreation. It is evident that the large reservoirs and open canals of the state water facilities will be attractive as centers for recreational activities. To help meet this demand, the department is required by law to plan in advance to ensure that adequate and usable recreation lands are acquired, and recreational uses are proposed for these project lands. Planning is necessary to show any additional lands needed if the general project lands are not sufficient to accommodate the planned recreation activities.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

PLANNING AND INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

Objectives

The objectives of this continuing program are to insure that recreation use and fish and wildlife enhancement are adequately planned and provided for as primary project purposes in effecting the fullest conservation of California's water resources. The program includes all work leading to the completion of recreation land use and acquisition plans for the State Water Project.

Output

The element's output will be specific recommendations for land use and acquisition for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement features of the State Water Project. These recommendations for each feature will be published in a "Recreation Land Use and Acquisition Plan Report." Bulletin 117 defines this program for the State Water Project, offers sequential planning orders and guidelines for its implementation. Recreation benefit evaluation studies will be performed to determine the feasibility of incorporating recreation, fish and wildlife into a water project.

General Description

Statutes assign to the DWR the responsibility for recreation and fish and wildlife planning, including studies leading to the completion of land use and acquisition plan reports. The reports are prepared with the assistance of contract personnel from the Departments of Parks and Recreation and Fish and Game. The element will coordinate and assist the Wildlife Conservation Board in planning for fishing access sites. The element will continue the recreation benefit evaluation study to determine the feasibility of incorporating recreation, fish and wildlife into a water project, including the dollar benefits, detriments and costs. Responsibility for the coordination and management of the department's fishery consultant board will be a function of the element.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$119,106	$78,907	$84,000
Personnel man-years	5.3	3.8	2.3

RECREATION, FISH AND WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT, SWF, POSTLAND ACQUISITION

Need

The rapid increase in population of the state has created a tremendous demand for recreation, particularly water-oriented recreation. It is evident that the large reservoirs and open canals of the state water facilities will be attractive as centers for recreational activities. To help meet this demand, the department is required by law to plan in advance, and to integrate recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement with the other purposes of the state water facilities.

Objectives

To ensure adequate and broad planning of recreation use and fish and wildlife enhancement features to effect the fullest conservation and use of California's water resources.

Output

The element output will be reports of the Bulletin 117 series which include specific recommendations for design, construction and operation of recreation, fish and wildlife enhancement features of the state water facilities. Bulletin 117 defines the Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Program for the State Water Project, offers sequential planning orders and guidelines for its implementation, and provides a basis for budget requests for development funds.

General Description

Statutes assign to the Department of Water Resources the responsibility for recreation and fish and wildlife planning including studies leading to the completion of recreation development plan reports that will be submitted to the Legislature for consideration in appropriating funds for implementing the recommended plans. Plans will insure the acquired lands are adequately used, that the greatest benefits are afforded from recreation and fish and wildlife as project purposes, and enable the equitable allocations of costs among the various project purposes and beneficiaries. The reports are prepared with the assistance of contract personnel from the Departments of Parks and Recreation and Fish and Game. The element will continue the recreation benefit evaluation study to determine the feasibility of incorporating recreation, fish and wildlife into a water project, including the dollar benefits, detriments, and costs. The postland activities are supported by the General Fund.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	—[q]	$165,064	91,000
Personnel man-years	—	4.9	2.1

BAY-DELTA ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION STUDY

Need

In implementing the joint peripheral canal and related works for the delta and interim delta facilities which may be required to temporarily meet the needs of the State Water Project. the department is obligated to provide for the protection and, whenever feasible, the enhancement of the fish and wildlife resources.

Objectives

To satisfy the department's obligations in protecting the delta fish and wildlife resources prior to and after the completion of the peripheral canal.

[q] Shown under planning for water development in 1969–70.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

PLANNING AND INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

Output

(1) Development of functional criteria for the peripheral canal to insure maintenance and enhancement of the delta fish and wildlife resources; (2) establish operating criteria for the maintenance and enhancement of these same resources; (3) define measures required to protect the fish and wildlife resources of the delta during the interim period of diversion prior to the completion of the peripheral canal.

General Description

This is a cooperative study directed and conducted jointly by the Department of Water Resources and Fish and Game. Engineering support is provided by the Department of Water Resources on the following studies: (1) striped bass ecology, (2) salmon ecology, (3) water quality, (4) fish facilities, and (5) Suisun Marsh.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$208,516	$161,151	$328,000
Personnel man-years	2.7	1.3	3.4

IMPLEMENTATION OF DELTA WATER FACILITIES

Need

The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta is the link between the conservation facilities in the Sacramento Valley and the California aqueduct of the State Water Project. Facilities are needed in the delta to assure that project water demands can be satisfied and at the same time assure that the ecology and environment of the delta is protected and where possible enhanced. The consequences of not meeting these needs include:

(1) Jeopardy to the water quality or quantity objectives of the State Water Project; (2) serious damages to the delta fishery; and (3) possible damages to the delta environment.

Objectives

(1) Implementation of the joint peripheral canal and related works recommended for the delta in the federal-state Interagency Delta Committee's plan of 1965 and in the bureau's 1969 feasibility report on the peripheral canal; and (2) implementation of interim delta facilities which may be required to temporarily meet the needs of the State Water Project and the delta if completion of the peripheral canal is delayed.

Output

(1) Selection of interim facilities in the delta and development of functional and operational criteria for these facilities and the peripheral canal; (2) surveillance of delta environmental conditions; and (3) coordination of studies with other state, federal, and local interests in the delta.

General Description

Interim facilities and operating procedures for the delta will be planned. Delta operational criteria and control systems to assure the protection and supply of the delta's water needs with the peripheral canal will be developed. Water quality surveillance, soil salinity monitoring, channel scour monitoring, and other studies of environmental conditions will continue. Advanced planning studies will continue to set the alignment for the peripheral canal and to determine functional criteria needed for final design. Federal reports on the canal and related works will be reviewed and recommendations made. Water supply facilities will be planned for the western delta. Technical support studies for water entitlement negotiations and special delta problems will be continued. Coordination and extensive local contact will be continued with local interests and concerned agencies.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$611,573	$725,492	$735,398
Personnel man-years	29.6	31.9	30.6

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY DRAINAGE INVESTIGATION

Need

The need exists in the San Joaquin Valley to: (1) preserve the agricultural economic structure of the valley, and (2) to reduce the increasing degradation of the quality of surface and ground water supplies. Agricultural lands could be forced out of production by high water table or excessive salts in the root zone. Uncontrolled disposal of drainage water would degrade the waters of the valley. Agricultural waste water drainage facilities could provide for these needs.

Objectives

The objective of this investigation is to evaluate the waste water disposal problem in the San Joaquin Valley, and to formulate and implement a plan that will reduce the problem. The discharge of drainage facilities could adversely affect the receiving water; therefore, methods of preventing these effects must be evaluated.

Output

The joint federal-state nitrogen removal studies will define costs of nutrient removal waste waters, develop design criteria and investigate construction materials and methods. This information will be used to determine the most practical method of nitrogen removal treatment and to evaluate the alternatives of treatment and disposal near Antioch or rerouting of drainage facilities to the ocean. The studies will be completed and a final report published in 1970.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

PLANNING AND INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

General Description

Pilot biological treatment units will be operated at the agricultural waste water treatment center near Firebaugh. The pilot studies will investigate algal production and harvesting and bacteriological denitrification to determine how variation of operation parameters affect efficiency of treatment. Cost data, design criteria and operating procedures will be developed during pilot operation. An economic evaluation will then be made to determine the most practical method of nitrogen removal.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$235,998	$30,161	–
Reimbursements	207,092	68,000	–
Personnel man-years	13	4	–

COOPERATIVE SAN JOAQUIN DRAINAGE MONITORING PROGRAM

Need

The ultimate need for agricultural drainage facilities to serve the San Joaquin Valley has been recognized by both the state Legislature and the Congress of the United States in appropriate authorizing legislation. The design and effectiveness of a valley drainage facility will depend on the accuracy of predictions of the quality of agricultural waste water to be disposed. Reliable projections of mineral, nutrient, and pesticide concentrations will be required for selection of the final discharge point and/or treatment facilities and for the precise evaluation of potential pollution effects on the finally selected receiving waters.

Objectives

To quantify trends and to improve forecasts by monitoring the nature and concentrations of constituents found in agricultural waste waters emerging from subsurface field drainage systems in the San Joaquin Valley; to monitor the nature and concentrations of constituents in waters of the western Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to aid in development of predictions of the effects of agricultural waste waters on the quality of western delta receiving waters.

Output

A memorandum report on program progress will be prepared annually. A detailed evaluation will be prepared and reported during 1972–73 fiscal year.

General Description

The cooperative San Joaquin Drainage Monitoring Program is a cooperative program between the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the department that is designed to provide surveillance of the quality and quantity of agricultural waste waters in the San Joaquin Valley and of the quality of receiving waters of the western Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

The primary emphasis of the program is directed toward monitoring of nutrient and pesticide concentrations in presently drained areas and the monitoring of mineral, nutrient and pesticide concentrations in other areas as they develop saline water drainage problems.

Work includes the collection and evaluation of agricultural waste water data in the potential service areas of the authorized San Joaquin drainage facilities. Monitoring is selective and limited. The number of monitoring stations is the minimum required to provide for detection of changes from predictions developed as part of the San Joaquin Valley drainage investigation. The program will continue until the drainage facilities authorized as part of the State Water Project are constructed or until such time as the historic data file is considered adequate to produce the necessary predictions of quality and quantity of agricultural waste and of the effect on proposed receiving waters.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$41,382	$43,169	$71,000
Personnel man-years	1.5	1.6	2.7

PERIPHERAL CANAL GROUND WATER MONITORING PROGRAM

Need

The peripheral canal is proposed as an unlined facility 25 to 30 feet deep and about 400 feet wide which will traverse approximately 44 miles of highly variable soils. Water levels in the canal will be as much as 20 feet above adjacent ground surface. Therefore, special considerations are necessary to prevent or mitigate excessive seepage damage. Studies are needed to identify existing and possible future ground water levels and seepage problem areas. These studies will provide data needed for planning, design, mitigation of operational problems, and possible litigation.

Objectives

The purpose of the program is to provide basic data on ground water levels and agricultural practices along the alignment of the peripheral canal. Data will be obtained both before and during operation of the canal so that projections and changes in ground water levels and agricultural conditions and the effect of the canal on these changes can be evaluated.

Output

The annual output of the program consists of: (1) measurements of water table elevations at over 500 locations each month and continuous records at over 20 sites, (2) monthly measurements of water levels in drainage ditches at approximately 30 locations, (3) infrared aerial photographs for seepage interpretation, (4) drainage pump and irrigation well power

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

PLANNING AND INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

usage records, (5) information on leach water usage, (6) annual surveys of land use, and (7) information on agricultural practices. A memorandum report describing the data which has been collected will be published annually.

General Description

The information described above will be collected and the annual memorandum report on the program will be prepared. The program is being coordinated with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation which agreed to credit the state with part of the program costs. The data which is collected will be reviewed annually with the bureau to assure that it is both necessary and meaningful. Any data which does not meet this test will no longer be collected.

To minimize the cost of the program only dynamic-type data is being collected. Static-type information can be collected later if needed. The estimated gross agricultural income in the potentially affected area is $40 million annually.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$62,222	$64,811	$58,000
Personnel man-years	2.8	2.6	2.6

DESIGN, RIGHT-OF-WAY, AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

Under this program category, the detailed designs, plans, and specifications are prepared for the construction of specific features of the State Water Resources Development System. Concurrently, right-of-way is procured and agreements for the relocation of utilities are obtained. Construction and procurement contracts are awarded under the State Contract Act and the State Procurement Act, respectively, and are administered to bring the facilities to full operational readiness.

During 1971–72 and 1972–73 design work will continue to decrease rapidly. Right-of-way and relocation work will also be less active than at present, but will extend beyond design in clearing up difficult negotiation and condemnation cases. Construction work will be concentrated in the more southerly reaches of the main California Aqueduct leading to Perris Reservoir. Thereafter, during the five-year period, work on the West Branch and main aqueduct, south of the Tehachapi Division, will be completed as funds are available.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	1,802.3	1,501.7	840.4	$264,215,334	$281,700,103	$207,215,221
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	–	–	–	*113,853,734*	*230,911,073*	*123,838,978*
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	–	–	–	*147,830,497*	*50,008,237*	*82,848,641*
California Water Fund	–	–	–	*1,071,745*	–	–
Reimbursements	–	–	–	*1,459,358*	*780,793*	*527,602*
Program Elements:						
Feather River Facilities	80.8	17.3	17.4	3,155,941	1,013,367	875,097
Upper Feather division	1.2	1.8	1.6	337,269	332,167	34,864
Reimbursements	–	–	–	*100,000*	–	–
Subtotals	1.2	1.8	1.6	$437,269	$332,167	$34,864
Oroville division	79.6	15.5	15.8	2,718,672	681,200	840,233
Delta water facilities	21.3	14.5	8.2	313,505	152,053	220,422
Reimbursements	–	–	*5.8*	*1,041,772*	*780,793*	*527,602*
Subtotals	21.3	14.5	14	$1,355,277	$932,846	$748,024
North Bay aqueduct	3.3	3.6	2.6	12,347	110,990	70,440
Reimbursements	–	–	–	*977*	–	–
Subtotals	3.3	3.6	2.6	$13,324	$110,990	$70,440
South Bay aqueduct	11.9	6.3	5	286,081	210,400	105,065
California aqueduct	1,634.1	1,378.6	729.9	197,391,609	200,370,954	114,618,706
California aqueduct general	43.4	18.7	7.1	6,248,146	2,827,081	752,823
North San Joaquin division	43.1	8.9	4.9	3,039,604	985,694	184,123
San Luis division	3.3	–	1.8	73,786	100,000	943,800
South San Joaquin division	285.8	238.1	79.6	38,495,343	18,888,486	8,222,470
Tehachapi division	252	167.4	96	43,162,536	29,773,001	15,942,329
Mojave division	399.1	352.5	118.6	46,817,023	45,071,828	12,823,288
Santa Ana division	234.4	325.3	243.9	12,701,864	64,191,373	49,019,602
West branch division	366.3	266.8	176.7	46,520,760	38,511,791	26,702,635
Reimbursements	–	–	–	*227,588*	–	–
Subtotals	366.3	266.8	176.7	$46,748,348	$38,511,791	$26,702,635

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued						
	B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued						
	DESIGN, RIGHT-OF-WAY, AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued						
	Program Elements—Continued						
	California Aqueduct—Continued						
	Coastal branch division	6.7	0.9	1.3	16,254	21,700	27,636
	Reimbursements	–	–	–	*88,705*	–	–
	Subtotals	6.7	0.9	1.3	$104,959	$21,700	$27,636
	State water project—General	50.9	81.4	71.5	62,012,786	79,061,546	90,797,889
	Reimbursements	–	–	–	*316*	–	–
	Subtotals	50.9	81.4	71.5	$62,013,102	$79,061,546	$90,797,889
	Control system model	11.3	–	–	172,942	–	–
	Monitor and control system	21.5	37.3	34.7	372,988	4,533,253	4,053,891
	Final settlement of contract claims	0.9	3.7	4.9	58,170	1,453,129	3,041,013
	Claims appeal board	5.6	5.5	5.5	120,220	122,955	140,107
	Litigation of contract claims	2.9	1.8	4	58,435	41,892	95,037
	Reimbursements	–	–	–	*316*	–	–
	Subtotals	2.9	1.8	4	$58,751	$41,892	$95,037
	Litigation because of project construction	4.3	0.3	–	80,738	20,000	22,000
	Records of design and construction	0.1	1.5	0.7	869	17,000	18,260
	Operation and maintenance equipment purchases	–	–	–	99,384	296,000	152,000
	Turnout structures	–	1.5	0.7	–	38,668	19,630
	Right-of-way land purchase and property management	2.8	26.1	19.2	55,291	547,532	2,461,055
	Bond service	–	–	–	60,951,643	71,905,117	80,718,000
	Special engineering analysis and criteria development	1.2	–	–	37,402	–	–
	Administration of as-built drawings and final reports	0.1	1.4	1.3	1,596	32,000	24,195
	Visitor facilities	0.2	2.3	0.5	3,108	54,000	52,701

FEATHER RIVER FACILITIES

The Feather River Facilities embrace the entire Feather River Basin and consist of five reservoirs in the upper basin designated as the "Upper Feather Division", and Oroville Dam and associated facilities designated as the "Oroville Division".

Upper Feather Division

The Upper Feather Division consists of Frenchman Dam, Grizzly Valley Dam, Antelope Dam, Dixie Refuge Dam, Abbey Bridge Dam, and Grizzly Valley pipeline. Frenchman Dam was completed in 1962, Antelope Dam in 1964, and Grizzly Valley Dam in 1967.

Design continued on Abbey Bridge Dam in 1969–70 in support of land acquisition. Construction of the Grizzly Valley Pipeline was completed during 1969–70. The pipeline was constructed by the Plumas County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. Funds were provided through a joint exercise of powers agreement by both the State and by the Federal Economic Development Administration.

Dixie Refuge Dam and Reservoir will be located in public lands where only Forest Service permits are required. Pending necessary approvals, acquisition of six parcels of land required for Abbey Bridge Dam and Reservoir is planned for the 1970–71 and 1971–72 fiscal years.

Oroville Division

The major facilities in the Oroville Division include Oroville Dam and Lake Oroville, Edward Hyatt powerplant, and the Thermalito complex.

Construction of the Oroville-Thermalito Control System continued during 1969–70, and will continue through 1970–71 and 1971–72. The Edward Hyatt Powerplant Equipment Procurement and Completion Program continued through 1969–70, will continue through 1970–71, and will complete in 1971–72. The Oroville Completion Contracts will complete in 1970–71. The relocation of Bidwell Bar Historical Artifacts will start in 1970–71, with completion scheduled in 1971–72.

Right-of-way is available for all construction contracts, and negotiations for completion of acquisition will continue on the remaining 36 parcels.

DELTA WATER FACILITIES

The Peripheral Canal of the State Water Project will start at the Sacramento River near Hood, about 20 miles south of Sacramento, and will curve some 43 miles along the eastern edge of the Delta, ending at Clifton Court Forebay. This facility will provide for transfer of surplus water from federal and state reservoirs across the Delta, will protect the Delta from saltwater intrusion, and will preserve and enhance the fisheries of the Delta.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

DESIGN, RIGHT-OF-WAY, AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

In 1969–70, design of the Peripheral Canal was mainly directed at establishing portions of the alignment for coordinaton with the Division of Highways in construction of the Westside Freeway. The investigation and feasibility studies for the slough closures and the Peripheral Canal Stub were completed.

During 1970–71, coordination with the Division of Highways will continue, with additional design work limited to the development of work schedules based on a construction completion date of 1977. The preliminary design and cost estimates will be completed and permits obtained for the slough closures. The criteria for operation of the Peripheral Canal Stub will be finalized.

In 1971–72, all work in preparing for final design of the Peripheral Canal Stub and slough closures will be completed.

During 1970–71 and 1971–72, rights-of-way will continue to be acquired for the Division of Highways, to be used as a borrow source for Interstate 5 Highway construction. This land will later be used as a part of the ultimate alignment of the Peripheral Canal. Utility relocation studies are being made by design in conjunction with the highway borrow program. This program is funded by two loans from the Division of Highways, to be repaid in 1976.

NORTH BAY AQUEDUCT

The North Bay Aqueduct is scheduled for complete development by 1980. Ultimately, this facility will divert water from the Delta at Lindsey Slough and will transport it for a distance of 28 miles to the Napa Turnout Reservoir near Fagan Creek.

The project is being constructed in two phases. Phase I, completed in 1968–69, consists of interim facilities that deliver water from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's terminal reservoir for the Putah Project to Cordelia Surge Tank, and a pipeline from Cordelia Surge Tank to the Napa Turnout Reservoir. Water delivery through Phase I facilities to Napa County began in 1968. Phase II will consist of facilities to deliver water from Lindsey Slough to Cordelia Surge Tank by 1980.

During 1970–71, condemnation activity will continue on the remaining one parcel required for Phase I. Beginning July 1, 1970, the Phase II acquisition program will commence. Approval has been granted to buy property in areas where prices will change rapidly. It is estimated that ten parcels will be acquired during 1970–71. The remainder of the parcels required for Phase II will be purchased after 1973.

SOUTH BAY AQUEDUCT

The South Bay Aqueduct includes those facilities that divert water from Bethany Reservoir on the California Aqueduct, and convey it through Alameda and Santa Clara Counties to terminal facilities in the vicinity of Penitencia Creek on the east side of the Santa Clara Valley near the City of San Jose. The overall length of aqueduct is about 44 miles. It includes two pumping plants and an off-stream flood control and regulatory storage reservoir in the Arroyo Del Valle.

With the completion of Del Valle Pumping Plant in 1969–70, all facilities of the South Bay Aqueduct are now operational.

Negotiations for completion of acquisition of the remaining four parcels will continue during 1970–71.

CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT

The California Aqueduct comprises all of the State Water Project south of the Delta necessary to convey water to the state service areas in the San Joaquin Valley and Southern California.

This project is comprised of the following divisions: North San Joaquin, San Luis, South San Joaquin, Tehachapi, Mojave, Santa Ana, West Branch, and Coastal Branch.

North San Joaquin Division

The North San Joaquin Division includes Clifton Court Forebay, the Fish Protective Facility, the Delta Pumping Plant, and a concrete-lined canal which extends from the Delta Pumping Plant to O'Neill Forebay, a distance of approximately 63 miles. These facilities are located along the west side of the San Joaquin Valley in Contra Costa, Alameda, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Merced Counties. The North San Joaquin Division became operational in December 1967.

Construction of Clifton Court Forebay was completed in 1969–70.

Negotiations for completion of acquisition will continue on the remaining 27 parcels during 1970–71 and 1971–72.

San Luis Division

The San Luis Division (joint-use state-federal facilities) includes O'Neill Dam and Forebay, San Luis Pumping-Generating plant, San Luis Dam and Reservoir, Dos Amigos Pumping Plant, and a canal of varying capacity which extends approximately 101 miles from O'Neill Forebay south to Kettleman City. These facilities, which are all operational, are a part of the San Luis Unit of the Central Valley Project and are located along the west side of the San Joaquin Valley in Merced, Fresno, and Kings Counties. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, under an agreement with the State, had the responsibility for design and construction in the San Luis Division. This agreement provided that 55 percent of the cost of the joint facilities was to be contributed by the State. The Department of

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

DESIGN, RIGHT-OF-WAY, AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

Water Resources is responsible for the right-of-way acquisition program in the vicinity of the main reservoir. The operation and maintenance facilities were designed by the Department of Water Resources and constructed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Construction of the Coalinga Operation and Maintenance Center is scheduled to begin during 1970–71, and will be completed in 1971–72. Future activities will be limited to payment of final construction costs and modifications developed by operational experience.

Negotiations for the remaining one parcel will be completed during 1970–71.

South San Joaquin Division

The South San Joaquin Division, located between Kettleman City and the A. D. Edmonston Pumping Plant, includes all of the California Aqueduct facilities necessary to convey water from the terminus of the San Luis Division to the A. D. Edmonston Pumping Plant. The facilities include Buena Vista, Wheeler Ridge, and Wind Gap Pumping Plants, Lost Hills Operation and Maintenance Center, San Joaquin operation and maintenance center, and approximately 120 miles of canal. The aqueduct is operational down to Buena Vista Pumping Plant, and will become operational to A. D. Edmonston Pumping Plant in 1970–71.

Buena Vista Pumping Plant

During 1969–70, work on the completion contract and equipment installation continued, and will continue through 1970–71. The plant is scheduled to be completed in 1971–72.

Wheeler Ridge Pumping Plant

During 1969–70, the initial plant construction was completed, and the plant completion contract and equipment installation continued. Construction and installation of equipment will continue through 1970–71. The plant is scheduled to be completed in 1971–72.

Wind Gap Pumping Plant

During 1969–70, the initial plant construction contract continued, and the plant completion contract and equipment installation continued. The initial plant contract will be completed in 1970–71. Construction and installation of equipment will continue through 1970–71. The plant is scheduled to be completed in 1971–72.

Aqueduct, Buena Vista Pumping Plant to Wheeler Ridge Pumping Plant

During 1969–70 construction continued, with completion scheduled for 1970–71.

Aqueduct, Wheeler Ridge Pumping Plant to A. D. Edmonston Pumping Plant

During 1969–70 construction continued, with completion scheduled for 1970–71.

San Joaquin Operation and Maintenance Center

Construction continued through 1969–70, with completion scheduled for 1970–71.

Right-of-way is available for all construction contracts, and negotiations for completion of right-of-way acquisition will continue on the remaining 20 parcels during 1970–71 and 1971–72.

Tehachapi Division

The Tehachapi Division, located in Kern County, is comprised of A. D. Edmonston Pumping Plant and the Tehachapi Crossing, which includes tunnels, siphons, and an afterbay. The Tehachapi Crossing extends from the A. D. Edmonston Pumping Plant through the Tehachapi Mountains to and including the Tehachapi Afterbay. The Tehachapi Division will become operational in 1971.

A. D. Edmonston Pumping Plant

During 1969–70, construction continued on the initial plant contract and discharge lines, and fabrication continued on major equipment contracts. During 1970–71, construction of the initial plant contract and the discharge lines will be completed. The completion contract and equipment contracts will continue through 1970–71. Work will continue on installation of equipment through 1970–71 and 1971–72.

Pastoria Siphon

Construction continued through 1969–70, with completion of Phase I scheduled for 1970–71.

Beartrap Access Structure

Construction under this contract will start and complete during fiscal year 1970–71.

Carley V. Porter Tunnel

During 1969–70 construction continued, with completion scheduled for 1970–71.

Tehachapi Afterbay

Construction started during 1969–70, with completion scheduled for 1970–71.

The predominant parcel in this division has been acquired. It is estimated that the remaining two parcels will be acquired during 1970–71.

Mojave Division

The Mojave Division, located in Kern, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties, includes all of the

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

DESIGN, RIGHT-OF-WAY, AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

California Aqueduct facilities necessary to convey water from the Tehachapi Afterbay to Cedar Springs Dam. The aqueduct will be operational for conveyance of water to Silverwood Lake in 1971–72. The facilities include Pearblossom Pumping Plant, Cedar Springs Dam, approximately 95 miles of canal, and 8 miles of pipeline.

Pearblossom Pumping Plant

During 1969–70, construction under the initial plant contract and fabrication of equipment continued. Construction of the discharge line was initiated during 1969–70. The initial plant contract will be completed, and the completion contract will start, in 1970–71. Construction and installation of equipment will continue through 1971–72.

Cedar Springs Dam

Construction continued through 1969–70, and will continue through 1970–71, with completion scheduled for 1971–72.

Aqueduct, Tehachapi Afterbay ta Fairmont

Construction was completed in 1969–70.

Aqueduct, Fairmont ta Leona Siphon

Construction continued through 1969–70, with completion scheduled for 1970–71.

Aqueduct, Leana Siphan to Pearblassam Pumping Plant

Construction continued through 1969–70, with completion scheduled for 1970–71.

Aqueduct, Pearblassam Pumping Plant to Los Angeles-San Bernardino Caunty Line

Construction started in 1969–70, will continue through 1970–71, and is scheduled to be completed in 1971–72.

Aqueduct, Los Angeles-San Bernardino County Line ta Majave Siphon

Construction started in 1969–70, will continue through 1970–71, and is scheduled to be completed in 1971–72.

Aqueduct, Majave Siphan

Construction started in 1969–70 will continue through 1970–71, and is scheduled for completion in 1971–72.

Right-of-way is available for all construction contracts, and negotiations will continue on the remaining 126 parcels during 1970–71 and 1971–72. The right-of-way required for Fairmont Buttes Dam and Reservoir, and for additional features, is currently scheduled for the period 1977 through 1979. As construction progresses along the aqueduct, it is expected that new parcels will be added.

Santa Ana Division

The Santa Ana Division, located in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, includes all of the California Aqueduct facilities necessary to convey water from Silverwood Lake to Lake Perris, including Perris Dam, the terminus of the California Aqueduct. Included in this division are the four-mile San Bernardino Tunnel, Devil Canyon Powerplant, 29 miles of pipeline, and Perris Dam. A portion of the aqueduct will be operational for the conveyance of water in 1971–72.

San Bernardina Tunnel

Construction of the San Bernardino Tunnel continued through 1969–70, will continue through 1970–71, and is scheduled for completion in 1971–72.

Devil Canyan Pawerplant

Construction of Devil Canyon Powerplant started in 1969–70, and the fabrication of equipment continued. During 1970–71, construction and fabrication and installation of equipment will continue. The plant is scheduled to be completed in 1971–72.

Santa Ana Pipeline

Construction will start on the first two of the three major Santa Ana Pipeline contracts in 1970–71. The Devil Canyon Powerplant to Mill Street and Mill Street to Sugarloaf Mountain contracts will be completed in 1971–72. Construction on the Sugarloaf Mountain to Lake Perris contract will start in 1971–72.

Perris Dam

Design of Perris Dam and appurtenant structures continued through 1969–70, and will be completed in 1970–71. Construction of the dam will start in 1970–71, and will continue through 1971–72. The outlet works will be constructed under a separate contract, with work beginning at the start of 1971–72.

Negotiations will continue on the remaining 218 parcels in 1970–71 and 1971–72. Legal action will be taken as necessary to make right-of-way available for construction contracts.

West Branch Division

The West Branch Division includes those facilities required to convey water from the Tehachapi Afterbay to Castaic Lake. These facilities will be located in Kern and Los Angeles Counties, and will terminate at Castaic Dam in the vicinity of the community of Castaic. The division includes Oso Pumping Plant, Castaic Powerplant, canals, tunnels, Pyramid and Castaic Dams, and the Piru Creek Project. The Castaic Powerplant is being designed and constructed by the City of Los Angeles. The Piru Creek Project is located on the west branch of the California Aque-

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

DESIGN, RIGHT-OF-WAY, AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

duct on Piru Creek, immediately upstream from Pyramid Reservoir. It will provide for optimum multipurpose development of resources, including a pumped-storage power development, and will be a joint development of the Department of Water Resources, the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, and Southern California Edison Company. First water deliveries from the West Branch are scheduled for 1971.

Oso Pumping Plant

During 1969–70, construction of the plant and the fabrication of equipment continued, and the completion contract was initiated. Construction of the plant will continue in 1970–71, and the plant will be completed in 1971–72.

Quail Canal

Final design of Quail canal was completed in 1969–70. Construction also started in 1969–70, and is scheduled for completion during 1970–71.

Gorman Creek Improvement

Construction of Gorman Creek improvements started in 1969–70, with completion scheduled for 1971–72.

Piru Creek Project

Preliminary work is scheduled to start during 1970–71, and will complete during 1971–72. This work will include the negotiation of contracts and the filing of necessary applications with the Federal Power Commission.

Pyramid Dam

Construction of the diversion tunnel started during 1969–70, and will be completed in 1970–71. Final design of the dam embankment continued in 1969–70, and will be completed in 1970–71. Construction of the embankment will start in 1970–71, and will continue through 1971–72.

Angeles Tunnel

During 1969–70, construction of Angeles tunnel continued, with completion scheduled for 1970–71. The Angeles Tunnel Intake site development started during 1969–70, and will be completed in 1970–71.

Castaic Dam and Lake

During 1969–70, construction continued and will continue through 1970–71, with completion scheduled for 1971–72.

Negotiations will continue on the remaining 95 parcels during 1970–71 and 1971–72. All of the required relocations at Pyramid Lake have been delayed, except for those which must be moved to construct Pyramid Dam. The remaining relocations for the oil and gas lines in Pyramid Lake will be pushed in 1971–72.

Coastal Branch Division

The facilities of the Coastal Branch will extend about 100 miles from the main California Aqueduct, at a point approximately 12 miles south of Kettleman City, Kings County, to the terminus at the Santa Maria River near the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara county line. The first 15 miles of these facilities, from the main aqueduct to the intake of Devil's Den Pumping Plant, have been operational since 1968. Water deliveries to San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties are scheduled for 1980.

During 1969–70, the equipment for Units 5 and 6 at both Las Perillas and Badger Hill Pumping Plants was being fabricated and will be installed in 1970–71.

The remaining two parcels of land required for the right-of-way for Phase I will be acquired during 1970–71. Acquisition work on Phase II of the Coastal Branch will not commence until 1976.

STATE WATER PROJECT—GENERAL

Some programs of design, right-of-way, and construction extend over more than one element of the State Water Project and, as such, are classified under State Water Project—General. These programs are summarized in this program element as follows:

1. Monitor and Control System—The purpose of this component is to design and construct a remote-manual supervisory control system and dispatching system for the State Water Project to provide for remote control operation and centralized dispatching of project facilities.

a. The monitor and control system contract, extending from the Delta to Buena Vista Pumping Plant and Coastal Branch, started in 1968 and is scheduled for completion by the end of 1970–71.

b. Construction of the Project Operations Control Center in Sacramento started during 1969–70, will continue through 1970–71, and is scheduled for completion in 1971–72.

c. The interconnection with Delta, San Luis, and Dos Amigos Pumping Plants is scheduled to start during 1971–72 and will be completed during 1972–73.

d. The monitor and control system contract, extending from Buena Vista Pumping Plant to A. D. Edmonston pumping plant, started in 1969–70, will continue through 1970–71, with completion expected by the end of 1971–72.

e. The construction of the monitor and control system in the Southern California area will start during 1970–71, will continue through 1971–72, and will be completed by the end of 1972–73.

f. Other minor contracts for procurement and installation of equipment and facilities to complete the work of the program will continue through 1972–73.

2. Records of Design and Construction—The purpose of this program is to document, in reference form, the design and construction work of selected physical features of the State Water Project.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

DESIGN, RIGHT-OF-WAY, AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

3. Final Settlement of Contract Claims—This component provides for analysis, evaluation, and negotiation of contractors' claims arising from completed State Water Project construction.

4. Claims Appeal Board—The activities of the board involve the impartial review of a construction contractor's claim arising from the decision of the Division Engineer, Design and Construction regarding its eligibility. The board advises the Deputy Director of the facts involved and makes recommendations for resolution of the claim.

5. Litigation of Contract Claims—This component provides for participation by department construction personnel in court cases arising from contractors' claims referred to the Attorney General's office.

6. Litigation Because of Project Construction—This component provides private consultant services, and departmental engineering staff assistance to the Attorney General's office in the preparation and presentation of material for court actions resulting from damage claims against the state because of construction of State Water Project facilities. These claims include, but are not limited to, flooding, high ground water, depletion of ground water, sand and debris deposits, and erosion. This program includes the following activities: analysis of flood data; property value appraisals; soils analyses; plant and crop damage analyses; engineering and agricultural reports; investigation of allegations stated in complaints; preparation of court exhibits; and providing assistance during court trials.

7. Operation and Maintenance Equipment Purchases—This activity provides coordination for the acquisition of support equipment needed for the field divisions to operate the project, and for equipment inventories of the several field divisions, and curtails overstocking by a review of equipment requests.

8. Administration of As-Built Drawings and Final Reports—This component provides for the preparation of as-built drawings and final reports on completed facilities whose programs are not continued into the next fiscal year.

9. Visitor Facilities—This program provides for the design, procurement, and installation of equipment for the various visitor facilities of the State Water Project. This work is performed in accordance with department policy on visitor facilities.

10. Turnout Structures—This program provides for the preparation of plans and specifications for the construction of delivery structures as they are requested by water contractors on completed portions of the State Water Project.

11. Property Reutilization and Disposal—This component provides for property management activities, resulting from construction of the State Water Project, whose costs are to be capitalized. It involves that work (a) pertaining to right-of-way after all acquisition work is completed, (b) in those areas that are excess to the requirements of the project, and (c) in project reaches that are operational. Activities include leasing and rental of improvements, vacating the premises and disposal of improvements, disposal of excess lands, processing encroachment permits in non-operational areas, coordinating complaints, compliance with rules and regulations of various agencies, maintaining appropriate records and files, and, in general, assuring the best use of properties held by the state.

12. Operating Property Services—This component provides for property management activities whose costs are annual operating expenses. It involves that work where (a) acquisition has been completed, (b) it is within the operating portion of the right-of-way, and (c) the reach or project division has become operational. The work will consist of providing policy and guidelines for issuing encroachment permits, processing of encroachment permits, handling landowner disputes, taking appropriate action to abate or prevent unauthorized encroachments, maintaining necessary records and files, performing surveys as may be required to define property lines or other boundaries, doing other work pertaining to right-of-way as directed by the Division of Operations and Maintenance, and, in general, maintaining the integrity of project lands and the boundaries thereto.

13. Bond Service—This item provides for payment of principal and interest costs on bonds sold to finance the State Water Project.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

This program category provides for the timely, efficient and economical operation and maintenance of the State Water Project facilities. Other units of the State Water Resources Development System will be similarly operated and maintained as they are completed. The State Water Project is comprised of dams, aqueducts, pumping and generating plants, switchyards, buildings, roads, and other facilities. Work to be accomplished in this category includes: planning and preparation necessary for the operation and maintenance of the facilities; necessary engineering, technical, and administrative support of field forces; actual day-to-day operation and maintenance activities; and management of water and power contracts.

By the end of 1971–72, planning and preparation for operation and maintenance will have been largely completed, and most of the field forces for full operation and maintenance will have been assembled and trained. Thereafter, the main activities will be directed toward correcting any deficiencies in the facilities and perfecting operational techniques.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued						
	B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued						
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued						
	Continuing program costs	712.5	840.3	932.8	$21,735,260	$28,777,137	$36,322,472
	General Fund				*439,140*	*535,485*	*546,240*
	California Water Resources Development Bond Fund				*16,503,097*	*26,350,652*	*35,391,232*
	Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund				*4,780,564*	*1,891,000*	*385,000*
	Reimbursements				*12,459*	–	–
	Program Elements:						
	Planning and Preparation for Operations and Maintenance:						
	Operations activation	20	19.6	11.2	627,293	760,698	382,698
	Operations control system	–	4.9	1.1	–	188,000	98,591 [r]
	Maintenance activation	3.7	–	–	161,710	–	– [s]
	Plant maintenance activation	–	5.1	2.6	–	127,104	195,211 [t]
	Clean-up work on project facilities	–	7.8	7.5	–	450,000	300,000
	Civil maintenance activation	–	5.4	2	–	121,012	47,140
	Technical development activation	–	12.9	6.8	–	292,327	161,538 [u]
	Recreational site development (reimbursement)	0.6	–	–	9,341	–	–
	Subtotals, Planning and Preparation for Operations and Maintenance	24.3	55.7	31.2	$798,344	$1,939,141	$1,185,178
	Facilities Operation and Maintenance:						
	Operations engineering	29.8	24.4	27.6	963,295	789,831	1,006,572
	Operations control systems	6.4	–	–	246,644	–	– [v]
	Technical development engineering	3.9	5.8	8.7	81,191	119,809	181,216
	Scheduling and dispatching project operations	16.6	18.8	28.2	424,251	481,572	681,463
	Maintenance engineering	20	–	–	876,274	–	– [w]
	Plant maintenance engineering	–	17.7	22	–	793,436	877,224
	Spare parts acquisition	–	–	–	–	500,000	500,000 [x]
	Civil maintenance engineering	–	21.1	26.4	–	718,872	842,861
	Right-of-way coordination and project visitation	–	–	1.5	–	–	36,397 [y]
	Communications systems—state water project	1	1	1.5	291,498	363,350	405,088
	Oroville Field Division:						
	Upper Feather River facilities	2.9	2.8	2.6	68,965	68,984	71,420
	Oroville facilities	112.7	106.4	115.5	2,002,870	2,202,394	2,643,638
	Totals, Oroville Field Division	115.6	109.2	118.1	$2,071,835	$2,271,378	$2,715,058
	Delta field division	136.7	128.5	128	2,288,298	2,519,591	2,608,452
	San Luis field division	140	139.5	141.4	2,326,519	2,625,925	2,884,454
	San Joaquin Field Division:						
	Support	119.5	163.7	179.5	1,959,445	3,170,042	3,699,920
	Reimbursements	–	–	–	*3,118*	–	–
	Totals, San Joaquin Field Division	119.5	163.7	179.5	$1,962,563	$3,170,042	$3,699,920
	Southern field division	16.7	58.6	129	264,276	1,426,693	3,065,524
	Power system engineering	4.4	5.6	5	98,371	126,247	114,335
	Power resources development and utilization	10.4	16.1	14.8	281,793	437,106	369,894
	Subtotals, Facilities Operation and Maintenance	621	710	831.7	$12,176,808	$16,343,852	$19,988,458
	Financial Administration and Contract Management:						
	Water contracts negotiation and administration	15.7	17.9	14	347,898	395,802	351,000
	Project repayment and financial analysis	18.4	16.7	17.3	481,344	436,044	475,400
	Utility accounting	27.3	32.4	31.4	605,934	734,297	742,201

[r] Formerly a part of the operations activation program in 1970–71.
[s] In 1970–71 and 1971–72 activities of this program are distributed between the plant maintenance activation and civil maintenance activation programs.
[t] A new program beginning in 1970–71.
[u] Formerly a part of the technical development program.
[v] In 1970–71 and 1971–72 activities are listed under planning and preparation for operations and maintenance subcategory.
[w] In 1970–71 and 1971–72 activities of this program are distributed between the plant maintenance engineering and civil maintenance engineering programs.
[x] Formerly a part of plant maintenance engineering in 1970–71.
[y] Formerly budgeted as activities under other programs.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued						
	B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued						
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued						
	Program Elements—Continued						
	Financial Administration and Contract Management—Continued						
	Bond Issuance and Administration Expense:						
	State operations	–	–	–	26,371	50,000	50,000
	Direct pay	–	–	–	692,228	77,000	60,000
	Totals, Bond Issuance Expense	–	–	–	$718,599	$127,000	$110,000
	Power contracts negotiation and management	5.8	7.6	7.2	180,065	238,001	168,235
	Power purchases (direct payment)	–	–	–	6,424,701	8,563,000	13,302,000 [z]
	Subtotals, Financial Administration and Contract Management	67.2	74.6	69.9	$8,758,541	$10,494,144	$15,148,836
	Prior year payments of operation and maintenance costs allocable to recreation	–	–	–	1,567	–	–

OPERATIONS ACTIVATION

Need

Details for operating the facilities of the Project must be determined, analyzed and documented to maximize operational capability technique as soon as possible.

Documentation of preproject surface and ground water conditions is necessary in order to provide a basis for resolving damage claims that may result from project operation.

Objectives

The objective of this program is an operational capability that will be evidenced by uniform and efficient operation of project facilities.

Output

Program output is: operational criteria, standards, procedures, and plans for initial operation of the State Water Project; and to provide a record of preproject surface water quantity and quality conditions in areas within the project right-of-way, surface and ground water quantity and quality in areas adjacent to the project, and in the lower Sacramento Valley area.

General Description

The main activities of the program are water operations, control systems, water quality control, and project operations studies.

Program activities are carried out in two time periods. They are: (1) Preoperational—this is the period when the activities were initiated to the time when facilities became operational; and (2) conditional operation—this period extends from the time the facilities are initially placed into operation but prior to the time when they come in full operational status.

Input	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Expenditures	$627,293	$760,698	$382,698
Personnel man-years	20	19.6	11.2

OPERATIONS CONTROL SYSTEM

Need

The project operations control center is an integral part of the project's control system and is needed to provide remote operational backup and monitoring of project operation.

Objectives

Operationally complete control center facility.

Output

Computer procurement, computer programming, and engineering support for implementation of the project operations control center are the outputs of this program.

General Description

This program consists of providing the computer hardware, engineering support, and programming required to implement the project operations control center.

Input	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Expenditures	– [1]	$188,000	$98,591
Personnel man-years	– [1]	4.9	1.1

PLANT MAINTENANCE ACTIVATION

Need

A systematic maintenance procedure is required to ensure the capability to perform maintenance on project equipment at a level that will attain design performance throughout the intended life of the equipment. A need also exists for properly transferring facilities to an operational status including deficiency correction, and preliminary inspections.

[z] Gross cost of power entitlement, energy and transmission service.
[1] Previously budgeted under other programs.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

Objectives

An efficient maintenance system which will ensure designed performance of project equipment throughout its intended life.

Orderly transfer of facilities to O&M cognizance.

Output

Inspecting and arranging for transfers of all facilities which have been readied in the budget year; transfer of facilities document conducting preoperational tests of equipment and establishing test reference bases; providing maintenance instruction and technical information pertaining to equipment in these facilities; and planning of maintenance control activity.

General Description

The program activities will continue to be directed towards the development and installation of a maintenance management system; conducting transfer inspections of project facilities and coordinating the transfer of these facilities to the Division of Operations and Maintenance; conducting a testing and calibration program.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	–[1]	$127,104	$195,211
Personnel man-years	–[1]	5.1	2.6

CLEANUP WORK ON PROJECT FACILITIES

Need

Since planning, design, fabrication and construction of State Water Project equipment and facilities cannot be expected to foresee every contingency or be 100-percent perfect, provisions for cleanup, or followup, work is needed as facilities reach operational status.

Objectives

The objective of this program is to bring equipment and facilities into a safe and reliable operational status without serious correctible deficiencies.

Output

Program output is numerous physical changes or additions to equipment and facilities on various project features as reflected in completed tasks by O&M forces and completed contracts and service agreements as appropriate.

General Description

Problem areas are identified as facilities are placed in service. Additions and changes will be made when observations and experience demonstrate their need to bring conditions and/or operations in consonance with reliability standards, common utility practices, and safety codes. Included are additional designs, contracts, service agreements, procurement of materials and fabrication and construction by department maintenance forces for both civil and electrical/mechanical type jobs.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	–	$450,000	$300,000
Personnel man-years	–	7.8	7.5

CIVIL MAINTENANCE—ACTIVATION

Need

Construction of the California Aqueduct and subsequent delivery of water through the system may affect the normal ground water conditions along the aqueduct alignments. Engineering records of ground water conditions prior to construction and delivery of water are needed in event of claims of damage.

Objectives

The objective is an engineering record of seasonal trends and levels of ground water along the aqueduct alignment prior to construction and delivery of water through the system.

Output

Effectiveness of this program will be evaluated only in the event of claims of ground water damages due to the aqueduct. The engineering records of ground water levels established for the particular area will then be compiled and evaluated.

General Description

For fiscal year 1971–72, this program provides for systematic monitoring of ground water levels along aqueduct alignments in the lower San Joaquin Valley; the Tehachapi, Mojave, and Santa Ana Divisions; and the west branch.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	–	$121,012	$47,140
Personnel man-years	–	5.4	2

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVATION

Need

Training materials, guidance and support are required for the training of operating and maintenance personnel.

Objectives

The objective of this program is to assure that all personnel are adequately prepared for the jobs to which they are assigned so that start-up and initial operation of the State Water Project facilities can proceed safely and efficiently.

[1] Previously budgeted under other programs.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

Output

Training manuals, operation manuals, maintenance manuals, and other pertinent reference material are outputs of this program. In addition, this program will arrange for equipment vendor training and out-service training, provide safety instructions, and issue guidelines for proper quantity and quality of safety equipment required for activation.

General Description

The program will provide the training materials necessary for the effective training of operation and maintenance personnel. Operation manuals for each facility will provide descriptive information, operating instructions of the equipment, and system description and principles of operation. The maintenance manuals for each facility will provide ready references to policies and instructions concerning safe clearance procedures, and the planned and corrective maintenance programs. Training manuals will be of the self-instruction, on-the-job training type, and will be used in conjunction with the operation and maintenance manuals.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	–[1]	$292,327	$161,538
Personnel man-years	–[1]	12.9	6.8

OPERATIONS ENGINEERING

Need

Uniformity and continuity of operation and economic utilization of specialized technical skills requires centralized study of water operations and related functions of the State Water Project.

Objectives

The objective is to provide control, guidance, engineering, coordination, and direction for project water operations and related functions.

Output

Program output is: operational evaluations, negotiations, analyses, investigations, procedures, instructions, inspections, orders, computer logic and programs, operational research, optimization studies, plans, forecasts, data collection, equipment evaluations, and reports.

General Description

Operations engineering program is conducted under four main activities. These activities are: water operations, control systems, water quality control, and project operations studies. Operational data are derived through each of these activities concerning past, present, and future project conditions.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$963,295	$789,831	$1,006,572
Personnel man-years	29.8	24.4	27.6

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING

Need

After State Water Project facilities are in an operational status, there is a need to provide guidance and support for the training of personnel, in order to maintain a continued state of readiness.

Objectives

The objectives of this program is a continual high level of technical competence among field personnel.

Output

Support for continuous effective training and safety will be provided by revising and updating training material, operation and maintenance manuals, and pertinent reference material in accordance with facility modifications and procedural changes. This program will also provide skill-refresher training, safety training, and guidelines for the purchase and use of safety equipment and will arrange for equipment vendor training. Effectiveness of the overall training effort will be monitored and gauged by on-site observation of operation and maintenance procedures and investigation of failures attributable to inadequate training. Continuous analysis of accident reports will reflect trends or patterns requiring supplementary safety training.

General Description

The program will provide the training materials necessary to maintain personnel at a high level of technical competency. Operation manuals for each facility will provide updated descriptive information, operating instructions, and system description and principles of operation. The maintenance manuals for each facility will be revised to provide ready references to policies and instructions concerning safe clearance procedures, and to planned and corrective maintenance programs. Training manuals will be continually revised and updated, and used in conjunction with the operation and maintenance manuals.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$81,191	$119,809	$181,216
Personnel man-years	3.9	5.8	8.7

SCHEDULING AND DISPATCHING

Need

Central direction of project operations is needed to ensure operational integrity, safety, and efficiency for the total systems of the State Water Project.

[1] Previously budgeted under other programs.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

Objectives

The objective of this program is to provide central direction and coordination of systemwide operations for the State Water Project. This objective is accomplished by: (1) operating the project operations control center, (2) providing project operational forecasts and water and power schedules, (3) providing project operational coordination and water and power dispatching, and (4) providing project operational records and reports.

Output

The output of this program is: continuous coordination of project operations with the project field divisions and with interconnected operating agencies, such as the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Bonneville Power Administration, etc.; water and power schedules including daily, weekly, monthly, and annual schedules; water and power dispatching including directing, coordinating, and recording of hour-by-hour project operations; and project records and reports including daily, weekly, monthly, annual, special and summary records and reports.

General Description

This program provides for operation of the project operations control center in Sacramento from which round-the-clock water and power dispatching is conducted; operations schedules, directives, and orders are transmitted; water and power supplies and demands are allocated and accounted for every half hour; and a daily log of systems operation and a daily report of the preceding 24-hour operations is maintained. All operating schedules, special operating reports, and official records are prepared and issued by this program.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$424,251	$481,572	$681,463
Personnel man-years	16.6	18.8	28.2

PLANT MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING

Need

Centralized guidance and support are necessary to realize the high standards of reliability demanded of the State Water Project at the lowest possible cost.

Objectives

Reliable maintenance of pumping and powerplants resulting in 95 percent up time.

A full integrated planned maintenance program utilizing manpower on a job assignment basis which will achieve a high standard of reliability with effective use of labor and materials. The goal shall be a measurable 70 percent efficiency in the use of personnel.

Output

Procedures, inspections and reports on plants, coordination and review of proposed modifications, engineering assistance and investigation of major failures, coordination of DIS items, advice on maintenance and repair of equipment, preparation of relay test standards, specialized tests, maintenance of test instruments, maintenance of project operations control center, and coordination of maintenance or repair work accomplished by contract.

General Description

The program activities involve identifying maintenance problems and needs, inspection and review of troubles, evaluating needs for guidance, preparation of instructions and procedures, review of maintenance budget, evaluation of same with relation to program objectives, development and maintenance of a coordinated material and spare parts system, performing routine testing, conducting specialized tests, and calibration of instruments.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	–	$793,436	$877,224
Personnel man-years	–	17.7	22

PROJECT SPARE PARTS ACQUISITION

Need

Reliability of the facilities of the State Water Project as determined by the Project's ability to meet contractual commitments for delivery of water, depends on the expeditious return to service of any piece of Project apparatus which may through wear, accident, or act of nature, have become inoperable. Returning the apparatus to service hinges directly on the availability of replacement parts either from the manufacturer within the allowable time, or from Project warehouse shelves. Certain proprietary parts having excessive lead time and others used in quantity will be required in project stock.

Objectives

To purchase and stock those spare parts which would prevent maintaining 95-percent up-time for project apparatus if they were not available from stock or vendor within a reasonable time.

Output

Purchase requests for project spare parts determined necessary for stock.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

General Description

The manpower for development and maintenance of a coordinated materiel system is included in the program for plant maintenance engineering. Controls for expenditures of project spare parts funds will be included in the materiel system. Spare parts funds will be encumbered only for spare parts invoices amounts.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	–	$500,000 [2]	$500,000 [2]
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

CIVIL MAINTENANCE—ENGINEERING

Need

Technical direction, support, and coordination to the civil maintenance efforts in the field divisions is needed to assure economical maintenance of the project, and to ensure the integrity of project facilities for the protection of life and property.

Objectives

The objectives are to develop (a) effective programs for monitoring and evaluating the integrity of project facilities; (b) systems and procedures to prevent and control corrosion; (c) economical and effective standards and procedures for maintaining the civil engineering features of the project; and (d) to develop and conduct an effective program for monitoring earthquakes and other ground movements, and to notify project areas of any occurrence which could affect the safety of the system.

Output

Output of this program will be reflected by effective and economical maintenance, and the safe condition of project facilities.

General Description

This program provides overall civil maintenance coordination, uniform standards, a central source for all types of documentation, technical and logistical instruction, technical control and evaluation, and other technical and fiscal reviews for the civil maintenance efforts of the five field divisions.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	–	$718,872	$842,861
Personnel man-years	–	21.1	26.4

RIGHT-OF-WAY COORDINATION AND PROJECT VISITATION

Need

The project visitation function is needed to meet the demands of the public and the water contractors for first-hand knowledge of project operations. Coordination insures that there will be no conflict between visitors and operations and maintenance activities. Lack of this program could result in alienation of both the public and of agencies with whom we do business.

The right-of-way coordination function is required so that property transactions do not adversely affect project operations and so that field personnel have a source of information on right-of-way matters. Absence of this function could result in confusion and bad relations with adjoining landowners.

Objectives

The objective of the project visitation function is to furnish interested persons and agencies with information and to demonstrate that the project is efficiently and effectively operated.

The objective of the right-of-way coordinators function is to insure that all property transactions are compatible with project operations and maintenance.

Output

The output of the project visitation consists of the tour arrangements and the supplying of requested information.

The output of the right-of-way coordination function is, most typically, a memorandum expressing concurrence with, disapproval of, or recommending changes in proposed real estate transactions.

General Description

Basically the project visitation function consists of receiving requests for tours, determining the most appropriate type of tour, securing a qualified guide if required and making all necessary arrangements with field personnel.

The right-of-way coordination program has three main elements which are: 1. Coordination of the review and evaluation of proposed right-of-way transactions; 2. Dissemmination of newly negotiated right-of-way documents; and, 3. Operation of a service for answering questions and instigating corrective action for this division's right-of-way problems.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	–	–	$36,397 [2]
Personnel man-years	–	–	1.5

COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM—STATE WATER PROJECT

Need

Good communication is essential for efficiency in the construction, operation, and maintenance phases of the State Water Project.

[2] New program.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

Objectives

The objective of this continuing program is to provide through effective planning, implementation, and management a communication system responsive to the needs of the State Water Project.

Output

This program furnishes economic and reliable communications as required for operations and maintenance of the State Water Project. It provides the plans, reports, and operating manuals for communications systems. It arranges for agreements with other agencies for space to house radio equipment, right-of-way, use permits, licenses, contracted maintence, and any communication services. It includes coordination with the telephone industry and the Department of General Services. It provides a hydrologic data collection system for operation of Oroville Reservoir. By far the major expenditures (about 70 percent) are for telephone services of the field divisions and for communication links for the project control system.

General Description

It includes such activities as: establishing operational requirements and criteria; preparing and coordinating communications budgets and expenditures for telephone, teletype, and telemetry needs of the project; preparing the communications plan and operating manuals; supervision of communications systems operation; and conducting on-site surveys and inspections.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$291,498	$363,350	$405,088
Personnel man-years	1	1	1.5

OROVILLE OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Need

This program is needed to provide for the actual day-to-day operation and maintenance of all features of the Oroville Field Division.

Objectives

The general objectives of this program are:

1. To operate features of the Oroville Field Division to meet all project purposes in a reliable and economic manner.
2. To maintain all features of the Oroville Field Division in operable condition and good repair.

Output

Perform day-to-day operation and maintenance of all features of Oroville-Thermalito reservoirs and power complex.

These features include Frenchman Dam and Reservoir, Antelope Dam and Reservoir, Grizzly Dam and Lake Davis, Oroville Dam and Lake Oroville, Hyatt powerplant, Thermalito Diversion Dam, Thermalito power canal, Thermalito Forebay dikes and reservoir, Thermalito powerplant, Thermalito tailrace channel, Thermalito Afterbay dikes and reservoir, outlet structures, Feather River Fish Hatchery and Fish Barrier Dam.

General Description

This element provides funds to meet the costs of operation and maintenance of the facilities in the Oroville Field Division which includes all facilities at Oroville, Thermalito, and the Upper Feather River Basin.

Necessary work includes preparation of operation and maintenance schedules, data collection for reports and records of operation and maintenance activities and accomplishments; operation and maintenance of generators, pumps, valves, water control and conveyance systems, high and low tension switches and automatic control equipment; maintenance of buildings and grounds, dams, dikes and embankments, reservoirs and waterways, roadways and bridges. Work under this program is done in accordance with standard procedures and forms set forth in manuals.

Conduct visitors' tour program and public relations contact with local organizations. Provide security police for protection of public and premises.

All facilities in this field division are fully operational.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$2,071,835	$2,271,378	$2,715,058
Personnel man-years	115.6	109.2	118.1

DELTA OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Need

This program is needed to provide for the continued operation and maintenance of all completed features of the State Water Project within the Delta Field Division. This includes Clifton Court Forebay, Delta Fish protective facilities, delta pumping plant, California Aqueduct from delta pumping plant to O'Neill Forebay (67 miles), South Bay pumping plant and aqueduct, first stage facilities of North Bay pumping plant and aqueduct, Del Valle Dam, Reservoir, and pumping plant, and the delta operations and maintenance center.

Objectives

The general objectives of this program are:

1. To economically and efficiently operate all completed features of the State Water Project within the Delta Field Division to meet all project purposes.
2. To efficiently maintain all completed features of the State Water Project within the Delta Field Division with an economically optimum maintenance effort.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

Output

Performance of day-to-day operation of all facilities of the State Water Project within the confines of the Delta Field Division.

General Description

This program provides for the continued operation and maintenance of all completed features of the State Water Project within the Delta Field Division. Adequately trained staff will be provided as necessary to procure required materials and equipment, and to efficiently operate, maintain, and administer all completed aspects of the State Water Project in the area of responsibility of the Delta Field Division.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$2,288,298	$2,519,591	$2,608,452
Personnel man-years	136.7	128.5	128

SAN LUIS OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Need

This program is needed to provide for the continued operation and maintenance of all completed features of the joint use federal-state San Luis facilities which comprise the San Luis Field Division.

Objectives

The general objectives of this program are:

1. To economically and efficiently operate all features for the federal-state joint-use San Luis facilities to meet all project purposes.
2. To maintain all features of the federal-state joint-use San Luis facilities in operable condition and good repair.

Output

Perform the day-to-day operation and maintenance of all features in the San Luis Field Division. These include O'Neill Forebay, the San Luis pumping-generating plant, San Luis Dam and Reservoir, the Dos Amigos pumping plant, and the California Aqueduct from the O'Neill Forebay to Kettleman City.

General Description

The San Luis Field Division is comprised of federal-state joint-use facilities. The facilities must be operated to supply water to federal customers within the field division, and to transport the water to other field divisions and their water districts south of Kettleman City.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$2,326,519	$2,625,925	$2,884,454
Personnel man-years	140	139.5	141.4

SAN JOAQUIN OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Need

This program is required to fulfill contract commitments and obligations of the State Water Project. It provides for the operation and maintenance of the facilities within the San Joaquin Field Division.

Objectives

Operate and maintain pumping plants, aqueducts and related facilities at maximum efficiency to minimize cost; meet all contractual commitments for water deliveries at the scheduled time while maintaining flexibility to meet all emergency operational changes; and properly maintain all machinery, related equipment and facilities to insure maximum system reliability.

Output

The program output is the continuous operation and maintenance of the California and coastal branch aqueducts and associated features within the San Joaquin Field Division. The result is to make timely deliveries of scheduled water to this division's water contractors and to convey required project water to southern California.

General Description

This program provides for the actual day-to-day operation and maintenance of all facilities within the San Joaquin Field Division, which is a section of the California Aqueduct and the entire coastal branch aqueduct. The aqueduct section extends from check 21 near Kettleman City to the Tehachapi discharge and contains approximately 135 miles of canal and six pumping plants. The largest plant is A. D. Edmonston (Tehachapi) pumping plant which ultimately will have 14 units delivering 4,410 cfs against a dynamic head of 1,970 feet. The field division is the largest of five in the department and has 50 major hydroelectric units.

Activities include the initial start, test runs, and functional reliability test of the sequentially installed units in the five operational plants and initial activation of the A. D. Edmonston pumping plant; continuous operation for water deliveries as scheduled; maintaining, repairing, and reconditioning all equipment, control structures, facilities, and yards to insure maximum system reliability and utilization, collect and record pertinent data of all operation, maintenance and test activities for records and reports.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$1,962,563	$3,170,042	$3,699,920
Personnel man-years	119.5	163.7	179.5

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

SOUTHERN OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Need

This program provides for the operation and maintenance of all completed features of the State Water Project within the Southern Field Division. The responsibilities of this field division will include all of the water project facilities south of the Intake to Tehachapi Tunnel No. 1, encompassing the balance of the State Water Project facilities located in southern California.

Objectives

The general objectives of this program are:

1. To economically and efficiently operate all completed features of the State Water Project within the Southern Field Division to meet all project purposes.
2. To efficiently maintain all completed features of the State Water Project within the Southern Field Division with an economically optimum maintenance effort.

Output

On-schedule annual water deliveries to 14 southern California water contracting agencies in accordance with contract provisions.

General Description

This program provides for the continued operation and maintenance of all completed features of the State Water Project within the Southern Field Division. Staffing of personnel will continue as necessary, required materials and equipment will be procured, and all completed aspects of the State Water Project will be operated, maintained, and administered in the area of responsibility of the Southern Field Division. All facilities for the delivery of water are scheduled for completion during this period except the Perris Dam.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$264,276	$1,426,693	$3,065,524
Personnel man-years	16.7	58.6	129

POWER SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

Need

Optimum development of the power resources of the State Water Project is needed in order to maximize power revenue bond financing and ensure economical and reliable operation of project power facilities.

Objectives

The overall objective of this program is to provide for economic, reliable, and financially sound development and use of project power facilities and resources in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations and to ensure compatibility of the project power facilities and the facilities of the interconnected utilities.

Output

(1) Statewide studies and analyses of alternative power developments, (2) contracts and other agreements related to joint power developments, (3) contracts, studies and evaluations necessary for revenue bond financing of power recovery facilities, (4) power system stability, reliability, load flow, and other studies, (5) annual reports required by FPC and studies of effects on project of changes in FPC rules, regulations, etc., (6) engineering data for submittal to the U.S. Forest Service, (7) analyses of proposed legislation and new power projects, and (8) studies and reports on power matters for use by the department's planners.

General Description

This is a continuing program involving a broad range of subjects which require personnel with a broad knowledge of the electric utility systems and the project. The work is vital to assure proper integration of the project power facilities and the facilities of the interconnected utilities and optimum development of power resources through cooperation with other entities.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$98,371	$126,247	$114,335
Personnel man-years	4.4	5.6	5

POWER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION

Need

Operational standards and guidelines are necessary to insure that the power facilities of the project are operated in the safest, economical, and most efficient manner within identified power resources.

Objectives

The overall objective of this program is to provide both the technical and management power engineering support which will result in reliable and effective operation of the State Water Project at minimum cost and to formulate plans on a coordinated basis for an optimum development and utilization of project power resources.

Output

(1) Reports and recommendations on: a) feasibility of developing project power potential and facilities; b) feasibility of additional sources of power and transmission arrangements. (2) Power data for Bulletin 132, power purchase budgets and other management reports. (3) Power system data and protective

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

device coordination studies. (4) Revisions to operating instructions, safety orders and instructions. (5) Developing operating criteria and limitations for new plants and for special circumstances or emergency conditions. (6) Power facility inspections and review of design data. (7) Bulletin 144, radiological applications program.

General Description

This program consists of: (1) providing the engineering management for plant operation for adherence to safe and efficient operating practice, furnishing engineering services to the field divisions, calculating and reviewing relay and protective device settings; and (2) making studies to attain the maximum economic development of the power resources of the project and studies of alternative sources of power for project use, including nuclear; and (3) managing the department's programs applying radioisotope technology.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$281,793	$437,106	$369,894
Personnel man-years	10.4	16.1	14.8

WATER CONTRACTS NEGOTIATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Need

The provisions of the 31 contracts the department has executed with local agencies for water supplies from the State Water Project need to be administered in an orderly manner: (a) to enable the agencies to receive maximum water supply benefits, within the service limitations of the contracts, at the least possible costs; and (b) to ensure that the department receives all payments due under the contracts from the agencies on a timely basis. Infrequently, the contracts must be amended to facilitate their administration and to accommodate changing needs of the agencies. Also, supplemental agreements are required to meet unique service needs of certain agencies.

Objectives

To develop detailed working procedures from the general provisions of the contracts so that all concerned can understand and consistently follow them. To maintain frequent liaison to accommodate changing service needs and to facilitate fulfillment of contractual obligations.

Output

Program output includes: (a) detailed procedures for the administration of contractual provisions; (b) periodic reports to project management on contractual compliance by both the department and the agencies; (c) contract amendments and associated special construction and operations agreements; (d) water delivery schedules and records; and (e) various notifications required under routine administration of the contracts.

General Description

Contract administration develops detailed administrative procedures, monitors and coordinates compliance by both the department and agencies with contractual obligations, and works with the agencies to resolve administrative problems. Under this program, the department negotiates and executes, as required, amendments to the long-term contracts, as well as contracts and agreements involving agency use of state right-of-way, surplus water deliveries, and water exchanges.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$347,898	$395,802	$351,000
Personnel man-years	15.7	17.9	14

PROJECT REPAYMENT AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Need

Orderly financial management of the State Water Project depends on the timely inflow of operating funds. Most of these funds are derived from payments of charges assessed 31 local agencies under contract for project water supplies. Should the agencies contest the department's determinations of such charges and resort to recourses available to them, the inflow of project funds will be disrupted and considerable time and money will be expended for court actions. Other funds, for reimbursement of project costs incurred for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement, depend on legislative approval of the department's determinations.

Objectives

Periodic reports and continuing discussions among technical representatives of the agencies and the department facilitate agreement on charges. Project funds the department has expended for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement are reported annually to the Legislature for its approval, in compliance with Water Code Section 11912.

Output

Timely payments of water charges through fiscal year 1969–70 total more than $147 million. (Total payments during the lives of the contracts will be about $10 billion.) Although many of these payments have been made under protest, contractor disputes are being settled without resort to court action. The Legislature has reimbursed $14,951,431 to the department —the full amount approved for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement costs to date. (This amount will eventually approximate $153 million.)

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

General Description

Contract payment provisions require annual redetermination of the charges assessed each agency, including (a) allocation of project costs among reimbursable and nonreimbursable purposes; (b) allocation of reimbursable costs among agencies, and (c) projection of all agency obligations to be incurred for the remaining terms of the contracts. The contracts require that the agencies be provided with sufficient data to substantiate these charges. The department publishes this information, together with that on allocations and expenditures for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement, in the Bulletin 132 series. The program coordinates the preparation of this comprehensive series of annual reports.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$481,344	$436,044	$475,400
Personnel man-years	18.4	16.7	17.3

UTILITY ACCOUNTING

Need

Financial records and reports are required, under the department's contractual commitments, to account for all capital, operation, maintenance, power and replacement costs and for all revenues of the State Water Resources development system.

Objectives

Continue to provide accurate financial records, billings, and reports essential to accounting, auditing and management of the State Water Project.

Output

Billings are issued to recover all costs properly chargeable to the system from project beneficiaries; financial statements are published for management, contracting agencies, and bondholders; and comprehensive data processing reports are produced on all costs and revenues of the State Water Resources development system.

General Description

Costs incurred are accumulated, analyzed, classified and distributed to project features, allocated to purposes and billed to beneficiaries in conformance with generally accepted accounting procedures, legal requirements, accounting policies and provisions of contracts between the state, local water services agencies and the federal government.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$605,934	$734,297	$742,201
Personnel man-years	27.3	32.4	31.4

BOND ISSUANCE AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSE

Need

Funds must be provided for the expenses incurred in (1) issuing bonds for construction of the State Water Project, and (2) the continuing administration expenses incurred until recall or retirement of the outstanding bonds.

Objectives

To insure that funds for State Water Project construction are available in a timely manner. To insure that the obligations to the bondholders are met.

Output

1. Funds as required by the Burns-Porter Act and the Oroville Power Revenue Bond Resolution.
2. Timely repayment to the bondholders.
3. Required insurance in force.

General Description

Expenses included under this program are costs incurred by the State Treasurer, Attorney General, and bond trustees in the publication of official notices, printing of both general obligation and revenue bonds, and administration of outstanding bonds. Additionally, Federal Power Commission license costs and insurance premiums on the policies which cover damage to the power facilities, public liability and loss of revenue due to insufficient water flow or physical damage to the power facilities are paid under this program.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$718,599	$127,000	$110,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

POWER CONTRACT NEGOTIATION AND MANAGEMENT

Need

Identification of and contractual arrangement for power sources and power markets is needed for efficient and economical operations of project pumping plants and powerplants.

Objectives

The overall objective of this program is to achieve the lowest possible cost of delivered water obtainable through power contract negotiation and management.

Output

Program output consists of power contracts and contract management to assure adequate and economical sources of power for project pumping and other needs and advantageous use of project generated power or power potential.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued

B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

General Description

During fiscal years 1970–71 and 1971–72 additional major contracts are expected to be negotiated under this program such as to obtain economical power for surplus water pumping, for the joint development or recovery powerplants with other agencies, and for amendments and supplements to existing contracts to meet changing conditions.

Administration of the contracts includes contract interpretation, studies and data preparation for management control, preparation of billing statements, verification and approval of billings by others, responsibility for various energy adjustment and energy "bank" accounts and coordination of the insurance program required by revenue bond financing.

In addition, it will be necessary to negotiate and administer power service agreements for the many project installations which are not served under the major power contracts.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$180,065	$238,001	$168,235
Personnel man-years	5.8	7.6	7.2

POWER PURCHASES

Need

Funds for the purchase of power and transmission service are needed for the operating facilities of the State Water Project.

Objectives

Provide funds to pay contracting agencies for power delivered to State Water Project facilities for use in pumping project water.

Output

Payment of power bills incurred for State Water Project pumping. These total pumping costs increase each year with the buildup of water deliveries.

General Description

Provide funds for the purchase of power and transmission service to operate the facilities used by the state for the purpose of pumping water in connection with the operation of the State Water Project.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$6,424,701	$8,563,000	$13,302,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	

STATE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR LOCAL PROJECTS

Program elements in this category provide loans for costs of feasibility studies, reservoir site acquisition, and construction of local projects. Grants are provided for costs of certain facilities required for recreation, fish and wildlife enhancement, and initial water supply and sanitation. The state may also participate with an applicant as a partner under certain circumstances.

Projects approved for asistance must be found by the department to be in substantial conformance with the California Water Plan and to be engineeringly feasible and economically justified. If a loan is proposed, there must be reasonable assurance that the public agency can repay it. Loans may be made only for that portion of the project cost which is beyond the reasonable ability of the public agency to obtain financing from other sources. The department must impose such terms and conditions as are necessary to protect the state's investment and carry out the objectives of the program.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	$1,718,806	$9,520,000	$15,529,000
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*1,482,807*	*9,520,000*	*15,529,000*
California Water Fund	*235,999*	–	–
Program Elements:			
Administration	542,915	617,045	529,000
Loans:			
American Canyon CWD	–	–	850,000
Avenal Community Services District	–	700,000	400,000
Bertsch-Ocean View CSD	–	–	700,000
Big Rock Community Services District	–	65,000	100,000
Calaveras Public Utility District	–	400,000	3,600,000
Cedarville County Water District	–	100,000	182,300
City of Alturas	–	200,000	300,000
City of Coalinga	–	1,760,000	915,000
City of Dorris	–	66,658	–
City of Portola	–	6,000	–
City of Tehama	–	76,000	–
City of Trinidad	–	150,000	200,000

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	I. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STATE WATER RESOURCES—Continued			
	B. Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued			
	STATE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR LOCAL PROJECTS—Continued			
	Program Elements—Continued			
	Loans—Continued			
	Del Norte Flood Control District	92,800	18,200	–
	Downieville Public Utility District	–	305,000	–
	Fieldbrook Community Services District	–	–	850,000
	Gasquet Community Services District	–	100,000	153,000
	Groveland Community Services District	102,000	–	–
	Keswick Community Services District	–	46,500	–
	Klamath Community Services District	68,000	–	–
	McKinleyville Community Services District	–	–	4,000,000
	Miranda Community Services District	78,000	–	–
	Muir Beach Community Services District	–	–	238,000
	Nevada Irrigation District	–	1,280,000	1,420,000
	Paskenta Community Services District	150,000	–	–
	Smith River Community Services District	–	–	345,000
	Summit City Public Utility District	–	230,000	230,000
	Tennant Community Services District	–	–	170,000
	Trinity Co. Waterworks District No. 1	–	98,000	205,000
	Totals, Loans	$490,800	$5,601,358	$14,858,300
	Grants:			
	Alameda County FC&WCD	–	11,473	–
	City of Escondido	–	800,000	150,000
	Kern County	–	2,600,000	2,866,000
	Los Angeles County	–	400,000	100,000
	Merced Irrigation District	526,205	–	–
	Oroville-Wyandotte Irrigation District	–	14,300	300,000
	Placer County Water Agency	35,199	–	–
	Poway Municipal Water District	–	600,000	300,000
	San Bernardino Valley MWD	–	–	500,000
	Siskiyou County FC&WCD	–	257,300	–
	Sonoma County FC&WCD	–	–	775,125
	South Tahoe PUD	–	–	180,881
	Trinity County Waterworks District No. 1	–	49,400	49,000
	Turlock and Modesto Irrigation Districts	–	8,123,000	500,000
	Yuba County Water Agency	123,687	328,860	–
	Totals, Grants	$685,091	$13,184,333	$5,721,006
	Subtotals, Loans and Grants, State Financial Assistance for Local Projects	$1,175,891	$18,785,691	$20,579,306
	Less expenditure timing adjustment	–	–9,882,736	–5,579,306
	Totals, State Financial Assistance for Local Projects	$1,175,891	$8,902,955	$15,000,000

II. PUBLIC SAFETY AND PREVENTION OF DAMAGE

The health, safety and welfare of the people of California and the protection of their property require the control of floods and the prevention of dam and reservoir failures.

The goals of the Department of Water Resources related to these public needs are achieved through two programs as follows: (a) flood control, and (b) supervision of safety of dams.

Flood Control

Need

There is a need to protect lives and property of the people of the state against the ravages of floods in order to prevent serious personal and economic losses.

Objectives

The objectives of this program are to prevent loss of life and damage to property from flood waters by assisting in the financing of flood control projects, operating and maintaining flood control facilities, providing a flood forecasting and warning service, and encouraging sound development of floodplains.

Output

This program, through cooperative sponsorship of projects constructed by the federal government, will afford the people of California in the order of $20 million in flood control benefits during fiscal year 1971–72 and comparable annual benefits during the succeeding four years. This is an approximation of the proportionate amount of total annual benefits from projects to be built during those years, that can be ascribed to the state's investments. It is also estimated that nearly $1 million in damage is prevented annually as a result of flood forecasts and advance warnings disseminated to public and private sectors

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

II. PUBLIC SAFETY AND PREVENTION OF DAMAGE—Continued

Flood Control—Continued

of the state under this program in cooperation with others. Flood control benefits averaging $15 million per year are realized as a result of the Sacramento River Flood Control Project, approximately 20 percent of which can be attributed to the contributions made by the department through operation and maintenance activities.

Authority

Authority for this program is set forth in Part 2, Division 5; and Chapters 1 through 4.5, Part 6, Division 6 of the Water Code.

General Description

The activities in this program include administration of state subventions to local agencies for local responsibilities in federal flood control projects; encouragement and assistance to local levels of government in the planning of land use regulations to accomplish floodplain management; inspection, maintenance and operation of the Sacramento River Flood Control Project; and operation of the joint federal-state flood operation center in Sacramento in cooperation with local, state and federal agencies, to predict flood flows and stages and to warn people of the imminence of danger from floods in northern and central California.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	201	193.3	175.8	$9,047,123	$9,035,125	$9,149,000
General Fund Support				*2,302,405*	*2,029,042*	*1,942,000*
Reimbursements				*486,169*	*401,102*	*1,620,000*
Reimbursements, direct pay				*30,315*	–	*1,587,000*
Subventions (General Fund)				*4,239,602*	*4,086,398*	*4,000,000*
Reclamation Activities (General Fund)				*1,988,632*	*2,518,583*	–
Program Elements:						
Administration of floodplain management	1.1	1.3	1.2	31,777	33,255	36,000
Flood Control Subvention:						
Administration	13.2	12.2	12	232,710	312,398	326,700
Subventions	–	–	–	4,006,892	3,774,000	3,673,300
Subtotals	13.2	12.2	12	$4,239,602	$4,086,398	$4,000,000
Sacramento River flood control project maintenance	70	70.1	61.1	1,249,831	1,305,220	1,205,000
Flood control maintenance areas (reimbursement)	18.2	19	18	338,964	351,102	370,000
Flood control project inspections	7.7	8.5	8.4	162,200	176,646	177,000
Federal-state cooperative Yuha River debris control	–	–	–	–	43,000	–
Flood operations	8.2	6.8	6	245,163	228,043	231,000
River forecasting and flood hydrology	10.8	10	9.9	264,487	242,878	252,000
Yuha River cooperative telemetry system	–	–	–	20,000	–	–
Reimbursements	–	–	–	*30,000*	–	–
Suhtotals	–	–	–	$50,000	–	–
Services to the Reclamation Board: [2]						
Support	56.8	63.4	–	780,289	1,398,583	–
Reimbursements	–	–	*56.9*	–	–	*1,217,000*
Capital outlay	–	–	–	1,208,343	1,120,000	–
Capital outlay reimbursement	–	–	–	–	–	1,587,000
Suhtotals	56.8	63.4	56.9	$1,988,632	$2,518,583	$2,804,000
Flood emergency	10.7	–	–	328,947	–	–
Flood Damage Repair Funds:						
Support, California Water Fund	1.3	–	–	28,518	–	–
Reimbursements	*3*	*2*	–	*88,687*	*50,000*	–
Reimbursement, Direct Pay	–	–	–	30,315	–	–
Suhtotals	4.3	2	–	$147,520	$50,000	–
Flood Hazard Investigation:						
Support	–	–	0.8	–	–	41,000
Reimbursements	–	–	*1.5*	–	–	*33,000*
Suhtotals	–	–	2,3	–	–	$74,000

[2] This program element is for the project work formerly performed by the Reclamation Board staff which was transferred to the department pursuant to Item 276.5 of the Budget Act of 1969 aud the Resources Secretary's directive of October 22, 1969. In 1970–71 the department received a direct appropriation for this work but in 1971–72 the Reclamation Board will receive the appropriation and the department will do the work.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

II. PUBLIC SAFETY AND PREVENTION OF DAMAGE—Continued

Flood Control—Continued

ADMINISTRATION OF FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT

Need

Accelerated growth in California during the post-war period has resulted in extensive development of the flood plains of the state. Recurrent floods are subjecting these developments to intense damage. Although flood control works have been constructed to protect many areas, local development within flood plains has increased at a faster pace than the construction of protective works.

Objectives

The objectives of the Flood Plain Management Program are to promote safe development of flood plain lands by encouraging necessary studies and investigations and the adoption of effective land use regulations.

Output

Monitoring federal flood control projects to assure the adoption of regulations to prevent loss of life and property. Coordination and review of Corps of Engineers' flood plain information reports. Assist local government in preparation of regulations and basic data necessary for qualifying under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968.

General Description

This program includes three main functions: (1) administration of the Cobey-Alquist Flood Plain Management Act; (2) coordination of the Corps of Engineers' Flood Plain Management Service Program; and (3) coordination and assistance to local government in acquiring eligibility under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968.

Administration of the Cobey-Alquist Act includes providing assistance to local agencies in their efforts to adopt flood plain regulations to prevent loss of life and property.

Participation in the Corps of Engineers' Flood Plain Management Services Program consists of reviewing applications for flood information studies; assigning priorities for such studies; assisting in distributing information and reports resulting from the studies and coordinating other services provided by the program.

Assist local government by providing technical help in drafting zoning regulations for flood plain management consistent with the criteria established by the Federal Insurance Administration for eligibility under the National Flood Insurance Program. Explain program to local governing bodies. Make available basic data relating to flood characteristics of area applying.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$31,777	$33,255	$36,000
Personnel man-years	1.1	1.3	1.2

FLOOD CONTROL SUBVENTION

Need

Much of the development in California has taken place on areas subject to periodic flooding. In order to protect these areas the federal government has established a nationwide program for the construction of flood control projects. This federal program requires that local interests cosponsor the projects and participate financially to the extent of paying the costs of rights-of-way and relocations and of operating and maintaining the completed works. The Legislature has established a policy of relieving the local interests of the burden of the costs of rights-of-way and relocations. This program reimburses the local interests for these costs.

Objectives

To secure flood protection for California's population centers and agricultural areas by providing state financial assistance to local agencies cosponsoring the construction of federal flood control projects.

Output

1. Flood control benefits attributable to state expenditures: 1969–70—$6,350,000, 1970–71—$5,380,000, 1971–72—$6,200,000. 2. Engineering reports on flood control claims and reimbursability reports on rights-of-way and relocation costs. 3. Proposed flood control projects will be monitored to insure the establishment of flood plain regulations required under the Cobey-Alquist Flood Plain Management Act, and local agencies will be assisted in the preparation of such regulations.

General Description

The purpose of this program is to reimburse local agencies for the costs of rights-of-way and relocations. This is accomplished through the review and processing of claims submitted by the local agencies. These claims are tested against the provisions of the authorizing legislation (Chapter 1 through 4, Part 6, Division 6 of the Water Code) and guidelines published by the department and the amounts eligible from the state are determined. Approximately 100 claims in connection with about 45 active projects will be processed each fiscal year. Secondary activities include the review of proposed federal flood control projects to determine potential state costs, the analysis of local agency requests for inclusion of project funds in the state budget, the continuous review and revision (if necessary) of program policies and procedures, and the preparation of final reports on completed projects.

Three major project categories—major federal-state flood control projects, small flood control projects, and watershed protection projects—are administered by the department.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support:			
Subventions	$4,006,892	$3,774,000	$3,673,300
Administrative costs	232,710	312,398	326,700
Personnel man-years	13.2	12.2	12

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	II. PUBLIC SAFETY AND PREVENTION OF DAMAGE—Continued			
	Flood Control—Continued			
	Major Federal-State Flood Control Projects—			
	Department of Water Resources:			
	Alameda Creek, Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	$325,066	$250,850	$93,000
	Corte Madera Creek, Marin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	591,559	600,000	1,000,000
	Klamath River, County of Del Norte	497,373	185,000	65,000
	Los Angeles River, Los Angeles County Flood Control District	875,307	961,489	518,328
	Los Angeles River Watershed, Los Angeles County Flood Control District	–	1,215,779	454,669
	Lytle and Warm Creeks, San Bernardino County Flood Control District	–	–	1,115,000
	Redwood Creek at Orick, County of Humboldt	21,618	3,000	1,000
	Russian River, Mendocino County Flood Control and Water Conservation Improvement District	490	1,500	1,000
	Russian River, Sonoma County Water Ageucy	–	–	5,000
	San Diego River (Mission Valley), City of San Diego	–	–	2,700,000
	Santa Ana River, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	–	–	1,000
	Santa Ana River, San Bernardino County Flood Coutrol District	–	–	1,000
	Santa Barbara Streams, County of Santa Barbara	–	–	1,000
	Santa Clara River, Ventura County Flood Control District	–	551,000	650,000
	Santa Ynez River Watershed, County of Santa Barbara	–	–	1,000
	Scotts Creek, Lake County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	–	–	40,000
	Sweetwater River, County of San Diego	–	–	4,000,000
	Tahchevah Creek, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	–	–	1,000
	Tahquitz Creek, Riverside County Flood Cntrol and Water Conservation District	–	1,024,000	1,000
	Tijuana River, City of San Diego	–	–	2,305,000
	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	768,604	551,000	464,000
	Subtotals, Major Federal-State Flood Control Projects	$3,080,017	$5,343,618	$13,417,997
	Small Flood Control Projects:			
	Banning Levee, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	–	–	100,000
	Chino Canyon Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	–	235,000	1,000
	Coyote Creek, Marin County Flood Control and Water Couservation District	3,924	5,000	1,000
	Duck Creek, San Joaquin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	10,665	1,000	1,000
	East Weaver Creek, County of Trinity	–	1,000	1,000
	North Fork Pit River at Alturas, County of Modoc	106,430	52,000	25,000
	Oro Grande Wash, San Bernardino County Flood Control District	67,975	125,000	1,000
	Pinole Creek, Contra Costa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	–	39,000	2,000
	Rheem Creek, Contra Costa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	4	–	–
	Rodeo Creek, Contra Costa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	–	47,000	2,000
	Rose Creek, City of San Diego	–	478,000	1,000
	Subtotals, Small Flood Control Projects	$188,998	$983,000	$135,000
	Watershed Protection Projects:			
	Adobe Creek, Lake County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	–	–	1,000
	Beardsley Wash, Ventura County Flood Control District	–	–	90,000
	Buena Vista Creek, County of San Diego	–	–	1,000
	Carpinteria Valley, County of Santa Barbara	–	154,000	302,000
	Central Sonoma, Sonoma County Water Agency	34,912	300,000	275,000
	Escondido Creek, City of Escondido	159,757	591,000	185,000
	Lower Llagas Creek, Santa Clara County Flood Control and Water District	125,222	800,000	800,000
	Main Street Canyon, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	–	–	363,600
	Marsh-Kellogg Creeks, Contra Costa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	183,545	13,000	3,000
	Mosher Creek, San Joaquin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	18,504	136,000	14,000
	Mustang Creek, County of Merced	–	380,000	1,000
	Napa River, Napa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	13,615	6,000	160,800

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	II. PUBLIC SAFETY AND PREVENTION OF DAMAGE—Continued			
	Flood Control—Continued			
	Watershed Protection Projects—Continued			
	Revolon Slough, Ventura County Flood Control District	–	115,000	1,000
	Ulatis Creek, Solano County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	140,968	272,514	212,292
	Upper Llagas Creek, Santa Clara County Flood Control and Water District	–	300,000	800,000
	Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	61,354	147,000	2,000
	Subtotals, Watershed Protection Projects	$737,877	$3,214,514	$3,211,692
	Authorized Program, Department of Water Resources	$4,006,892	$9,541,132	$16,764,689
	Less expenditure timing adjustment	–	–5,767,132	–13,091,389
	Subtotals, Flood Control Projects	$4,006,892	$3,774,000	$3,673,300
	Administration	232,710	312,398	326,700
	Subtotals, Flood Control Subventions	$4,239,602	$4,086,398	$4,000,000

SACRAMENTO RIVER FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT MAINTENANCE

Need

The Sacramento River Flood Control Project protects the Sacramento Valley from periodic inundation. Certain specified features are necessary to enable the project to function effectively as a unit rather than as localized individual protective elements. Continuous maintenance of these features is necessary to avoid dangerous deterioration and potential widespread flooding.

Objectives

To ensure the confinement and safe passage of water originating in the drainage basin of the Sacramento River through the Sacramento River Flood Control Project and other major and minor federally constructed flood control projects.

Beneficiaries to the program are industry, agriculture, and urban developments situated in the historical flood plain of the Sacramento River and tributary streams. Directly concerned are the state, numerous counties, and reclamation, drainage, levee, and irrigation districts.

Output

Maintenance and operation of flood control features in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations as follows:

1. 128 miles of Sacramento River Flood Control Project levees.
2. 40,000 acres of flood channel.
3. Five fixed crest overflow weirs.
4. One-gated wier.
5. Two-gated drainage structures.
6. Three pumping plants.
7. 55 miles of drainage ditches and collecting canals.
8. 21 bridges.

General Description

Operation and maintenance by department forces include:

1. Three pumping plants, five fixed crest weirs, one gated weir, and two gated drainage structures.
2. Levee maintenance consisting of controlling wild growth on levee slopes, rodent control, slope preservation and protection, crown roadway repairs, and removal of unauthorized encroachments.
3. Brush clearing and debris removal from overflow channels so as to maintain the designed capacities for flood waters.
4. Levee patrol and flood fighting during high water.

Input	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Support	$1,249,831	$1,305,220	$1,205,000
Personnel man-years	70	70.1	61.1

FLOOD CONTROL MAINTENANCE AREAS

Need

Twelve designated areas of the Sacramento River Flood Control Project where local jurisdictions were unable or unwilling to perform the necessary maintenance work must be maintained in a manner that will protect the local population from flood damages.

Objectives

To ensure the confinement and safe passage of flood waters confined by the levees of the 12 maintenance areas.

Output

Maintenance, in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations, 161 miles of Sacramento River Flood Control Project levees.

Beneficiaries to the program are industry, agriculture, and urban developments situated adjacent to the levees in the historical flood plain of the Sacramento River and tributary streams. Directly concerned are the state, numerous counties, and reclamation, drainage, levee, and irrigation districts.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

II. PUBLIC SAFETY AND PREVENTION OF DAMAGE—Continued

Flood Control—Continued

General Description

Operation and maintenance includes:

1. Controlling wild growth on levee slopes.
2. Rodent control .
3. Slope preservation and protection.
4. Grading aud graveling crown roadways.
5. Repairing structures.
6. Levee patrol and flood fighting during high water.

Costs of this work are reimbursed by the area protected.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$338,964	$351,102	$370,000
Personnel man-years	18.2	19	18

FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT INSPECTIONS

Need

The department has supervisory powers over the maintenance and operation of the flood control works. The state has given assurances to the federal government that the flood control project works will be maintained in accordance with the federal regulations. The department has the responsibility to ensure a uniform standard of maintenance by local agencies of government through inspection.

Objectives

To annually determine compliance with regulations of the Corps of Engineers, Reclamation Board and department relating to the maintenance and operation of the Sacramento and Sau Joaquin Rivers flood control projects and miscellaneous minor flood control projects, and to review applications for encroachments upon projects.

Output

An annual report listing the degree of maintenance, levee construction, condition of project structures and condition of floodway channels; recommendations to the Reclamation Board on applications for encroachments on the flood control system; a report on inspection of authorized encroachments to ensure compliance with the plans and construction standards; advice and assistance to the Reclamation Board in preparation of standards in regard to maintenance and encroachments.

General Description

Semiannually inspect the flood control works to determine compliance with maintenance regulations. Review and provide inspection of applications for encroachments in or about the flood control projects.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$162,200	$176,646	$177,000
Personnel man-years	7.7	8.5	8.4

FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATIVE YUBA RIVER DEBRIS CONTROL

Need

The Yuba River Debris Control Project is a federal project and provides for the retention in storage of over 300,000,000 cubic yards of mining debris in the Yuba River overflow area upstream from Marysville which would otherwise pass into the navigable channels of the Feather and Sacramento Rivers. One-half the cost is borne annually by the state.

Objectives

Pursuant to Section 340 of the Water Code: construct, renew, and repair works for restraining, impounding and control of debris resulting from mining operations, natural erosion and other causes to permit uavigation and safe passage of flood water originating in the Sacramento River Basin.

Beneficiaries to the program are business, industry, agriculture and urban development situated in the historical flood plain of the Sacramento River and tributary streams. Directly concerned are the state, numerous counties, and reclamation, drainage, levee and irrigation districts.

Output

State contribution to the California Debris Commission for share of construction and maintenance of the Yuba River Debris Control Project. All work performed by the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, for the commission.

General Description

This continuing program is a federal-state cooperative undertaking with each agency contributing one-half of the cost. The California Debris Commission, acting through the Corps of Engineers, selects the work to be done. It may consist of bank protection. channel control and improvement. The department reviews the plans, observes construction, and pays 50 percent of the cost.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	–	$43,000	–
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

FLOOD OPERATIONS

Need

Public and private sources require reliable river stage forecasts so that flood fighting preparations will be made in advance of critical river stages; that efforts of all cooperating agencies are coordinated for maximum benefit; and that hydrologic records will be obtained, compiled, and published for the general public's use.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

II. PUBLIC SAFETY AND PREVENTION OF DAMAGE—Continued

Flood Control—Continued

Objectives

To provide nucleus staff for flood operations center and trained personnel for emergency periods; to collect river stage data and disseminate flood forecasts to the department's flood control units and to the U.S. Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, public districts and the general public; publish hydrologic data; and provide training of center staff for emergency operation and public agencies' personnel for flood fighting.

Output

1. A daily bulletin of stream runoff and reservoir storage.
2. Department's Bulletin No. 69 Series, "California High Water."
3. The "Flood Emergency Operations Manual."
4. "Directory of Officials of Flood Control, Reclamation, Levee, and Drainage Districts and Municipalities."
5. Information to the public regarding river forecasts and high-water conditions.

General Description

The department maintains the flood operations center to collect and compile hydrologic data, provide forecasts of flood stages, provide general water stage data, and warning advice to federal, state and local agencies and to individuals. Following are specific activities:

1. Monitor 72 stream gaging stations on north coast streams and Sacramento and San Joaquin Valley streams.
2. Monitor 28 precipitation stations.
3. Monitor three stations to provide wind, temperature, humidity and ground cover moisture on an experimental basis.
4. Appraise flood control project construction for effect on hydraulic properties of channels.
5. Provide flood fight training for department and public agency personnel.
6. Train personnel for use in flood operations center during emergencies for collection of hydrologic data.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$245,163	$228,043	$231,000
Personnel man-years	8.2	6.8	6

RIVER FORECASTING AND FLOOD HYDROLOGY

Need

California will be subjected to flooding this year. Where, when, or what magnitude will not be known very much in advance. However, floods, like fires, can be better handled if their presence and magnitude is identified as quickly as possible. Only by having timely flood warnings and forecasts is it possible to initiate action to save lives and property. Flood warnings and forecasts are essential to construction and other activities in, or adjacent to, the flood plain. The department, as the water agency of the state, has responsibilities to the people of the state and to the Corps of Engineers for forecasting floods and high water.

Objectives

To prepare and disseminate accurate warnings or forecasts in any instance of storm or high water; to provide such specific flood information as is requested by representatives of the public and private sectors.

Output

Flood and high water forecasts will be prepared and disseminated in cooperation with the U.S. Weather Bureau. Forecast procedures will be continuously evaluated and revised. To the extent possible, new and improved procedures will be developed to meet new and growing needs and to incorporate new or additional data. Hydrologic data collection facilities will be planned and implemented in cooperation with other departmental elements. Technical direction and coordination will be provided for the activities of the Eureka Satellite Flood Center. Flood hydrology studies will be made or reviewed as needed or as requested by other departmental elements or outside agencies.

General Description

Section staff will go on a "Flood Alert" basis between about mid-October and mid-May the following year. Storm and river conditions will be monitored on a 24-hour/7-day-a-week basis during the alert period by two-man teams alternating weekly. When warranted by storm and/or high water conditions, the flood center will be activated and staff assigned to two forecasting shifts covering the period 0500 hours to 2400 hours. Flood forecasts will be made and river bulletins disseminated one to four times daily during potentially dangerous periods. Flood center will function as a focal point for coordination of flood operations with other agencies, for collection of data and flood information, and for direction of necessary flood fight activities. During nonflood periods, staff will work towards general optimization of flood operations activities to cope with California's ever-growing and changing flood problems.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$264,487	$242,878	$252,000
Personnel man-years	10.8	10	9.9

FLOOD DAMAGE REPAIR

Need

Periodically, portions of the state have been severely damaged by natural disasters in the form of storms and floods resulting in widespread damage to

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

II. PUBLIC SAFETY AND PREVENTION OF DAMAGE—Continued

Flood Control—Continued

property and improvements affecting the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the state. In many cases damages are of such magnitude that local agencies are unable to facilitate repair and restoration because of financial limitations. Financial assistance is often required in order for state and local agencies to receive federal assistance under Public Laws 81-875, 89-769, 91-79 and assistance under the state's Emergency Flood Relief Law.

Objectives

To financially assist local public agencies to make permanent repairs to damaged public facilities under provisions of the State Emergency Flood Relief Law, and to enable the state and local governmental agencies in designated major disaster areas to obtain federal financial assistance under Public Laws 81-875, 89-769 and 91-79.

Output

Restoration of essential public facilities which have been damaged by floods or storms. The amount of assistance depends entirely on the degree of damage suffered in a given disaster.

For example, in 1965 $162,646 of assistance was given under the State Emergency Flood Relief Law and approximately $2,500,000 of assistance was given to repair hydraulic facilities under Public Law 81-875. In 1966 there was approximately $3,400,000 of assistance given for the repair of hydraulic facilities under Public Law 81-875.

General Description

The department conducts engineering investigations, prepares agreements, inspects construction, and administers funds for permanent repair of eligible flood damage facilities under the State Emergency Flood Relief Law. The department also conducts engineering investigations and prepares reports and recommendations for federal assistance under Public Laws 81-875, 89-769 and 91-79 which permit emergency repairs to public facilities damaged during major disasters.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	–	–	–
Reimbursements	$117,205	$50,000	–
Reimbursements—direct pay	30,315	–	–
Personnel man-years	4.3	2	–

YUBA RIVER COOPERATIVE TELEMETRY SYSTEM

Need

The monitoring equipment for five stations is required of the Yuba County Water Agency by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The department receives only a minimum of hydrologic data in the areas of the proposed installations. Cooperation by the department will make reliable data available to the flood operations center in Sacramento at a greatly reduced first cost. The North Yuba River produces approximately one-half of the flood flow peaks at Marysville. The installations would make forecasts of flood flows of the North Yuba River possible.

Objectives

Provide hydrologic data to the flood operations center in Sacramento to enable the flood forecast section to make reliable forecasts of the flood flows in the North Yuba River and of the storage and releases of the new Bullards Bar Dam, now under construction by the Yuba County Water Agency partially with federal flood control funds.

Output

Installation of five precipitation stations on the watershed of the North Yuba River above new Bullards Bar Dam, Butte, Sierra and Nevada Counties.

General Description

The department cooperates with federal, state and local agencies in flood control projects and in forecasting flows through the channel of the various streams and projects. This element will provide hydrologic data not now available at a new federal-local cooperatively constructed flood control facilities. This is a one-year effort and will be supported by $20,000 from General Fund and $30,000 from local agencies.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$20,000	–	–
Reimbursements	30,000	–	–
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

FLOOD EMERGENCY

Need

To provide for work and remedial measures as required to immediately avert, alleviate, repair, or restore damage or destruction to property, resulting from storms and floods, having a general public and state interest and to protect the health, safety, convenience, and welfare of the general public of the state.

Objectives

Pursuant to Section 128 of the Water Code, the objectives of this department are to perform any work required and take any remedial measures necessary to avert, alleviate, repair, or restore damage or destruction to property.

Direct beneficiaries are the state, counties, cities and numerous reclamation, drainage, levee, irrigation, flood control districts and other local agencies responsible for flood control project maintenance and operation. Further benefits accrue to business, industry, agriculture and urban development exposed to possible damage from storm or flooding.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

II. PUBLIC SAFETY AND PREVENTION OF DAMAGE—Continued

Flood Control—Continued

Output

To carry out flood emergency work the department may perform the work itself or through or in cooperation with any other state department or agency, the federal government, or any political subdivision, city, or district.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$328,947	–	–
Personnel man-years	10.7	–	–

SERVICES TO THE RECLAMATION BOARD

Need

Flood control works in the central valley are needed to protect lives and property of the people against ravages of floods from rivers and streams and thereby prevent serious personal and economic loss.

Objectives

To secure and maintain, through cooperation with federal, state and local agencies, an adequate level of flood protection for the population and lands within the Sacramento-San Joaquin basins at a minimum overall cost to the state.

Output

This program, through cooperative sponsorship of projects constructed by the federal government, by preventing flooding will afford the people of California in the order of $11,000,000 in flood control benefits during fiscal year 1971–72 and comparable annual benefits during the succeeding four years.

General Description

This function provides the required lands, easements and rights-of-way and associated relocations in accordance with construction schedule of the Corps of Engineers; insures that completed projects are adequately maintained and operated by local interests; cooperates in the planning of needed flood control projects and/or flood plain management and reduces the ultimate net state costs for flood protection in the central valley. The Reclamation Board has this responsibility and the department furnishes the staff to perform the necessary work on a reimbursable basis.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support:			
Expenditures	$780,289	$1,398,583	–
Reimbursements	–	–	$1,217,000
Personnel man-years	56.8	63.4	56.9
Capital Outlay:			
Expenditures	$1,208,343	$1,120,000	$1,587,000
Reimbursements	–	–	–

Flood Hazard Investigations

Need

During the past three decades, the flood plains within San Diego, San Luis Obispo and San Bernardino Counties have experienced rapid urbanization. Current flood plain management programs are being outpaced by this urban growth. Prudent management by local agencies of lands within the flood plains and proper planning and construction of flood control improvements must be done in order to protect lives and property which if damaged or destroyed could become a state liability.

Objectives

Develop information, delineating the areas of inundation, for floods of various frequency.

Output

Delineation in a report of areas experiencing or susceptible to urbanization that are subject to flooding. The information would form the basis for local ordinances and flood control improvement plans to protect lives and property.

General Description

The scope of hydrologic studies will be directed primarily toward (1) making reliable estimates of peak flood discharges at the 50-year and 100-year recurrence intervals and (2) delineating potential inundated areas. The investigation will supplement the Department's Bulletin No. 112 and the ongoing U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' flood plain information studies. The investigation will be conducted under cooperative agreements with San Diego, San Luis Obispo and San Bernardino Counties on a 50-50 basis through direct payment of funds and/or services by the counties.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	–	–	$41,000
Reimbursements	–	–	$33,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	2.3

Supervision of Safety of Dams

The continuing program for supervision of safety of dams provides for investigation of site geology; analyses of proposed designs; and supervision of construction, maintenance and operation of all existing and proposed dams and reservoirs in the state except those excluded by law.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	II. PUBLIC SAFETY AND PREVENTION OF DAMAGE—Continued						
	Supervision of Safety of Dams—Continued						
	Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	56.9	55.7	51	$1,300,882	$1,320,912	$1,237,700

DIVISION OF SAFETY OF DAMS

Need

There are about 1,100 dams and reservoirs, as defined by Division 3 of the California Water Code, in operation storing water or contemplated to be built shortly.

Exposure of lives and property of the people of the state to dangers from dam or reservoirs failures continually increases with the development of water resources, population growth, and encroachment of urban and industrial development upon areas subject to flooding in event of failure. To prevent serious personal and economic losses, it is essential that such failures be precluded or minimized.

Objectives

The objective of this program is to prevent the failure of dams and reservoirs by requiring that they be safely designed, constructed, repaired, operated, and maintained and by compelling dam owners to recognize and fulfill their responsibilities in connection with maintaining the safety of their facilities.

Output

The people of California realize substantial but not readily determinable benefits as a result of life and property protected through this program. These benefits are attributed to the lives and property saved by the prevention of failures similar to those which occurred at St. Francis Dam and Baldwin Hills Reservoir. It is estimated that if a catastrophe similar to the St. Francis Dam disaster should occur today, it would cause nearly $100 million in damage to property and an immeasurable loss in human life.

Specific program activities include review and analysis of about 70 applications for new construction, enlargement, alteration, and repair of dams, and supervision of the resulting construction work; about 1,400 systematic examinations and evaluations of more than 1,100 operational dams will be made; about 700 surveillance and instrumentation reports will be analyzed; structural and spillway reevaluations of about 30 dams will be made; and 15 to 20 dams constructed illegally will be investigated and the violation terminated.

General Description

The continuing program for the supervision of safety of dams provides for review and analysis of proposed designs, plans, and specifications; investigation of damsites both structurally and geologically; supervision of construction of new dams, and of the enlargement, repair, and alteration of existing dams and reservoirs; surveillance, inspection, and evaluation of all operational dams and reservoirs; determination of need for and the securing of repairs and alterations, and of the installation of instrumentation; and the investigation and analysis of dams constructed illegally, together with the activity necessary to terminate these violations by removal, alteration, or repair.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$1,300,882	$1,320,912	$1,237,700
Personnel man-years	56.9	55.7	51

Beach Erosion Control

General Description

This program is accomplished through cooperative investigations with the federal government and other agencies, and independent state studies, of beach erosion, oceanic forces and shoreline conditions to facilitate the design of coastal preservation and protective works. Subvention of state funds for assistance in federal beach erosion control projects is administered. Project costs are generally financed on the basis of 50 percent by the federal government and 25 percent each by the state and the local agency involved. Lands and rights-of-way needed for project construction are local responsibilities, the costs of which are partially paid by the state. In November of 1969 this program was transferred to the Department of Navigation and Ocean Development as part of the Governor's Reorganization Plan.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	II. PUBLIC SAFETY AND PREVENTION OF DAMAGE—Continued						
	Beach Erosion Control—Continued						
	Continuing program costs	1.8	–	–	$96,151	–	–
	General Fund				*33,379*	–	–
	Reimbursements				–	–	–
	Subvention *(General Fund)*				*22,772*	–	–
	Advance for federal share *(General Fund)*				*40,000*	–	–
	Program Elements:						
	Beach Erosion Control Subventions:						
	Administration	0.6	–	–	12,772	–	–
	Subventions	–	–	–	10,000	–	–
	Reimbursements	–	–	–	*40,000*	–	–
	Subtotals	0.6	–	–	$62,772	–	–
	Beach erosion investigations	1.2	–	–	33,379	–	–

BEACH EROSION CONTROL SUBVENTION

General Description

The department participates financially in the construction of federally authorized beach erosion control projects. Project costs are financed on the basis of 50 percent by the federal government and 25 percent each by the state and local agency involved. The project costs include lands and rights-of-way needed for project construction.

Beach erosion control in California was the responsibility of the Department of Water Resources up to November 11, 1969. At that time the responsibility was transferred to the Department of Navigation and Ocean Development by order of the Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1969.

Project Detail

	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Orange County, Anaheim Bay Harbor to Newport Bay State 3:			
State's share	$10,000	–	–
Local share	40,000	–	–
Advance for federal share	12,772	–	–
Administration	–	–	–
Totals, Beach Erosion Control Projects	$62,772	–	–
Less local share	40,000	–	–
Total Expenditures *(General Fund)*	$22,772	–	–

Input	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Expenditures:			
Subvention	$10,000	–	–
Reimbursement	40,000	–	–
Administration	12,772	–	–
Personnel man-years	0.6	–	–

BEACH EROSION INVESTIGATIONS

General Description

Investigations are carried out in cooperation with local and state agencies, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Geological Survey. Basic data are collected and compiled and appropriate reports prepared. General activities include: a survey of existing beach areas, contacts with local agencies with problems, periodic surveillance on rates of erosion and accretion, inventory natural and artificial barriers affecting the shoreline process, prepare office reports and year-end memoranda reports on surveillance and general data activities, review reports of other agencies, prepare support budget, prepare cooperative agreements to fund and conduct studies.

Input	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Expenditures	$33,379	–	–
Personnel man-years	1.2	–	–

III. SERVICES AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Special public needs within areas of responsibility of the Department of Water Resources, other state agencies and occasionally foreign governments require the application of expertise available among personnel of the Department.

Major or minor general construction projects are needed from time to time to support activities of the department. These do not include features of the State Water Resources development sytem and works associated with specific programs.

The goals of the department relative to these needs are to provide assistance or services to legislators; local, state and federal agencies; and, as appropriate, to foreign governments through the specialized technical and professional talents of departmental personnel. Its goals are also to construct those capital outlay projects that may be required under the Department's portion of the State Building Program.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

III. SERVICES AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS—Continued

Services to Other Agencies

Need

There is a need for specialized talents of the department's personnel to be used to assist other agencies or interests to accomplish their missions in satisfying public needs of the citizens of California or occasionally of other countries.

Objectives

The objective of this program is to make the talents and capabilities of individuals within the Department available to serve other agencies or interests.

Output

The output from this program covers a broad range of assistance and service, much of which is in response to direct requests and is reimbursable. The output of the portions of this program which provide continuous services consists of the following: (a) an average of about 60 U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps per year; (b) watermaster service to 21 areas throughout the state, including 17 areas involving surface waters and four areas involving ground waters; (c) maintaining current information on water districts, providing support for the California District Securities Commission and assisting in the formation of new districts.

Authority

Authority for work under this program is set forth in various statutory provisions. Those activities involving assistance or special services are defined by individual contracts or agreements executed by the department and the agency to be served and approved by state control agencies.

General Description

The compilation of maps is performed by the Topographic Division of the U.S. Geological Survey under a cooperative agreement wherein the state and federal governments each contribute one-half of the cost. An annual report is prepared by the department setting forth the current status of topographic mapping throughout the state. A map information office collects, reviews and disseminates information of mapping and surveying activities throughout the state, including data on subsidence and earth movement.

Public water district activities of the department include assistance in formation and supervision of water storage districts. Maps and directory information for the major types of water districts are maintained and made available for use by departmental personnel and others. Chapter 842, Statutes of 1968, concerning loans to local districts for costs of distribution systems to deliver water from the State Water Project, is also administered.

Watermaster service in northern California is provided to 1,049 water users on 50 surface streams and in southern California to a total of 800 parties with decreed annual ground water pumping rights. This includes the accounting and billing required to collect the portion of the cost which is borne by the beneficiaries of these services.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	42.5	44.3	32.4	$1,011,741	$1,018,502	$852,000
General Fund				*593,661*	*554,465*	*384,000*
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*24,378*	–	–
Other				*393,702*	*464,037*	*468,000*
Program Elements:						
Topographic mapping	1	1	1	296,281	240,841	111,000
Public water districts activities	3.2	3	0.8	71,112	69,572	25,000
Watermaster Service:						
Support	11.2	12.1	9.6	145,472	164,037	168,000
Reimbursements	*11.2*	*12.1*	*9.5*	*142,315*	*164,037*	*168,000*
Subtotals	22.4	24.2	19.1	$287,787	$328,074	$336,000
Watermaster service administration	–	–	–	80,796	80,015	80,000
Investigations and services for other agencies (reimbursement)	15.4	16.1	11.5	251,387	300,000	300,000
California-Pakistan contract service (federal reimbursement)	0.5	–	–	24,378	–	–

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING

Need

Quadrangle maps which are accurate and reasonably up to date are needed by many state agencies as well as other governmental and private agencies for use in planning and for project development purposes. Topographic maps form the basis for planning airports, highways, dams, pipelines, transmission lines, industrial plants, and countless other types of construction.

The Department of Water Resources, the Division of Highways, the Department of Parks and Recreation, the Division of Forestry, the Division of Soil Conservation, State Lands, and many other agencies use topographic maps extensively for many purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

III. SERVICES AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS—Continued

Services to Other Agencies—Continued

Objectives

The objective of the cooperative mapping program is to provide up-to-date topographic maps of the state at scales suitable for the purposes of the many map-using agencies.

The objective of the map information office is to obtain, evaluate, and upon request, disseminate all available information on control, aerial photography, mapping, and surveying coverage in the State of California.

Output

The department's cooperative effort with the U.S. Geological Survey can be expected to result in the completion and publishing of about 25 quadrangle maps per year covering 1,500 square miles. Also, U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangle sheets and other maps are obtained, filed, and made available for use to the various state agencies.

General Description

The compilation of maps is performed by the U.S. Geological Survey under a cooperative agreement wherein the state and federal governments each contribute one-half of the cost. Areas to be mapped, scales of mapping, and priority are mutually decided upon by both participants with the department coordinating the needs of other state agencies. Prior to publication, the department reviews the maps and indicates approval of each sheet or suggests desired revisions. An annual report is prepared by the department setting forth the current status of topographic mapping and accomplishments throughout the state.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$296,281	$240,841	$111,000
Personnel man-years	1	1	1

PUBLIC WATER DISTRICTS ACTIVITIES

Need

The department, through the director acting in his capacity as a member of the Districts Securities Advisory Commission, must ensure the compatibility of local water development and management with overall state objectives, and in this connection there is need for a centralized source of information concerning agencies active in the water development field. It is also necessary to assist local agencies in obtaining financing for sound economic projects.

Objectives

To directly participate in the formation and management of local water districts to ensure compatibility of local water projects and operations with statewide objectives.

Output

Advice to director on staff recommendations concerning agenda items for the monthly Districts Securities Advisory Commission meetings.

Administration of the loan commitment program concerning certain public water districts purchasing state project water.

General Description

In dealings with local groups, this department advises the type of district best suited to the needs of the area and provides information in the form of basic data and availability of assistance from state as well as other sources.

The functions carried on under this program include statutory requirements in the field of district formation and supervision as well as the financing of projects, preparation of responses to requests for information concerning water districts, processing inquiries concerning the loan commitment program, and reviewing and commenting on legislation affecting public water districts.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$71,112	$69,572	$25,000
Personnel man-years	3.2	3	0.8

WATERMASTER SERVICE

Need

The department has the responsibility under the Water Code for distributing superior court adjudicated surface water supplies on an equitable basis in areas where action has been taken to provide watermaster service. The department also has the responsibility for controlling and administering the pumping of ground water within an agreed or superior court adjudicated amount where action has been taken to establish watermaster service.

Objectives

The general objectives of this program are to provide equitable distribution of available surface water supplies according to decreed rights for its use, and to control and administer the extraction of ground water from adjudicated basins according to terms of the court judgments for utilization of decreed rights.

Output

Provide watermaster service pursuant to Part 4, Division 2 of the Water Code in: (1) 50 streams in northern California serving 1,049 water users; (2) 17 service areas; (3) 4 ground water basins in southern California serving 800 parties with decreed pumping rights; and (4) publish department's Bulletin No. 177 series.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

III. SERVICES AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS—Continued

Services to Other Agencies—Continued

General Description

Watermaster service consists of determining the flow of 50 streams in northern California and distributing that flow among the decreed rights in an equitable manner.

The watermaster advises and assists the water users in the design and construction of appropriately sized ditches and control structures.

In southern California the watermaster determines the ground water extractions by the pump operators.

Diversion, use and extraction data are compiled and published in annual reports as required by the various superior court decrees.

The beneficiaries are the many water users adjacent to or within the streams and ground water basins. Directly concerned also are the state, numerous counties and service areas.

Funding is 50 percent state and 50 percent by the water users affected.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$145,472	$164,037	$168,000
Reimbursements	142,315	164,037	168,000
Personnel man-years	22.4	24.2	19.1

WATERMASTER SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

Need

By legislative determination, the department may not charge the regular administrative overhead costs to the salaries involved in the watermaster service but may charge only that portion of these costs directly concerned with field watermaster services.

Objectives

To separate, collect and fund administrative overhead costs of watermaster service which must be assumed by the department as distinguished from field watermaster services which are shared on a 50/50 basis by the department and the parties to that service.

Output

Provide funding for all administrative services the costs of which are not shared by the parties to watermaster services. These include, but are not limited to, line management, executive management, and accounting services.

General Description

This element funds line and executive supervision and other administrative services including accounting. Accounting services include: providing staff to separate costs of watermaster service, maintaining accounts required to separate department costs and water user charges, preparing and submitting bills to water users for chargeable costs, receiving and recording payments of charges and other accounting services as required.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$80,796	$80,015	$80,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

INVESTIGATIONS AND SERVICES FOR OTHER AGENCIES

Need

Other agencies frequently require engineering information and advice on questions regarding water resources and related subjects as well as miscellaneous services unique to the capabilities of this department.

Objectives

To provide technical assistance in water resources and related fields and such miscellaneous services to other agencies as are requested and within the capabilities and statutory responsibilities of this department.

Output

Report on investigations and services for other agencies as requested.

General Description

The department makes engineering investigations as requested by other agencies. The investigations involve water supplies, flood hazards, sewage disposal, drainage, water quality, water rights, construction cost estimates, engineering feasibility, and other facets of water-related studies.

Additional requested services to other agencies consist of professional, clerical, and miscellaneous services of department personnel which are on such a small scale that they do not warrant separate program elements.

This program is fully reimbursable.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Support	$251,387	$300,000	$300,000
Personnel man-years	15.4	16.1	11.5

CALIFORNIA-PAKISTAN CONTRACT

Need

The East Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority was organized in 1959 to provide for the unified and coordinated development and utilization of water and power resources of East Pakistan. The management, administrative and technical problems of EPWAPDA are formidable, and the authority has had considerable difficulty in establishing an adequate level of performance. A recognized need for the development of a sound organizational structure, clear definition of policies and programs and executive control over these policies and programs led to establishment of the current program, through which modern management practices are introduced to assist in meeting these objectives.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

III. SERVICES AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS—Continued

Services to Other Agencies—Continued

Objectives

(1) To develop and implement a system of program controls for the planning design and construction programs of EPWAPDA. (2) To provide advice and assistance on major organizational and management problems and the implementation of remedial measures. (3) To undertake training programs designed to provide a self-sufficiency within EPWAPDA to maintain the improved practices resulting from (1) and (2) above.

Output

1. Design and introduction of a program control system, including forms, manuals and trained personnel, which will provide management with timely and regular reports on program status.
2. Establishment of a program control and review office staffed with trained personnel responsible for annual budgeting and progress reporting activities.
3. Establishment of an economic planning and evaluation office to develop long-range plans and carry out economic evaluation of programs and projects.
4. Establishment of a management office with staff trained to provide professional assistance in solving organization, administrative and procedural problems.
5. Completion of a study of the accounting system of EPWAPDA and report recommending actions necessary for improvement.

General Description

In 1965 the State of California entered into a contract with the United States Agency for International Development providing for services by the state to the East Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority. The state's responsibilities under the contract are carried out by the Department of Water Resources and involve assistance on organizational and management problems and the implementation of a program control system. All costs of the program are reimbursed to the state by the federal government.

During the years since inception of the program, major organizational changes in EPWAPDA have been instituted and a program control system has been designed and introduced. In addition, EPWAPDA personnel have been trained in order to assure their competence to maintain the system upon termination of the contract.

Planned work for the duration of the contract includes full implementation of the program control system and greater emphasis on training of EPWAPDA personnel in specified areas of need.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$24,378	–	–
Personnel man-years	0.5	–	–

State Building Program

Need

There is a need from time to time for major and minor general capital outlay projects to support activities of the Department of Water Resources directed toward its major goals.

Objectives

The objective of this program is to construct those necessary projects of a general nature, which are not covered by the State Water Resources development system or specific programs.

Output

The output from this program is directly dependent on the specific projects scheduled from time to time.

Authority

The authorities for construction projects in this program are the budget acts under which the work is financed.

General Description

Major and minor capital outlay projects are formulated as required to support the department's general activities. Such projects will normally serve several of the department's programs and may consist of new construction or substantial alterations, purchase of equipment related to the projects, and associated land costs.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Departmental cost	0.9	–	–	$17,767	–	–
Direct payments	–	–	–	112,346	$80,000	–
Totals, State Building Program *(General Fund)*	0.9	–	–	$130,113	$80,000	–
Reimbursements:						
State operations	–	–	–	*211*	–	–
Direct payments	–	–	–	*5,096*	–	–
Totals, State Building Program	0.9	–	–	$135,420	$80,000	–

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

III. SERVICES AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS—Continued

Special Programs

BLACK BUTTE AND NEW HOGAN DAMS

The Budget Acts of 1958 and 1959 included appropriations from the old Investment Fund, to the Department of Water Resources totalling $13,740,000 for cooperative efforts with the federal government in the construction of multipurpose projects which include flood control. Shortly thereafter, the Department entered into contracts with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation through which the State guaranteed repayment of certain costs incurred by the bureau during construction of Black Butte and New Hogan Dam. The state assumed responsibility for those costs which were attributed to conservation. The state's liability would be satisfied if the project yield were sold to other agencies or if the projects were incorporated into the Federal Central Valley Project.

The yield from New Hogan has now been contracted for by local agencies thereby releasing $8,004,000 of the committed funds. Black Butte Dam has been incorporated into the Central Valley Project, but the contractual obligation to hold the remaining $5,736,000 extends through 1972. Since the state's liability for both projects has now been satisfied, the federal government has been requested to release all funds. The proposed 1971 Budget Act includes language which will revert the appropriations and transfer moneys from the California Water Fund to the General Fund.

LOWER SAN JOAQUIN RIVER FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

The Lower San Joaquin River Flood Control Project area extends along the San Joaquin River, from a point south of the City of Madera, to its confluence with the Merced River. This area includes portions of Merced, Madera, and Fresno Counties. The principal purpose of the project is to increase and supplement the channel capacity of the San Joaquin River within the project area. The project includes improvements to approximately 110 miles of natural river channel and construction of approximately 48 miles of leveed bypass channels with appurtenant bridges and control structures.

The department provided planning, design, right-of-way, and construction engineering services to the Reclamation Board in conformance with the service agreements between the two organizations. Funds budgeted by the Reclamation Board were transferred to the department to pay the cost of these engineering services.

All design and construction activities have been completed.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	0.3	–	–	$116,632	–	–
California Water Fund	–	–	–	*29,685*	–	–
General Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reimbursements	–	–	–	*86,947*	–	–
Program Elements:						
Black Butte and New Hogan Dams:						
Direct payments *(California Water Fund)*	–	–	–	29,685	–	–
Lower San Joaquin River Flood Control Project—Reimbursement:						
Support	0.1	–	–	4,874	–	–
Direct pay	–	–	–	75,000	–	–
Subtotals	0.1	–	–	$79,874	–	–
Benbow Dam repair—reimbursements	0.2	–	–	7,073	–	–

IV. TECHNICAL SERVICES AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT

This program provides overall, top level management, guidance and services to all the programs of the department. Activities include coordination and direction of all departmental units and activities as well as the provision of administrative and specialized technical services.

Technical Services

Technical services are provided by specialty units to all divisions, branches, and offices, for the programs of the department. These services are totally reimbursed by charges to the program, except for additional equipment related to data processing and mobile equipment which is financed directly from appropriated funds, and includes:

1. Engineering laboratories—statewide, laboratory standards, and testing in concrete, soils, chemical, fluid mechanics, and corrosion.

2. Electronic data processing and programming—machine programming and electronic computer and data processing services.

3. Drafting services.

4. Subsurface explorations—drilling and geophysical surveys.

5. Mapping and surveying—statewide mapping coordination, aerial photo control, special instrument crews, photogrammetry, and planimetry services.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

IV. TECHNICAL SERVICES AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT—Continued

Technical Services—Continued

6. Automotive and heavy equipment pool—management of mobile equipment of all types.

Cost changes in this area are directly related to changing requests for services and equipment necessary for construction and operation of the state water project.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	227.5	248.2	194.5	$7,234,805	$7,707,513	$6,751,742
Less:						
Charges to program	213.1	241.3	190.5	−6,192,310	−6,360,549	−5,613,916
Charges undistributed to program	−	−	−	−27,604	−40,000	−
Services to other agencies (reimbursements)	14.4	6.9	4	−681,322	−568,324	−470,865
Net Totals, Technical Services	−	−	−	$333,569	$738,640	$666,961
General Fund	−	−	−	*210*	−	−
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	−	−	−	*316,879*	*738,640*	*666,961*
Cental Valley Project Construction Fund	−	−	−	*16,480*	−	−
Technical Services Elements:						
Chemical lahoratory	13.4	12.4	12	269,637	254,877	273,569
Concrete lahoratory	7.3	3	3	215,303	64,273	75,180
Soils lahoratory	9.6	5	3	197,952	101,277	62,363
Fluid mechanics lahoratory	−	−	−	−	−	−
Maintenance shops	3.8	3	3	70,007	54,602	67,509
Suhsurface explorations	14.7	14	5.5	410,261	363,251	182,249
Drafting	2.7	3	3	47,040	51,510	53,289
Planimetric mapping	4	4	4	65,947	66,587	72,433
Statewide mapping	8.7	9	8	334,357	272,761	245,850
EDP and programming	96.7	129.7	90	2,234,125	2,365,320	2,157,223
Mohile equipment pool operations	52.2	58.2	59	2,285,285	2,766,091	2,424,251
Technical services to other agencies	14.4	6.9	4	681,322	568,324	470,865
Rockfill testing facilities	−	−	−	37,108	40,000	−
Additional Equipment:						
Mobile equipment purchases	−	−	−	614,769	1,710,540	1,667,436
Less replacement—mohile equipment reserve charges	−	−	−	−318,308	−971,900	−1,000,475
Net Additional Mohile Equipment	−	−	−	$296,461	$738,640	$666,961
Net Additional Equipment Purchases	−	−	−	$296,461	$738,640	$666,961

General Management

General management includes the functions of executive direction of the department; legal services, departmentwide engineering guidance and review, graphic services and public information; the management services of personnel, training, management analysis, budgeting, accounting, services and supply; and safety. The pro rata charge is based on a rate structure that is designed to allocate management costs to departmental programs on the basis of the direct labor costs of these programs.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
General Management Elements:						
Executive	48.6	48.2	42.7	$726,869	$771,647	$684,448
Legal	36.8	36.9	34.2	690,703	692,051	638,296
Fiscal	60.3	65.1	63.3	914,304	1,057,301	1,001,456
Internal audit	6.3	7.3	7.3	99,196	113,720	114,568
Personnel	25.4	25.2	23.7	374,926	367,301	333,380
Training	7.7	8.2	6.4	105,167	113,930	93,503
Management analysis	8	7.8	6	108,007	113,410	97,982
Puhlic information	4	6.2	6	69,872	104,225	98,341
Service and supply	100.6	95.4	91	1,424,074	1,308,516	1,516,734
Graphic services	35.7	32.3	30.4	528,041	407,955	368,582
Safety	1.7	2	1.8	25,011	26,952	23,777
Program analysis	6	6	6	125,865	131,827	135,049
Totals, General Management	341.1	340.6	318.8	$5,192,035	$5,208,835	$5,106,116
Less general management—pro rata charges	*−334.3*	*−335.8*	*−318.8*	*−5,051,226*	*−5,131,258*	*−5,106,116*
Less reimbursements	*−6.8*	*−4.8*	−	*−141,089*	−77,577	−
Net Totals, General Management	−	−	−	−$280	−	−

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

IV. TECHNICAL SERVICES AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT—Continued

General Management—Continued

EXECUTIVE

The Executive Program encompasses the functions of the directorate, the California Water Commission, and the stenographic pool. The Director of Water Resources manages the department by means of an executive team known as the "directorate." The directorate is composed of the Director of Water Resources; the assistant director who is assigned the management of administrative and technical services; a deputy director who is assigned the coordination and direction of activities and functions concerned with completion of the State Water Project; and a deputy director who is assigned the coordination and direction of activities and functions concerned with planning, operations, and functions of the districts. The directorate is assisted by special staff members and the stenographic pool which are included in this program.

The objectives of the directorate are to determine that the functions and responsibilities of all units of the Department of Water Resources are achieved in the manner required, according to schedule, and to provide leadership reflected in approved plans for future water development in California.

The results achieved by the directorate can be measured against the success with which individual programs within the department are achieved, as compared to their stated goals.

LEGAL

The office of the chief counsel provides legal services to all activities of the department. The principal areas in which legal services are provided are as follows:

1. Construction contract preparation and administration.
2. Relocation contracts.
3. Administration of water supply contracts.
4. Contracts for sale, purchase, and exchange of power.
5. Cooperative agreements with the United States, including those for the operation of the joint-use facilities of the San Luis unit and the coordination of the State Water Project and the Federal Central Valley Project.
6. Local grants and loans under the Davis-Grunsky Act.
7. Water rights including hearings on applications for the State Water Project, negotiations with Feather River water users, and negotiations with the Bureau of Reclamation and delta water users.

FISCAL

The fiscal program contains the functions of the Comptroller's office, general accounting office, budget office, and accounting systems office.

The Comptroller plans, organizes and directs the fiscal management and logistic support activities of the department.

The general accounting office functions include the maintenance of financial records of the department; proprietary examination of invoices; audit and payment; compilation of financial reports; project cost allocations; and expenditure control.

The budget office is responsible for the analysis, preparation, submission, and administration of the departmental budget. The budget office recommends propriety of financing methods, necessity of proposed expenditures, adequacy of justification and accuracy of cost determination.

The accounting systems office plans, formulates, designs, implements, and reviews the department's accounting systems and procedures.

INTERNAL AUDIT

The responsibility of the internal audit office is to assist management by conducting an independent appraisal of department activities, accounting records, and controls. The internal audit function is an integral part of the departmental internal control system. The audits conducted include examination of the various departmental programs, organizational units, district offices, construction project offices, operation and maintenance zones, and the fiscal and utility accounting records.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

The objective of the personnel program is to assure that the manpower needs are met for the department by means of a well-planned and well-executed personnel management program. To accomplish this objective the personnel office will: (a) compile manpower requirements; (b) coordinate and participate with supervisors and the State Personnel Board in planning, implementing and evaluating recruitment, selection and placement programs; (c) assist supervisors in identifying duties and responsibilities of positions and analyze the nature and level of these to determine appropriate classification; (d) establish and administer equitable pay standards; (e) prepare and record the establishment of positions and the appointment of employees and subsequent changes thereto; (f) review and recommend on employee grievances, incompatible activities, and disciplinary actions; (g) develop, implement, and evaluate personnel policies and procedures to facilitate sound personnel management practices.

TRAINING

Planned employee training and development activities are necessary in order that the skills and abilities of the department's manpower are maintained at the highest possible level. New programs, new technology and additions to the work force require that the department provide training designed to upgrade and update personnel competence and to implement the organization's objectives.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

IV. TECHNICAL SERVICES AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT—Continued

General Management—Continued

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

The management analysis staff provides assistance in support of departmental objectives with respect to organization planning, management systems and procedures, and paperwork management. The office reports to the directorate:

PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Public Information office prepares and disseminates information about the Department of Water Resources and department activities to the various news media, and assists in the task of keeping the interested public well informed concerning the conduct of the department's business. It is the responsibility of this unit to prepare and distribute pamphlets and other general information and answer questions of the general public.

SERVICE AND SUPPLY

The service and supply office is responsible for providing logistic support to the department. This continuing service includes the purchasing of materials and equipment and the warehousing and distribution of the latter; performing inventory and property accounting of nonexpendable property and equipment; records management, including filing and mail and messenger service; office planning, including obtaining office and other space throughout the state to house the personnel and equipment needed to support departmental operations controlling and coordinating the processing of contracts, service agreements and permits, except construction contracts and those pertaining to property acquisition; and administration of the department's microdocument management system, involving the control and processing of departmental records through the use of microfilm, in order to provide for efficient identification, storage, and retrieval of important engineering and other types of records.

During the budget year, continuing efforts will be made to improve procedures and the level of service in all the activities mentioned above. Particularly, efforts will be made in the fields of purchasing and inventory control, and in contracts coordination to support the construction and operating activities relating to the State Water Project.

GRAPHIC SERVICES

The objective of the graphic services program is to provide continuous audio-visual, photography, and reproduction services to the department and to other constituent members of the Resources Agency on a contractual basis.

SAFETY OFFICE

The functions of the department safety office and safety engineers are: (a) provide staff assistance to management in the field of safety; (b) assist supervisors in developing safe operating practices and accident prevention programs; (c) provide safety engineering technical staff assistance to the department's construction and operation divisions; (d) maintain liaison with the Department of Public Health, State Fire Marshal's office, Division of Industrial Safety, etc.; (e) maintain continual observance of radioactive equipment used by the department as required by the Atomic Energy Commission.

PROGRAM ANALYSIS OFFICE

The major responsibility of the program analysis office is to assist the director and directorate in making top level analysis and evaluations of programs and departmental performance in terms of these programs and to provide high level review for all matters involving fundamental departmental policy and programs.

EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
RECONCILIATION OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS BY FUND			
SUPPORT			
Continuing Formulation of the California Water Plan	$6,509,172	$6,288,324	$5,903,060
Water resources evaluation	2,879,584	2,744,193	2,550,000
Protection of water resources	885,633	770,922	767,060
Water use and demand	623,007	568,311	466,000
Planning for water development	2,120,948	2,204,898	2,120,000
Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System	437,573	700,549	637,240
Planning and investigations for the state water resources development system	–	165,064	91,000
Operation and maintenance of the state water resources development system	437,573	535,485	546,240
Flood Control	3,082,694	3,427,625	1,942,000
General Fund	*2,302,405*	*2,029,042*	*1,942,000*
California Water Fund	–	–	–
Flood Control Reclamation Activities	780,289	1,398,583	–
Supervision of safety of dams	1,300,882	1,320,912	1,237,700
Beach erosion control	33,379	–	–
Services to other agencies	593,661	554,465	384,000

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1				
2	**RECONCILIATION OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS BY FUND—Continued**			
3				
4	**SUPPORT—Continued**			
5	Technical services	$210	–	–
6	General management	–280	–	–
7				
8	**Totals, Support**	$11,957,291	$12,291,875	$10,104,000
9	*General Fund*	*11,957,291*	*12,291,875*	*10,104,000*
10	*California Water Fund*	–	–	–
11				
12				
13	**LOCAL ASSISTANCE**			
14				
15	Flood Control:			
16	Subventions for flood control	$4,239,602	$4,086,398	$4,000,000
17	Beach Erosion Control:			
18	Subventions for beach erosion control	22,772	–	–
19				
20	**Totals, Local Assistance** *(General Fund)*	$4,262,374	$4,086,398	$4,000,000
21				
22	**CAPITAL OUTLAY**			
23				
24	**Departmental Costs**			
25				
26	Continuing Formulation of the California Water Plan:			
27	Water resources evaluation *(California Water Resources Development Bond Fund)*	–	$50,000	$74,000
29	Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System:			
31	Planning and investigation for the state water resources development system	$2,439,319	2,330,882	1,928,398
33	*California Water Resources Development Bond Fund*	*1,703,619*	*2,330,882*	*1,928,398*
34	*Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund*	*735,700*	–	–
35	Design, right-of-way, and construction of the state water resources development system	33,762,553	29,579,332	20,036,717
37	Design	5,457,474	2,672,081	2,818,310
38	*California Water Resources Development Bond Fund*	*2,389,971*	*2,672,081*	*2,818,310*
39	*Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund*	*3,067,503*	–	–
40	Right-of-way	2,930,449	3,497,835	1,791,316
41	*California Water Resources Development Bond Fund*	*1,333,787*	*3,497,835*	*1,791,316*
42	*Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund*	*1,596,662*	–	–
43	Construction supervision	25,374,630	23,409,416	15,427,091
44	*California Water Resources Development Bond Fund*	*10,359,483*	*23,409,416*	*15,427,091*
45	*Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund*	*15,015,147*	–	–
46	Operation and maintenance of the state water resources development system	14,166,732	19,601,652	22,414,232
48	*California Water Resources Development Bond Fund*	*10,078,338*	*17,787,652*	*22,089,232*
49	*Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund*	*4,088,394*	*1,814,000*	*325,000*
50	State financial assistance for local projects *(California Water Resources Development Bond Fund)*	542,915	617,045	529,000
52	State Building Program *(General Fund)*	17,696	–	–
53	Technical Services	333,359	738,640	666,961
54	*California Water Resources Development Bond Fund*	*316,879*	*738,640*	*666,961*
55	*Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund*	*16,480*	–	–
56				
57	**Totals, Departmental Costs, Capital Outlay**	$51,262,574	$52,917,551	$45,649,308
58				
59	**Direct Payments**			
60				
61	Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System:			
63	Design, right-of-way, and construction of the state water resources development system	$228,993,423	$251,339,978	$186,650,902
65	Construction	167,744,600	175,626,738	103,874,902
66	*California Water Resources Development Bond Fund*	*66,351,949*	*154,684,474*	*46,145,168*
67	*Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund*	*100,320,906*	*20,942,264*	*57,729,734*
68	*California Water Fund*	*1,071,745*	–	–
69	Right-of-way	297,180	3,808,123	2,058,000
70	*California Water Resources Development Bond Fund*	*–2,879,605*	*3,808,123*	*2,058,000*
71	*Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund*	*3,176,785*	–	–
72	Bond service	60,951,643	71,905,117	80,718,000
73	*California Water Resources Development Bond Fund*	*36,298,149*	*42,839,144*	*55,599,093*
74	*Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund*	*24,653,494*	*29,065,973*	*25,118,907*
75	Operation and maintenance of the state water resources development system	7,118,496	8,640,000	13,362,000
77	Power purchases *(California Water Resources Development Bond Fund)*	6,424,701	8,563,000	13,302,000
79	Bond issuance expense	692,228	77,000	60,000
80	*California Water Resources Development Bond Fund*	*58*	–	–
81	*Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund*	*692,170*	*77,000*	*60,000*
82	*Project operation costs allocable to recreation—prior year payments (General Fund)*	*1,567*	–	–
84	State financial assistance for local projects	1,175,891	8,902,955	15,000,000
85	*California Water Resources Development Bond Fund*	*939,892*	*8,902,955*	*15,000,000*
86	*California Water Fund*	*235,999*	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	RECONCILIATION OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS BY FUND—Continued			
	CAPITAL OUTLAY—Continued			
	Direct Payments—Continued			
	Flood Control *(General Fund)*	1,208,343	1,120,000	–
	State Building Program *(General Fund)*	112,417	80,000	–
	Special Programs *(California Water Fund)*	29,685	–	–
	Totals, Direct Payments, Capital Outlay	$238,638,255	$270,082,933	$215,012,902
	TOTALS, CAPITAL OUTLAY	$289,900,829	$323,000,484	$260,662,210
	General Fund	*1,340,023*	*1,200,000*	–
	California Water Fund	*1,337,429*	–	–
	California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*133,860,136*	*269,901,247*	*177,428,569*
	Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*153,363,241*	*51,899,237*	*83,233,641*
	TOTALS, AUTHORIZED PROGRAMS	$306,120,494	$339,378,757	$274,766,210
	General Fund	*17,559,688*	*17,578,273*	*14,104,000*
	California Water Fund	*1,337,429*	–	–
	California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*133,860,136*	*269,901,247*	*177,428,569*
	Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*153,363,241*	*51,899,237*	*83,233,641*

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	4,102.4	3,923.7	3,923.7	$45,419,941	$46,044,003	$46,503,250
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–21	–1,043.7	–	–221,732	–9,488,811
Proposed new positions	–	–	250.9	–	–	2,500,854
Totals, Salaries and Wags	4,102.4	3,902.7	3,130.9	$45,419,941	$45,822,271	$39,515,293
Estimated salary savings	–	*–173.9*	*–205*	–	*–1,739,466*	*–2,049,915*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	4,102.4	3,728.8	2,925.9	$45,419,941	$44,082,805	$37,465,378
Staff benefits	–	–	–	4,529,371	4,706,150	4,121,192
Totals, Personal Services	4,102.4	3,728.8	2,925.9	$49,949,312	$48,788,955	$41,586,570
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
Operating expenses				15,248,887	17,536,152	16,206,116
General administrative cost equipment				303,297	484,505	321,026
Capital outlay equipment				911,908	2,086,554	2,131,773
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$16,464,092	$20,107,211	$18,658,915
Totals, State Operations				$66,413,404	$68,896,166	$60,245,485
Less reserve charge				–374,844	–971,900	–1,000,475
Grand Totals, State Operations				$66,038,560	$67,924,266	$59,245,010
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–326,957*	*–306,824*	*–274,000*
Other				*–2,246,256*	*–2,095,618*	*–2,891,002*
Net Totals, State Operations				$63,465,347	$65,521,824	$56,080,008
General Fund				*12,220,469*	*12,604,273*	*10,430,700*
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund				*26,724,992*	*51,103,551*	*45,324,308*
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund				*24,519,886*	*1,814,000*	*325,000*

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	STATE OPERATIONS			
	General Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Budget Act appropriation	$10,509,680	$11,911,291	$10,104,000
	Allocation from Salary Increase Fund	374,439	380,584	–
	Emergency fund (prevention of flood damage)	350,000	–	–
	Chapter 355, Statutes of 1969, Item 259	400,000	–	–
	Allocation from Item 276.5 (Reclamation Board)	2,074,060	–	–
	Chapter 883, Statutes of 1969	26,000	–	–
	Allocation from Chapter 355, Statutes of 1969, Item 349	232,710	–	–
	Allocation from Chapter 355, Statutes of 1969, Item 350c	12,772	–	–
	Allocation from Chapter 355, Statutes of 1969, Item 398	14,716	–	–
	Allocation from Chapter 430, Statutes of 1968, Item 345	2,980	–	–
	Allocation from Chapter 303, Statutes of 1970, Item 289	–	312,398	–
	Allocation from Local Assistance Item, Budget Act of 1971	–	–	326,700
	Prior Year Balances Available:			
	Chapter 883, Statutes of 1969	–	26,000	26,000
	Totals Available	$13,997,357	$12,630,273	$10,456,700
	Balance available in subsequent years	–26,000	–26,000	–
	Transferred to Department of Navigation and Ocean Development	–97,000	–	–
	Transferred to Capital Outlay budget	–1,567	–	–
	Transferred to Capital Outlay (reclamation activities)	–1,208,343	–	–
	Unexpended balances, estimated savings	–443,978	–	–26,000
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$12,220,469	$12,604,273	$10,430,700
	California Water Resources Development Bond Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Continuing appropriations prescribed by Sections 12937(b) and 12938 of the Water Code	$26,724,992	$51,103,551	$45,324,308
	Totals, Expenditures, Departmental Cost	$26,724,992	$51,103,551	$45,324,308
	Less Expenditures Reflected in Capital Outlay:			
	Reconciliation with appropriations	–26,724,992	–51,103,551	–45,324,308
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	–	–
	Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Continuing appropriation authorized by Sections 11810–11814 of the Water Code	$24,519,886	$1,814,000	$325,000
	Totals, Expenditures, Departmental Cost	$24,519,886	$1,814,000	$325,000
	Less Expenditures Reflected in Capital Outlay:			
	Reconciliation with appropriations	–24,519,886	–1,814,000	–325,000
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	–	–

	SUMMARY BY OBJECT	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	LOCAL ASSISTANCE			
	Flood Control Subventions:			
	Reimbursements to local agencies	$4,006,892	$3,774,000	$3,673,300
	Administration	232,710	312,398	326,700
	Subtotals, Flood Control	$4,239,602	$4,086,398	$4,000,000
	Beach Erosion Subventions:			
	Reimbursements to local agencies	10,000	–	–
	Administration	12,772	–	–
	Subtotals, Beach Erosion	$22,772	–	–
	Totals, Expenditures	$4,262,374	$4,086,398	$4,000,000
	Less administration costs reflected in State Operations Summary by Object	–245,482	–312,398	–326,700
	NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$4,016,892	$3,774,000	$3,673,300

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	Flood Control			
	LOCAL ASSISTANCE			
	General Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Budget Act appropriations	$10,300,000	$2,026,000	$4,000,000
	Allocation from Salary Increase Fund	12,785	–	–
	Balance carried forward from Item 349, Ch. 355/69	–	2,073,183	–
	Totals Available	$10,312,785	$4,099,183	$4,000,000
	Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–4,000,000	–12,785	–
	Balance available in subsequent years	–2,073,183	–	–
	Totals, Expenditures, Flood Control Subventions	$4,239,602	$4,086,398	$4,000,000
	Less Administrative Costs Reflected in State Operations:			
	Reconciliation with appropriations	–232,710	–312,398	–326,700
	NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, FLOOD CONTROL *(General Fund)*	$4,006,892	$3,774,000	$3,673,300

	Beach Erosion			
	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	LOCAL ASSISTANCE			
	General Fund			
	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Budget Act appropriations	$442,500	–	–
	Totals Available	$442,500	–	–
	Transfer to Department of Navigation and Ocean Development	–419,141	–	–
	Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–587	–	–
	Totals, Expenditures, Beach Erosion Control Subventions	$22,772	–	–
	Less Administrative Costs Reflected in State Operations:			
	Reconciliation with appropriations	–12,772	–	–
	NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, BEACH EROSION *(General Fund)*	$10,000	–	–

	REVENUES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	Regulatory licenses (dam filing fees)	$188,877	$300,000	$200,000
	Regulatory licenses (dam inspection fees)	–	100,000	95,000
	Income on condemnation deposits	–	5,000	5,000
	Interest on loans to local agencies	18,686	8,000	5,000
	Miscellaneous services to the public	150	–	–
	Miscellaneous income	120	5,000	5,000
	Totals, Revenue *(General Fund)*	$207,833	$418,000	$310,000

LINE	STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72	PROJECTED 1972–73	PROJECTED 1973–74	PROJECTED 1974–75	PROJECTED 1975–76
	Department of Water Resources—Capital Outlay							
	MAJOR PROJECTS							
	Cherokee Canal restoration	–	$80,000	–	$80,000	$80,000	$80,000	$80,000
	MINOR PROJECTS							
	Construction Projects:							
	Sutter Bypass Bridge replacements	$113,900						
	Alteration and improvement projects of $20,000 or less	16,213						
	Number of projects (by fiscal year)	(2)	–	–				
	Totals, Minor Projects	$130,113	–	– [1]				
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY *(General Fund)*	$130,113	$80,000	–	$80,000	$80,000	$80,000	$80,000
	TOTAL, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM [1]							$320,000
	RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS							
	General Fund							
	Budget Act appropriations (Major Projects)	–	$80,000	–				
	Budget Act appropriations (Minor Projects)	$84,650	–	–				
	Prior Year Balances Available:							
	Chapter 430, Statutes of 1968, Item 345	47,113	–	–				
	Totals Available	$131,763	$80,000	–				
	Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–1,650	–	–				
	TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$130,113	$80,000	–				
	SUMMARY							
	Major projects	$288,562,373	$321,800,484	$260,662,210	$189,949,000	$173,035,000	$171,487,000	$174,396,000
	General Fund	*1,567*	–	–	–	–	–	–
	California Water Fund	*1,337,429*	–	–	–	–	–	–
	California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*133,860,136*	*243,738,989*	*260,277,210*	–	–	–	–
	Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*153,363,241*	*78,061,495*	*385,000*	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM [1]							$969,529,210

California Water Development Program

The capital outlay budget presents a summary of expenditures for the California Water Development Program and special projects. A general explanation of the state projects under the California Water Development Program is presented in the support budget with a description of the significant units of each project as well as detailed expenditure information.

California Water Facilities and Special Projects

The major portion of the California Water Development Program involves design, right-of-way acquisition, construction, and operations and maintenance for the following features of the State Water Project:

1. Upper Feather River Basin reservoirs.
2. Oroville Dam and related facilities.
3. Delta water facilities, which will provide for transporting water around the delta to the state and federal pumping plants in the southern delta.
4. North Bay Aqueduct, which will serve Napa and Sonoma Counties.
5. South Bay Aqueduct, which will serve Alameda and Santa Clara Counties.
6. California Aqueduct, which serves the areas from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to southern California. Near the midpoint between the Delta and the Tehachpi Pumping Plant is the joint federal-state San Luis Dam and Reservoir.

The Tehachapi-West Branch Crossing will convey water from the valley floor to the southside of the Tehachapi Mountains through the Tehachapi Afterbay to Castaic Reservoir, near the Town of Castaic.

[1] The last four years of the five-year building program are the agency's current estimate of need and do not represent a program approved by the administration.

Department of Water Resources—Capital Outlay—Continued

California Water Facilities and Special Projects—Continued

The Mojave and Santa Ana Divisions will transport water from the Tehachapi Afterhay through the Antelope Valley to Silverwood Lake in San Bernardino County. From Silverwood Lake, the water will he transported through the San Bernardino Tunnel and Santa Ana Valley Pipeline to the terminus at Perris Reservoir in Riverside County.

The Coastal Branch will convey water from a point near Avenal in Kern County to a terminus near the Town of Santa Maria in Santa Barhara County.

Other expenditures under the California Water Development Program relate to advanced planning for authorized projects, including operation studies, and the loan and grant program under the Davis-Grunsky Act.

MAJOR PROJECTS

LINE	CALIFORNIA WATER FACILITIES PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72	PROJECTED 1972–73	PROJECTED 1973–74	PROJECTED 1974–75	PROJECTED 1975–76
	Departmental Cost (For Detail, See Program Expenditures Detail Section of the Budget):							
	State Water Project planning and investigations	$2,439,319	$2,380,882	$2,002,398	$1,885,000	$1,580,000	$1,350,000	$1,200,000
	State Water Project operations	14,166,732	19,601,652	22,414,232	23,845,000	24,245,000	24,303,000	24,503,000
	Loans for automobiles and heavy equipment (services)	333,359	738,640	666,961	300,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	Design	5,457,474	2,672,081	2,818,310	2,257,000	1,815,000	1,322,000	2,504,000
	Right-of-way acquisition	2,930,449	3,497,835	1,791,316	1,802,000	1,145,000	992,000	237,000
	Construction supervision	25,374,630	23,409,416	15,427,091	5,544,000	2,690,000	2,044,000	1,400,000
	State financial assistance for local projects (administration)	542,915	617,045	529,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	Totals, Departmental Cost	$51,244,878	$52,917,551	$45,649,308	$36,133,000	$32,075,000	$30,611,000	$30,444,000
	Direct Payments—Right-of-Way Acquisition and Construction:							
	Not related to any particular facility	−142,289	4,992,000	6,106,000	1,736,000	912,000	1,091,000	406,000
	Upper Feather Division	313,864	277,000	250,000	–	–	–	36,000
	Oroville Division	1,116,656	275,000	507,000	30,000			
	North Bay Aqueduct	−80,382	12,000	75,000	61,000	44,000	41,000	146,000
	South Bay Aqueduct	79,524	24,000	–	213,000	198,000		
	California Aqueduct:							
	California Aqueduct—general	5,452,865	2,381,000	554,000				
	North San Joaquin Division	2,237,209	670,000	53,000	379,000	1,528,000	3,053,000	1,305,000
	San Luis Division	–	100,000	902,000	2,082,000	1,388,000		
	South San Joaquin Division	33,180,781	15,739,666	6,420,000	85,000	–	–	942,000
	Tehachapi Division	38,476,017	26,389,072	13,554,200	1,091,000	1,481,000	3,382,000	6,076,000
	Mojave Division	39,396,552	37,938,000	10,125,702	785,000	2,322,000	2,897,000	1,689,000
	Santa Ana Division	8,342,036	57,710,500	44,789,000	19,948,000	4,006,000	2,515,000	622,000
	West Branch Division	39,688,975	32,926,623	22,597,000	11,597,000	7,163,000	676,000	
	Coastal Branch Division	−20,028	–	–	–	–	85,000	219,000
	Totals, California Aqueduct	$166,754,407	$173,854,861	$98,994,902	$35,967,000	$17,888,000	$12,608,000	$10,853,000
	Interest on bonds	60,951,643	71,905,117	80,718,000	87,783,000	93,794,000	99,471,000	104,182,000
	Operations—power purchases	6,424,701	8,563,000	13,302,000	17,260,000	17,573,000	17,563,000	17,563,000
	Operations—Davis-Dolwig (prior year)	1,567	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bond issuance expense	692,228	77,000	60,000	766,000	551,000	102,000	766,000
	Special programs	29,685	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Totals, Direct Payments	$236,141,604	$259,979,978	$200,012,902	$143,816,000	$130,960,000	$130,876,000	$133,952,000
	Totals, California Water Development Program	$287,386,482	$312,897,529	$245,662,210	$179,949,000	$163,035,000	$161,487,000	$164,396,000
	State financial assistance for local projects (loans and grants)	*1,175,891*	*8,902,955*	*15,000,000*	*10,000,000*	*10,000,000*	*10,000,000*	*10,000,000*

Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins Flood Control Projects (Reclamation Services):							
Sacramento River and tributaries	$56,170	$77,000					
San Joaquin River and tributaries	36,242	127,500					
Chowchilla River	–	50,000					
Fresno River	247,403	70,000					
Sacramento River bank protection	247,918	610,500					
Nelson Bend	600,000						
Cache Creek Settling Basin	20,610	185,000					
Totals, Expenditures, Sacramento-San Joaquin River Basins Flood Control Projects *(Reclamation Services)*	$1,208,343	$1,120,000					
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY	$289,770,716	$322,920,484	$260,662,210	$189,949,000	$173,035,000	$171,487,000	$174,396,000
General Fund	*1,209,910*	*1,120,000*	–	–	–	–	–
California Water Fund	*1,337,429*	–	–	–	–	–	–
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*133,860,136*	*269,901,247*	*177,428,569*	–	–	–	–
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*153,363,241*	*51,899,237*	*83,233,641*	–	–	–	–
TOTAL, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM							$969,529,210

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

General Fund

Budget Act appropriations	–	$1,120,000	–
Transferred From Support:			
Chapter 355, Statutes of 1969, Item 259	$1,567	–	–
Chapter 355, Statutes of 1969, Item 267.5	1,208,343	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$1,209,910	$1,120,000	–

California Water Fund

Prior Year Balances Available:			
Chapter 1, Statutes of 1958, Items 425.4	$60,869	$101,184	$101,184
Statutes of 1959, Item 385	30,000	–	–
Chapter 1762, Statutes of 1959	2,205,076	948,562	–
Prior year adjustments	166,774	–	–
Totals Available	$2,462,719	$1,049,746	$101,184
Balance available in subsequent years	1,049,746	–101,184	–101,184
Transferred to Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund [2]	–75,544	–948,562	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$1,337,429	–	–

California Water Resources Development Bond Fund

Continuing appropriations prescribed by Sections 12937(h) and 12938 of the Water Code	$107,135,144	$218,797,696	$132,104,261
Departmental costs	26,724,992	51,103,551	45,324,308
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$133,860,136	$269,901,247	$177,428,569

Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund

Continuing appropriations authorized by Sections 11810–11814 of the Water Code	$128,843,355	$50,085,237	$82,908,641
Departmental costs	24,519,886	1,814,000	325,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$153,363,241	$51,899,237	$83,233,641

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

[1] Minor capital outlay is transferred to the support budget and is classified as part of facilities expense in 1971–72.

[2] Transferred pursuant to Chapter 411, Statutes of 1968.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	FUND CONDITION	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72	PROJECTED 1972–73	PROJECTED 1973–74	PROJECTED 1974–75	PROJECTED 1975–76
	Department of Water Resources—Capital Outlay—Continued							
	CALIFORNIA WATER FUND							
	Accumulated surplus, July 1	$12,713,965	$12,353,209	$12,016,039				
	Prior year adjustments	232,882	–	–				
	Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$12,946,847	$12,353,209	$12,016,039				
	Revenues:							
	Department of Navigation and Ocean Development	107,537	72,197	65,406				
	Interest from Condemnation Deposit Fund	16,121	8,000	–				
	Interest from Surplus Money Investment Fund	52,214	23,000	16,875				
	Interest from investments	636,750	636,750	636,750				
	Interest on loans to local agencies	38,093	36,500	35,000				
	Miscellaneous	1,456	–	–				
	Refunds of reverted appropriations [1]	–	13,740,000	–				
	Return of small craft harbor loans [3]	–	–	3,300,000				
	Totals, Revenues	$852,171	$14,516,447	$4,054,031				
	Transfer to Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	–75,544	–948,562	–				
	Transfer from State School Construction Fund	–	–	168,462				
	Transfer to General Fund	–	–13,740,000	–3,300,000				
	Net Revenues	$776,627	–$172,115	$922,493				
	Totals, Resources	$13,723,474	$12,181,094	$12,938,532				
	Less Expenditures:							
	Department of Water Resources (Capital Outlay)	1,337,429	–	–				
	Small Craft Harbors Loans (Local Assistance)	–209,027	–211,353	–215,007				
	Storm and flood damage repairs	16,075	–	–				
	Apportionments for public schools (Local Assistance)	133,061	276,408	350,000				
	University of California (Support)	92,727	100,000	100,000				
	Totals, Expenditures	$1,370,265	$165,055	$234,993				
	Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$12,353,209	$12,016,039	$12,703,539				
	Unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	*12,353,209*	*12,016,039*	*12,703,539*				
	Unexpended prior appropriation	*3,594,671*	*2,544,925*	*2,544,925*				
	Balance of continuing appropriations available for allocation	*8,758,538*	*9,471,114*	*10,158,614*				
	CALIFORNIA WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BOND FUND [a]							
	Fund balance, July 1	$45,013,445	$47,265,713	$48,487,145				
	Construction Account:							
	Balance, July 1	28,792,860	–44,786,591	–				
	Net proceeds from sale of bonds and notes	–	300,000,000	100,000,000 [b]				
	Transfers from General Fund [c]	43,039,500	3,721,500	–				
	Transfers to General Fund	–	–46,761,000	–				
	Totals, Available Resources for Capital Expenditures	$71,832,360	$212,173,909	$100,000,000				
	Less Capital Outlay Expenditures:							
	Current year	73,760,521	212,173,909	100,000,000				
	Prior year adjustment	42,858,430	–	–				
	Totals, Capital Outlay	$116,618,951	$212,173,909	$100,000,000				
	Balance, June 30	–$44,786,591	–	–				
	Operations Account:							
	Balance July 1	–8,444,246	–$5,527,833	–				
	Revenues:							
	Capital cost component	36,960,989	43,075,666	$53,431,686				
	Operations component	6,934,778	12,660,000	19,148,000				

Federal share of operation and maintenance	1,397,932	1,548,317	1,581,500
State share of operation and maintenance not reimbursed	–	200,000	608,500
Interest from investments	1,491,638	4,619,846	1,500,000
Income credited to construction	401,798	387,759	305,900
Davis-Grunsky principal loan repayments	68,860	67,463	113,647
Other	278,458	216,120	249,336
Totals, Revenues	$47,534,453	$62,775,171	$76,938,569
Totals, Available Resources for Operations and Interest on Bonds	$39,090,207	$57,247,338	$76,938,569
Less Expenditures:			
Operations, Maintenance, and Power:			
Current year	13,662,056	14,888,194	21,829,476
Less Davis-Dolwig reimbursements from General Fund	–383,428	–480,000	–490,000
Prior year adjustment	–4,958,737	–	–
Totals	$8,319,891	$14,408,194	$21,339,476
General obligation bond interest	35,952,863	42,838,438	55,599,093
General Fund loan interest	345,286	706	–
Totals, Expenditures	$44,618,040	$57,247,338	$76,938,569
Balance, June 30	–$5,527,833	–	–
Other Assets, Liabilities, and Grants Affecting Fund Balance:			
Balance, July 1	24,664,831	$97,580,137	$48,487,145
Additions:			
Decrease in loans payable	–	46,761,000	–
Increase in fixed assets	116,326,776	201,578,150	83,280,100
Increase in loans receivable	490,800	5,601,358	14,858,300
Other additions	105,484	688,000	885,000
Totals, Additions	$116,923,060	$254,628,508	$99,023,400
Deductions:			
Increase in bonds, notes or loans payable	43,039,500	303,721,500	100,000,000
Other deductions	968,254	–	–
Totals, Deductions	$44,007,754	$303,721,500	$100,000,000
Balance, June 30	$97,580,137	$48,487,145	$47,510,545
Fund Balance, June 30	$47,265,713	$48,487,145	$47,510,545

CENTRAL VALLEY WATER PROJECT CONSTRUCTION FUND [a]

Fund balance, July 1	$87,795,023	$92,492,101	$117,139,858
Available Resources:			
Balance, July 1	102,124,162	3,111,531	6,607,611
Revenues:			
Tideland oil and gas revenues	11,000,000	23,000,000	27,000,000
Appropriations for nonreimbursable costs	5,000,000	3,838,000	5,000,000
Federal flood control contributions	1,922,479	2,518,477	176,000
Requested excess delivery capacity	4,009,022	3,266,000	3,877,500
Delivery structures	2,043,008	3,224,800	1,686,500
Interest from investments	4,667,299	4,077,000	3,705,784
Income credited to construction	29,373	42,781	32,100
Transfers from California Water Fund	75,544	948,562	–
Other	42,907	10,750	8,000
Totals, Revenues	$28,789,632	$40,926,370	$41,485,884
Totals, Available Resources	$130,913,794	$44,037,901	$48,093,495

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

[a] A nongovernmental cost fund. Receipts are excluded from the overall budget total. All deficits are due to the accrual method of accounting and the timing of bond sales. There is sufficient cash for immediate disbursement requirements. The revenues and expenditures agree in total with the State Controller's Statement of Operations. Any variance in classification is for budgetary purposes only.

[b] Includes assumed supplemental financing $21,400,000.

[c] General Fund loan.

[1] This transfer is described on page 521 of the budget. Language is included in the 1971 Budget Act to authorize this transfer.

[3] Language authorizing this transfer is included in the 1971 Budget Act.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	FUND CONDITION	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72	PROJECTED 1972–73	PROJECTED 1973–74	PROJECTED 1974–75	PROJECTED 1975–76
	Department of Water Resources—Capital Outlay—Continued							
	CENTRAL VALLEY WATER PROJECT CONSTRUCTION FUND—Continued							
	Less Expenditures:							
	Capital Expenditures:							
	Current year	127,085,819	21,509,458	56,694,210				
	Prior year adjustment	−23,346,737	−	−				
	Totals	$103,739,082	$21,509,458	$56,694,210				
	Operation and maintenance	1,192,886	−	−				
	Interest on Bonded Debt:							
	General obligation bonds	11,508,352	15,920,832	11,973,766				
	Revenue bonds	11,361,943	−	−				
	Totals	$22,870,295	$15,920,832	$11,973,766				
	Totals, Expenditures	$127,802,263	$37,430,290	$68,667,976				
	Balance, June 30	$3,111,531	$6,607,611	−$20,574,481				
	Other Assets, Liabilities and Grants Affecting Fund Balance:							
	Balance July 1	−14,329,139	89,380,570	110,532,247				
	Additions:							
	Increase in fixed assets	99,579,457	20,593,177	56,536,610				
	Increase in construction work in progress	4,130,252	558,500	125,500				
	Totals, Additions	$103,709,709	$21,151,677	$56,662,110				
	Balance, June 30	$89,380,570	$110,532,247	$167,194,357				
	Fund Balance, June 30	$92,492,101	$117,139,858	$146,619,876				
	CENTRAL VALLEY WATER PROJECT REVENUE FUND [a]							
	Fund balance, July 1	$8,657,905	$23,333,631	$26,270,148				
	Revenues:							
	Sales of electrical energy	15,910,932	16,150,000	16,150,000				
	Interest from investments	769,993	1,255,464	1,433,716				
	Totals, Revenues	$16,680,925	$17,405,464	$17,583,716				
	Totals, Available Resources	$25,338,830	$40,739,095	$43,853,864				
	Less Expenditures:							
	Operation and maintenance	222,000	1,323,806	1,420,524				
	Revenue bond interest	1,783,199	13,145,141	13,145,141				
	Totals, Expenditures	$2,005,199	$14,468,947	$14,565,665				
	Fund Balance, June 30	$23,333,631	$26,270,148	$29,288,199				

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

[a] A nongovernmental cost fund. Receipts are excluded from the overall budget totals. All deficits are due to the accrual method of accounting and the timing of bond sales. There is sufficient cash for immediate disbursement requirements. The revenue and expenditures agree in total with the State Controller's statement of operations. Any variance in classification is for budgetary purpose only.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1	**EXECUTIVE**						
2							
3	California Water Commission:				SALARY RANGE		
4	Principal engineer	1	1	1	$1,708–2,076	$24,912	$24,912
5	Executive officer	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	18,292	19,207
6	Engrng associate	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
7	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
8	Member (9) per diem	1	–	–	–	18,500	18,500
9	Office of the Director:						
10	Director	1	1	1	30,000	30,000	30,000
11	Deputy director	3	3	3	2,361	84,996	84,996
12	Financial advisor	1	1	1	1,548–1,882	22,584	22,584
13	Special representative	1.2	1	1	1,882	22,584	22,584
14	Supvng engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
15	Services officer	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,496	20,496
16	Sr management analyst	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
17	Assoc engineer	1.8	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
18	Supvng clerk II	0.6	1	1	734–893	10,716	10,716
19	Secretary II	1	1	1	717–870	10,440	10,440
20	Secretary I	3	3	3	651–791	28,400	28,476
21	Sr steno	1.7	2	2	562–717	15,965	16,353
22	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
23	Stock clerk	1	1	1	530–644	7,728	7,728
24	Steno II	3	3	3	492–628	20,280	20,280
25	Clerk-typist II	3.4	5	5	457–614	29,623	30,644
26	Clerk II	2.4	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
27	Stenographic Services Section:						
28	Supvng steno I	1.4	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
29	Sr steno	1.8	2	2	562–717	16,392	16,392
30	Sr clerk-typist	2	2	2	548–700	15,984	15,984
31	Steno II	6.6	7	7	492–628	45,712	47,347
32	Clerk-typist II	3	3	3	457–614	17,412	18,009
33	Clerk II	0.6	1	1	457–556	5,785	6,073
34	Claims Appeal Board:						
35	Principal engineer	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
36	Supvng engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
37	Sr engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
38	Sr steno	–	1	1	562–717	6,744	6,744
39	Program Analysis Office:						
40	Supvng engineer	2	2	2	1,475–1,793	43,032	43,032
41	Special asst to dep director	0.8	1	1	1,337–1,626	19,512	19,512
42	Sr engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
43	Sr resources economist	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
44	Sr steno	1.2	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
45	Internal Auditor:						
46	Supvng examiner I	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
47	Assoc management auditor	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	14,800	15,288
48	Asst management auditor	3	3	3	863–1,048	37,528	37,728
49	Jr management auditor	0.3	1	1	676–821	8,418	8,839
50	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	5,484	5,484
51	Office of the Chief Counsel:						
52	Chief counsel	1	1	1	1,882–2,288	27,456	27,456
53	Asst chief counsel	2	2	2	1,708–2,076	49,824	49,824
54	Sr attorney	4.7	5	5	1,475–1,793	104,568	106,296
55	Assoc attorney	7	7	7	1,337–1,626	126,678	131,062
56	Asst counsel	2.6	6	6	998–1,213	72,906	76,551
57	Jr counsel	5	1	1	870–1,058	12,696	12,696
58	Student legal asst	1.8	2	2	535–959	12,840	12,840
59	Librarian III	1	1	1	783–950	11,400	11,400
60	Legal secretary	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
61	Sr legal steno	3	3	3	599–728	26,161	26,196
62	Sr steno	2.8	3	3	562–717	23,276	23,620
63	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
64	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	5,789	6,078
65	Legal steno	1	1	1	517–628	7,536	7,536
66	Clerk-typist II	2	2	2	457–614	12,778	13,310
67	Clerk-typist I	0.9	1	1	415–505	5,211	5,472
68	Public Information Office:						
69	Information officer II	–	1	1	1,213–1,475	14,556	14,556
70	Information officer I	2	2	2	998–1,213	29,112	29,112
71	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
72	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
73							
74							
75	**ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL SERVICES**						
76							
77	Comptroller:						
78	Comptroller	0.6	1	1	$1,626–1,976	$19,512	$19,512
79	Deputy comptroller	0.9	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,322	20,484
80	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
81	General Accounting:						
82	Accounting officer IV	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
83	General accountant III	0.6	1	1	1,048–1,273	12,576	12,576
84							
85							
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL SERVICES—Continued**						
3							
4							
5	Comptroller—continued						
6	General Accounting—continued				SALARY RANGE		
7	Accounting officer III	1.8	2	2	1,048–1,273	27,852	27,852
8	General auditor II	1.2	1	1	863–1,048	10,743	11,280
9	Accounting officer II	1.9	3	3	863–1,048	35,180	36,206
10	Supvng account clerk II	1	1	1	734–893	10,716	10,716
11	Accountant trainee	1	1	1	710–821	9,852	9,852
12	Accountant I	5.8	7	7	644–783	60,822	62,454
13	Supvng account clerk I	0.2	1	1	635–772	8,470	8,894
14	Sr account clerk	3	3	3	548–666	23,860	23,988
15	Accounting technician	7.8	10	10	548–666	75,021	76,695
16	Clerk-typist II	2	2	2	457–614	13,344	13,344
17	Clerk II	0.7	1	1	457–556	5,737	6,024
18	Account clerk II	14	15	15	457–556	94,378	96,805
19	Clerk-typist I	3	2	2	415–505	10,882	11,427
20	Clerk I	0.7	1	1	395–480	5,211	5,472
21	Utility Accounting:						
22	General accountant IV	0.9	2	2	1,273–1,548	33,852	33,852
23	General accountant III	3.2	4	4	1,048–1,273	56,658	57,462
24	General accountant II	4.6	6	6	863–1,048	66,590	69,292
25	Accountant trainee	4.4	6	6	710–821	55,474	56,163
26	Accountant I	1.1	1	1	644–683	7,728	7,728
27	Accounting technician	6.4	7	7	548–666	52,988	54,039
28	Steno II	1.8	2	2	492–628	13,022	13,557
29	Clerk-typist II	1.2	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
30	Account clerk II	3.9	4	4	457–556	24,588	24,588
31	Budget Office:						
32	Budget officer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	17,070	17,924
33	Assoc budget analyst	2.9	3	3	1,048–1,273	42,064	43,403
34	Asst budget analyst	0.9	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
35	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
36	Clerk-typist II	0.9	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
37	Service and Supply:						
38	Business service officer IV	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
39	Business service officer III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
40	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
41	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
42	Microdocument Management:						
43	Engrng associate	–	1	1	1,048–1,273	12,576	12,576
44	Supervisor	1	1	1	676–821	8,418	8,839
45	Sr clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
46	Sr file clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
47	Stock clerk	1	1	1	530–644	7,728	7,728
48	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
49	Clerk-typist II	3	3	3	457–614	19,785	20,028
50	Photocopyist	1	1	1	505–614	6,868	7,211
51	Clerk II	6	6	6	457–556	40,032	40,032
52	Clerk I	1.7	1	1	395–480	4,740	4,740
53	Central Records:						
54	Supvng file clerk II	1	1	1	734–893	10,566	10,692
55	Supvng file clerk I	1	1	1	635–772	8,993	9,252
56	Auto equipt operator I	1	1	1	651–717	8,604	8,604
57	Sr file clerk	7	7	7	548–666	55,944	55,944
58	Clerk-typist II	11.2	12	12	457–614	74,570	75,936
59	Clerk II	18.3	16	16	457–556	102,684	104,403
60	Clerk-typist I	6.7	8	8	415–505	42,140	43,477
61	Clerk I	14.2	11	11	395–480	56,666	58,974
62	Purchases and Stores:						
63	Business service officer I	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
64	Property inspector	1	1	1	710–863	10,356	10,356
65	Property clerk II	1	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
66	Sr clerk	1.9	2	2	548–666	15,984	15,984
67	Stock clerk	3.9	3	3	530–644	23,184	23,184
68	Clerk-typist II	2.7	2	2	457–614	13,344	13,344
69	Clerk II	6	5	5	457–556	32,172	32,172
70	Contracts Coordination:						
71	Business service officer I	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
72	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
73	Accounting Systems:						
74	Sr administrative analyst	0.9	1	1	1,273–1,548	16,312	17,128
75	Assoc DP systems analyst	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
76	Assoc administrative analyst	2.4	3	3	1,048–1,273	42,180	43,525
77	Clerk-typist II	0.8	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
78	Student professional asst	0.3	1	1	435–530	5,220	5,220
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL SERVICES—Continued						
3							
4							
5	General Personnel Management:				SALARY RANGE		
6	Supvng personnel analyst	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,496	20,496
7	Labor relations coordinator	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
8	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
9	Personnel Office:						
10	Staff personnel analyst	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
11	Assoc personnel analyst	2.8	2	2	1,048–1,273	28,843	29,841
12	Personnel asst III	1	1	1	734–893	10,716	10,716
13	Jr staff analyst	2	2	2	710–863	18,052	18,954
14	Personnel asst II	1	1	1	635–772	9,030	9,252
15	Sr clerk-typist	2	2	2	548–700	14,730	15,067
16	Personnel asst I	3.2	3	3	548–666	22,560	22,560
17	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	5,904	5,904
18	Clerk-typist II	8.4	7	7	457–614	46,292	46,605
19	Training asst	–	1	1	863–1,048	10,356	10,356
20	Training Office:						
21	Training officer III	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	16,044	16,044
22	Training asst	2.6	3	3	863–1,048	31,713	32,781
23	Sr clerk-typist	1.1	1	1	548–700	6,576	6,576
24	Clerk-typist II	3	3	3	457–614	16,920	17,218
25	Department Safety Office:						
26	Training asst	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,176	12,576
27	Clerk-typist II	0.7	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
28	Management Analysis Office:						
29	Sr management analyst	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
30	Assoc management analyst	1.3	1	1	1,048–1,273	14,440	15,162
31	Records mgt analyst II	0.8	1	1	950–1,155	11,400	11,400
32	Asst mgt analyst	1	1	1	863–1,048	11,592	12,172
33	Jr staff analyst	2	2	2	710–863	18,792	19,732
34	Clerk-typist II	1.9	2	2	457–614	12,156	12,156
35	Graphic Services:						
36	Graphic services supvr	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
37	Specialist	2	2	2	998–1,213	26,482	27,807
38	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
39	Clerk-typist II	0.7	1	1	457–614	5,484	5,484
40	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
41	Audio Visual:						
42	Audio-visual asst	1	1	1	830–1,007	12,084	12,084
43	Sr graphic artist	1	1	1	746–905	10,860	10,860
44	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
45	Photography:						
46	Supervisor	1	1	1	849–1,031	12,372	12,372
47	Sr photographer	2	2	2	772–937	22,488	22,488
48	Photographer	2	2	2	666–810	19,296	19,452
49	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
50	Photocopyist	1	1	1	505–614	7,368	7,368
51	Reproduction:						
52	Reproduction mach supvr I	1	1	1	710–863	8,880	9,324
53	Vari-typist	3.1	3	3	548–666	21,144	21,144
54	Reproduction mach opr I	8.7	9	9	505–614	65,565	66,232
55	Blueprinter	1	1	1	505–614	7,368	7,368
56	Clerk II	3	3	3	457–556	19,679	19,996
57	Technical Services Office:						
58	Principal engr	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
59	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	5,928	6,224
60	Laboratories:						
61	Supvng engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
62	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
63	Groundsman	1	1	1	562–651	7,812	7,812
64	Clerk-typist II	1.9	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
65	Watchman	1	1	1	480–584	7,008	7,008
66	Janitor	2	2	2	457–556	13,344	13,344
67	Chemical Laboratory:						
68	Supervisor	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
69	Assoc chemical testing engr	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
70	Asst chemist	4.5	5	5	863–1,048	59,472	60,560
71	Asst water quality biologist	1	1	1	753–915	10,380	10,899
72	Lab technician	1	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
73	Jr chemist	1.5	2	2	710–821	18,372	18,372
74	Laborer	0.9	1	1	562–619	7,428	7,428
75	Lab asst II	0.6	1	1	505–614	6,387	6,706
76	Lab asst I	1.9	2	2	457–556	12,600	12,896
77	Concrete Laboratory:						
78	Sr materials & research engr	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
79	Asst engineer	2.4	1	1	905–1,100	10,860	10,860
80	Engrng aid II	3	1	1	614–746	8,952	8,952
81	Clerk-typist II	0.9	–	–	457–614	–	–
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL SERVICES—Continued						
3							
4							
5	Technical Services Office—continued						
6	Laboratories—continued						
7	Soils Laboratory:				SALARY RANGE		
8	Assoc materials & research engr	0.8	1	1	1,100–1,337	14,150	14,858
9	Asst engineer	1.9	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
10	Technician I	5.9	2	2	746–905	21,720	21,720
11	Engrng aid II	1	1	1	614–746	8,952	8,952
12	Maintenance Shop:						
13	Utility shops supvr	1	1	1	893–983	11,796	11,796
14	Maint mechanic	1	1	1	810–893	10,716	10,716
15	Machinist	1.8	1	1	764–842	10,104	10,104
16	Subsurface Exploration:						
17	Sr engrng geologist	1.7	2	2	1,273–1,548	37,152	37,152
18	Supervisor	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
19	Sr account clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
20	Geophysical Surveys:						
21	Assoc geophysicist	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	14,861	15,604
22	Asst engrng geologist	1.2	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
23	Technician II	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
24	Statewide Drilling:						
25	Drilling superintendent	1	1	1	950–1,155	13,860	13,860
26	Sr drilling foreman	1	1	1	870–1,058	12,696	12,696
27	Foundation drilling foreman	3.5	3	3	791–959	34,524	34,524
28	Foundation driller	5.1	3	3	717–791	28,476	28,476
29	Stock clerk	0.9	1	1	530–644	6,360	6,360
30	Maps and Surveys:						
31	Supvng engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
32	Asst engineer	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
33	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
34	Statewide Mapping:						
35	Engrng associate	2.1	2	2	1,048–1,273	30,552	30,552
36	Photogrammetrist II	2	2	2	1,048–1,273	30,552	30,552
37	Technician II	1.1	2	2	863–1,048	25,152	25,152
38	Photogrammetrist I	2	2	2	863–1,048	25,152	25,152
39	Technician I	1.7	2	2	746–905	20,794	21,291
40	Engrng aid II	0.8	2	2	614–746	14,736	14,736
41	Engrng aid I	1	1	1	480–584	7,008	7,008
42	Planimetry:						
43	Assoc land & water use analyst	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
44	Delineator	1	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
45	Engrng aid II	2	2	2	614–746	17,904	17,904
46	Drafting:						
47	Sr delineator	2	2	2	821–998	23,952	23,952
48	Delineator	0.7	1	1	676–821	8,112	8,112
49	Computer Systems Branch:						
50	DP manager IV	1	1	1	1,548–1,882	22,584	22,584
51	Sr DP systems analyst	1.8	1	1	1,273–1,548	16,860	17,703
52	Assoc DP systems analyst	1.1	2	2	1,048–1,273	28,320	28,972
53	Asst DP systems analyst	1.6	2	2	863–1,048	20,712	20,712
54	Sr clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
55	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
56	Clerk-typist II	2	2	2	457–614	13,167	13,356
57	Clerk II	1.5	2	2	457–556	13,248	13,356
58	Operations:						
59	DP manager I	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	14,556	14,556
60	Operations research specialist II	–	1	1	1,100–1,337	13,200	13,200
61	Assoc DP systems analyst	2.3	3	3	1,048–1,273	41,667	43,748
62	Computer operations supvr II	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	13,860	14,553
63	Asst DP systems analyst	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
64	Computer operations supvr I	1.8	1	1	863–1,048	11,784	12,373
65	Programmer II	1	1	1	863–1,048	10,950	11,498
66	Sr computer operator	4.9	5	5	710–863	49,188	51,129
67	Tab operations supvr I	1	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
68	Key data supvr II	1	1	1	635–772	8,919	9,252
69	Computer operator	5.5	6	6	614–746	50,936	51,324
70	Keypunch supvr I	1.7	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
71	Tab mach operator	3.2	3	3	530–644	20,088	20,456
72	Keypunch operator	23.3	26	26	473–567	168,342	169,533
73	Clerk II	6.4	6	6	457–556	37,945	38,568
74	Clerk I	2.1	1	1	395–480	5,064	5,317
75	Systems Analysis and Programming:						
76	Sr DP systems analyst	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,070	18,588
77	DP manager II	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
78	Sr engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
79	DP manager I	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	13,860	13,860
80	DP manager I	1.6	3	3	1,155–1,405	44,696	46,088
81	Operations research specialist II	–	1	1	1,100–1,337	13,200	13,200
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL SERVICES—Continued**						
3							
4							
5	Technical Services Office—Continued						
6	Computer Systems Branch—Continued						
7	Systems Analysis and Programming—Continued				SALARY RANGE		
8	Assoc DP systems analyst	10.6	14	14	1,048–1,273	190,464	194,434
9	Applied science programmer III	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	13,750	14,438
10	Supvr, EDP	3.6	6	6	1,048–1,273	80,514	80,880
11	Asst DP systems analyst	1.9	3	3	863–1,048	34,182	35,892
12	Applied science programmer II	7.8	11	11	863–1,048	118,766	123,150
13	Programmer II	9.4	13	13	863–1,048	140,344	143,626
14	Applied science programmer I	2.2	1	1	746–863	8,952	8,952
15	Programmer I	3.6	3	3	746–863	27,756	28,249
16	Mobile Equipment:						
17	Chief	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
18	Assoc equipt engineer	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	15,980	16,044
19	Asst equipt engineer	1.6	2	2	905–1,155	24,060	24,060
20	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
21	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
22	Service Accounting:						
23	Sr account clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
24	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
25	Clerk II	2	2	2	457–556	12,672	12,972
26	Account clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	5,928	6,224
27	Service Maintenance:						
28	Mobile equipt supt	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
29	Asst mobile equipt supt	1	2	2	950–1,155	25,260	25,260
30	Sr maint foreman	–	1	1	870–1,058	10,440	10,440
31	Equipt maint foreman	6.9	7	7	863–1,048	79,755	79,800
32	Heavy equipt mechanic	18.9	20	20	783–950	205,201	206,701
33	Equipt mechanic apprentice	1.6	3	3	556–783	20,748	21,662
34	Sr mach parts storekeeper	1	1	1	614–746	8,952	8,952
35	Mechanics helper	10.4	10	10	614–746	79,880	80,261
36	Mach parts storekeeper	2	2	2	556–676	16,224	16,224
37	Laborer	2	2	2	562–619	14,856	14,856
38	Reclamation Services:						
39	Supvng land agent	0.7	–	–	1,405–1,708	–	–
40	Sr engineer	1.3	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
41	Sr land agent	2.2	–	–	1,213–1,475	–	–
42	Assoc engineer	6.5	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
43	Supvng land surveyor	0.7	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
44	Engrng associate	2.2	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
45	Administrative asst II	0.7	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
46	Assoc land agent	4.7	–	–	998–1,213	–	–
47	Asst civil engineer	4.7	–	–	905–1,155	–	–
48	Asst engineer	0.4	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
49	Technician II	4	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
50	Accounting officer II	0.7	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
51	Asst land agent	3.6	–	–	821–998	–	–
52	Technician I	4	–	–	746–905	–	–
53	Instrumentman	1.2	–	–	710–821	–	–
54	Delineator	1.3	–	–	676–821	–	–
55	Accountant I	0.7	–	–	644–783	–	–
56	Jr right-of-way agent	0.5	–	–	676–783	–	–
57	Engrng aid II	2.5	–	–	614–746	–	–
58	Drafting aid II	1.3	–	–	614–746	–	–
59	Sr steno	2	–	–	562–717	–	–
60	Accounting technician	1.3	–	–	548–666	–	–
61	Steno II	1.6	–	–	492–628	–	–
62	Clerk-typist II	2.4	–	–	457–614	–	–
63	Clerk II	0.6	–	–	457–556	–	–
64	Account clerk II	0.7	–	–	457–556	–	–
65	Clerk-typist I	0.2	–	–	415–505	–	–
66	Clerk I	0.4	–	–	395–480	–	–
67	Temporary help—exec, admin, & tech svcs	20.3	18.7	18.7	138,731	186,567	186,567
68	Consultants—exec, admin, & tech svcs	–	0.3	0.3	590	2,500	2,500
69							
70	Totals, Authorized Positions	694.8	664	664	$6,639,685	$6,696,617	$6,786,482
71							
72							
73	**DIVISION OF RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT**						
74							
75	Office of the Division Engineer:						
76	Division engineer	1	1	1	$1,976–2,359	$27,912	$28,308
77	Secretary I	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**DIVISION OF RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT—Continued**						
3							
4							
5	Program Control:				SALARY RANGE		
6	Supvng engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
7	Engrng associate	1.4	2	2	1,048–1,273	27,852	27,852
8	Asst engineer	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
9	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
10	Sr clerk	0.6	1	1	548–666	6,576	6,576
11	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
12	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
13	Statewide Planning Branch:						
14	Principal engineer	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
15	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
16	Water Development Staging:						
17	Supvng engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
18	Sr engineer	6	6	6	1,273–1,548	111,456	111,456
19	Assoc engineer	3.6	4	4	1,100–1,337	61,204	61,332
20	Engrng associate	2	2	2	1,048–1,273	30,552	30,552
21	Asst engineer	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
22	Technician II	3	3	3	863–1,048	37,728	37,728
23	Clerk-typist II	0.5	1	1	457–614	5,484	5,484
24	Water Utilitization Analysis:						
25	Sr land & water use analyst	2	2	2	1,273–1,548	37,152	37,152
26	Sr resources economist	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
27	Assoc land & water use analyst	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
28	Assoc statistician	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
29	Assoc resources economist	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
30	Steno II	0.5	–	–	492–628	–	–
31	Advanced Techniques Section:						
32	Staff seismology specialist	0.8	–	–	1,475–1,793	–	–
33	Operations research specialist III	–	1	1	1,273–1,548	15,276	15,276
34	Sr engrng geologist	0.8	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
35	Assoc seismologist	1.1	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
36	Assoc resources economist	–	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
37	Electronics specialist	3	–	–	927–1,074	–	–
38	Steno II	0.8	–	–	492–628	–	–
39	Federal-Local Projects:						
40	Sr engineer	–	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
41	Engrng associate	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
42	Interstate Planning Branch:						
43	Principal engineer	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
44	Supvng engineer	3	3	3	1,475–1,793	64,548	64,548
45	Assoc engineer	0.5	1	1	1,100–1,337	15,596	16,044
46	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
47	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
48	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
49	Water Project Analysis Section:						
50	Supvng engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
51	Sr engineer	2	2	2	1,273–1,548	37,152	37,152
52	Sr resources economist	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
53	Assoc engineer	5	5	5	1,100–1,337	79,964	80,220
54	Assoc DP systems analyst	0.8	1	1	1,048–1,273	14,382	15,101
55	Engrng associate	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
56	Research writer	1	1	1	998–1,213	14,556	14,556
57	Asst engineer	5.3	5	5	905–1,100	66,000	66,000
58	Technician II	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
59	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
60	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,260	6,573
61	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	5,904	6,199
62	Planning Support Branch:						
63	Principal engineer	0.8	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
64	Chief engrng geologist	–	1	1	1,626–1,976	23,712	23,712
65	Supvng engineer	–	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
66	Supvng engrng geologist	–	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
67	Supvng resources economist	–	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,496	20,496
68	Sr engineer	–	3	3	1,273–1,548	55,728	55,728
69	Sr resources economist	–	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
70	Supervisor—L & W section	–	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
71	Supervisor—tech pub	–	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
72	Research writer	–	2	2	998–1,213	28,764	29,112
73	Sr steno	0.8	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
74	Steno II	–	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
75	Clerk-typist II	–	2	2	457–614	12,732	13,035
76	Davis-Grunsky Administration:						
77	Supvng engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
78	Engrng associate	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
79	Technician II	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
80	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1	**DIVISION OF RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT—Continued**						
2	Flood Control Branch:				SALARY RANGE		
3	Principal engineer	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
4	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
5	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
6	Flood Forecasting:						
7	Sr engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
8	Meteorologist III	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	17,700	17,700
9	Assoc engineer	1.6	2	2	1,100–1,337	29,244	29,244
10	Asst engineer	3	3	3	905–1,100	38,476	39,080
11	Technician II	1.9	1	1	863–1,048	10,356	10,356
12	Technician I	1	1	1	746–905	10,829	10,872
13	Snow Surveys and Water Supply Forecasting:						
14	Sr engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
15	Assoc engineer	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
16	Asst engineer	2	2	2	905–1,100	26,400	26,400
17	Technician II	2	2	2	863–1,048	25,152	25,152
18	Technician I	1	1	1	746–905	10,860	10,860
19	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
20	Flood Operations and Flood Control Maintenance:						
21	Sr engineer	1.1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
22	Engrng assoc	2	2	2	1,048–1,273	30,552	30,552
23	Technician I	2	2	2	746–905	21,720	21,720
24	Environmental Quality Branch:						
25	Asst division engineer	–	1	1	1,882–2,288	22,584	22,584
26	Assoc engineer	–	1	1	1,100–1,337	13,200	13,200
27	Sr steno	–	1	1	562–717	6,744	6,744
28	Water Quality Section:						
29	Supvng engineer	–	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
30	Sr engineer	–	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
31	Sr water quality biologist	–	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
32	Steno II	–	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
33	Recreation Planning and Coordination Section:						
34	Recreation & wildlife advisor	–	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
35	Sr fishery biologist	–	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
36	Engrng assoc	–	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
37	Assoc resources economist	–	1	1	1,048–1,273	12,576	12,576
38	Steno II	–	1	1	492–628	6,256	6,569
39	Water Resources Evaluation Section:						
40	Sr engineer	–	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
41	Assoc engineer	–	5	5	1,100–1,337	80,220	80,220
42	Assoc engrng geologist	–	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
43	Engrng assoc	–	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
44	Jr civil engineer	–	1	1	863–998	10,356	10,356
45	Clerk-typist II	–	1	1	457–614	6,135	6,442
46	Desalination Section:						
47	Staff chemical engineer	–	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
48	Sr mech engr thermo-hydraulics	–	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
49	Sr engr	–	1	1	1,273–1,548	15,276	15,276
50	Assoc engr	–	1	1	1,100–1,337	13,200	13,200
51	Steno II	–	1	1	492–628	5,904	5,904
52	Impact Analysis Section:						
53	Sr engr	–	1	1	1,273–1,548	15,276	15,276
54	Meteorologist III	–	1	1	1,213–1,475	17,700	17,700
55	Assoc engr	–	2	2	1,100–1,337	32,088	32,088
56	Techn II	–	2	2	863–1,048	25,152	25,152
57	Steno II	–	1	1	492–628	6,543	6,870
58	Flood Control Development Branch:						
59	Supvng engr	–	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
60	Sr engr	–	3	3	1,273–1,548	53,976	53,976
61	Assoc engr	–	5	5	1,100–1,337	77,916	77,916
62	Engrng assoc	–	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
63	Asst civil engr	–	1	1	905–1,155	12,576	12,576
64	Asst engr	–	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
65	Adm asst II	–	1	1	1,048–1,273	14,556	14,556
66	Sr steno	–	2	2	562–717	15,176	15,525
67	Drafting aid II	–	1	1	614–746	7,952	8,350
68	Temporary help	8.2	13.5	13.5	74,768	135,101	135,101
69	Consultants	0.2	0.2	0.2	4,000	2,000	2,000
70	Totals, Authorized Positions	110.3	178.7	178.7	$1,497,672	$2,573,014	$2,578,561

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**DIVISION OF RIGHT-OF-WAY ACQUISITION**						
3							
4							
5	Office of the Chief:				SALARY RANGE		
6	Division chief	1	1	1	$1,708–2,076	$24,912	$24,912
7	Assoc engineer	0.3	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
8	Asst engineer	0.7	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
9	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
10	Steno II	1.5	2	2	492–628	11,858	12,156
11	Clerk-typist II	1.1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
12	Real Estate Branch:						
13	Supvng land agent	1	2	2	1,405–1,708	40,008	40,008
14	Sr land agent	4	8	8	1,213–1,475	134,457	136,954
15	Assoc land agent	8.8	16	16	998–1,213	222,419	226,435
16	Asst land agent	3.7	12	12	821–998	128,057	130,616
17	Sr steno	1.8	3	3	562–717	21,684	21,684
18	Steno II	5.3	8	8	492–628	52,792	53,696
19	Clerk-typist II	1.7	2	2	457–614	11,037	11,315
20	Account clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
21	Clerk-typist I	0.1	1	1	415–505	4,980	4,980
22	Relocations Branch:						
23	Supvng land agent	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	20,496	20,496
24	Sr engineer	2	2	2	1,273–1,548	37,152	37,152
25	Sr land agent	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	16,781	17,620
26	Assoc engineer	0.2	1	1	1,100–1,337	14,617	15,348
27	Engrng assoc	2.2	2	2	1,048–1,273	30,552	30,552
28	Asst engineer	2.6	2	2	905–1,100	24,060	24,060
29	Engrng aid II	1	1	1	614–746	8,952	8,952
30	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
31	Steno II	2	2	2	492–628	14,376	14,376
32	Right-of-Way Engineering Branch:						
33	Supvng engineer	1.2	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
34	Supvng land surveyor	2	3	3	1,048–1,273	45,108	45,108
35	Engrng associate	–	1	1	1,048–1,273	14,556	14,556
36	Land surveyor	3	3	3	998–1,155	41,580	41,580
37	Asst civil engineer	–	3	3	905–1,155	37,728	37,728
38	Supervisor	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
39	Asst engineer	1.7	2	2	905–1,100	24,060	24,060
40	Technician II	5.7	12	12	863–1,048	144,072	145,108
41	Sr delineator	1	1	1	821–998	11,976	11,976
42	Asst title officer	1	1	1	783–950	11,400	11,400
43	Technician I	2.6	7	7	746–905	71,210	72,312
44	Instrumentman	–	2	2	710–821	17,916	17,916
45	Delineator	3	4	4	676–821	38,496	38,496
46	Engrng aid II	1	5	5	614–746	42,066	42,444
47	Drafting aid II	1	2	2	614–746	17,472	17,472
48	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
49	Steno II	–	1	1	492–628	5,904	5,904
50	Clerk-typist II	1.3	1	1	457–614	5,737	6,024
51	Drafting aid I	0.8	1	1	480–584	7,008	7,008
52	Southern California Right-of-Way						
53	Section:						
54	Sr engineer	–	2	2	1,273–1,548	37,152	37,152
55	Sr land agent	–	1	1	1,213–1,475	17,700	17,700
56	Assoc engineer	–	3	3	1,100–1,337	43,785	44,848
57	Assoc specification writer	–	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
58	Supvng land surveyor	–	2	2	1,048–1,273	30,552	30,552
59	Engrng associate	–	2	2	1,048–1,273	27,852	27,852
60	Assoc land agent	–	4	4	998–1,213	54,508	55,179
61	Land surveyor	–	1	1	998–1,155	13,860	13,860
62	Asst engineer	–	8	8	905–1,100	100,608	100,920
63	Technician II	–	11	11	863–1,048	132,958	133,592
64	Sr delineator	–	1	1	821–998	11,976	11,976
65	Asst land agent	–	14	14	821–998	158,401	163,294
66	Asst title officer	–	1	1	783–950	11,040	11,400
67	Technician I	–	4	4	746–905	43,237	43,452
68	Delineator	–	2	2	676–821	19,704	19,704
69	Engrng aid II	–	7	7	614–746	55,741	57,198
70	Drafting aid II	–	1	1	614–746	8,016	8,417
71	Sr steno	–	1	1	562–717	6,744	6,744
72	Steno II	–	2	2	492–628	12,988	13,104
73	Engineering aid I	–	3	3	480–584	17,280	17,280
74	Clerk-typist II	–	5	5	457–614	31,500	31,800
75	Temporary help	0.8	7.8	7.8	7,051	70,078	70,078
76							
77	Totals, Authorized Positions	74.1	207.8	207.8	$847,013	$2,365,895	$2,391,242
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**DIVISION OF SAFETY OF DAMS**						
3							
4	Office of the Chief:				SALARY RANGE		
5	Asst division engr	1	1	1	$1,882–2,288	$27,456	$27,456
6	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
7	Project Analysis Branch:						
8	Principal engr	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
9	Sr engr	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
10	Asst engr	2.8	3	3	905–1,100	37,260	37,260
11	Office Services:						
12	Supvng clerk I	1	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
13	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,716	8,004
14	Steno II	2.8	3	3	492–628	20,280	20,280
15	Clerk-typist II	3.9	3	3	457–614	17,940	18,229
16	Geology Branch:						
17	Supvng engrng geologist	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
18	Sr engrng geologist	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
19	Assoc engrng geologist	2	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
20	Field Engineering Branch:						
21	Principal engr	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
22	Supvng engr	3	3	3	1,475–1,793	63,613	64,548
23	Sr engr	8	7	7	1,273–1,548	130,032	130,032
24	Assoc engr	9.3	10	10	1,100–1,337	159,992	160,440
25	Asst engr	1	1	1	905–1,100	12,628	13,200
26	Engrng aid II	0.6	1	1	614–746	8,112	8,112
27	Engrng aid I	1	1	1	480–584	7,008	7,008
28	Design Engineering Branch:						
29	Principal engr	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
30	Supvng engr	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
31	Sr engr	4.8	5	5	1,273–1,548	92,880	92,880
32	Assoc engr	8.8	9	9	1,100–1,337	143,518	144,276
33	Asst engr	0.9	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
34	Techn I	1	1	1	746–905	10,860	10,860
35	Temporary help	0.7	–	–	6,044	–	–
36							
37	Totals, Authorized Positions	61.6	60	60	$911,672	$939,911	$943,201
38							
39							
40	**DIVISION OF OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE**						
41							
42							
43	Office of the Division Engineer:						
44	Division engineer	1	1	1	$1,976–2,359	$28,308	$28,308
45	Asst division engineer	1	1	1	1,882–2,288	27,456	27,456
46	Chief	1	1	1	1,882–2,288	27,456	27,456
47	Secretary I	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
48	Sr steno	2	2	2	562–717	16,392	16,392
49	Administrative Services:						
50	Administrative officer III	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	15,166	15,924
51	Technician II	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
52	Sr steno	0.3	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
53	Sr clerk-typist	1.8	2	2	548–700	14,568	14,568
54	Sr clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
55	Steno II	1.9	3	3	492–628	19,122	19,727
56	Clerk-typist II	5.9	6	6	457–614	38,712	38,980
57	Steno I	0.8	1	1	446–543	5,594	5,874
58	Project Services:						
59	Sr engineer	2.3	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
60	Sr communications engineer	–	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
61	Sr power operations & maint engr	–	2	2	1,273–1,548	36,214	37,176
62	Assoc engineer	–	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
63	Assoc control systems engineer	–	1	1	1,100–1,337	13,200	13,200
64	Assoc power operations & maint engr	–	3	3	1,100–1,337	45,836	47,128
65	Engrng assoc	–	3	3	1,048–1,273	43,128	43,128
66	Mech supvr	–	1	1	1,048–1,273	14,266	14,979
67	Research writer	–	2	2	998–1,213	28,474	29,112
68	Supervisor	–	1	1	905–1,100	12,376	12,995
69	Technician II	–	1	1	863–1,048	10,356	10,356
70	Sr delineator	–	2	2	821–998	23,952	23,952
71	Sr communications technician	–	1	1	849–983	11,796	11,796
72	Technician I	–	1	1	746–905	10,860	10,860
73	Delineator	–	3	3	676–821	27,816	27,816
74	Dispatcher-clerk	–	2	2	548–666	15,984	15,984
75	Water Engineering Office:						
76	Principal engineer	–	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
77	Supvng power operations & maint						
78	engr	1	–	–	1,475–1,793	–	–
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1	**DIVISION OF OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE—Continued**						
2							
3							
4	Water Engineering Office—Continued						
5	Water Operations:				SALARY RANGE		
6	Supvng engineer	0.2	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
7	Sr engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
8	Sr control system engineer	–	1	1	1,273–1,548	17,630	18,512
9	Assoc engineer	–	5	5	1,100–1,337	80,220	80,220
10	Assoc control system engineer	–	2	2	1,100–1,337	31,512	32,088
11	Assoc electric utilities engr	–	1	1	1,100–1,337	14,208	14,918
12	Assoc power operations & maint engr	–	2	2	1,100–1,337	28,366	29,124
13	Engrng associate	–	4	4	1,048–1,273	61,104	61,104
14	Assoc water quality biologist	–	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
15	Asst engineer	–	2	2	905–1,100	26,400	26,400
16	Asst elec engineer	–	1	1	905–1,100	12,836	13,200
17	Asst control system engineer	–	2	2	905–1,100	24,502	25,727
18	Technician II	–	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
19	Civil Maintenance:						
20	Staff seismology specialist	–	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
21	Sr engineer	–	2	2	1,273–1,548	33,852	33,852
22	Sr corrosion engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	15,276	15,276
23	Sr engrng geologist	–	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
24	Assoc engineer	–	2	2	1,100–1,337	32,088	32,088
25	Assoc corrosion engineer	–	4	4	1,100–1,337	58,488	58,488
26	Assoc seismologist	–	2	2	1,100–1,337	29,244	29,244
27	Weed control specialist	–	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
28	Engrng associate	–	2	2	1,048–1,273	30,552	30,552
29	Electronics specialist	–	2	2	927–1,074	24,597	25,611
30	Technician II	–	4	4	863–1,048	48,928	49,128
31	Technician I	–	2	2	746–905	19,812	19,812
32	Instrumentman	–	1	1	710–821	9,852	9,852
33	Engrng aid II	–	1	1	614–746	8,952	8,952
34	Operations Control:						
35	Sr engineer	–	2	2	1,273–1,548	37,152	37,152
36	Chief dispatcher	–	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
37	Assoc engineer	–	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
38	Assoc electric utilities engr	–	2	2	1,100–1,337	29,244	29,244
39	Engrng associate	–	2	2	1,048–1,273	30,552	30,552
40	Sr dispatcher	–	6	6	1,048–1,273	88,956	88,956
41	Research writer	–	1	1	998–1,213	11,976	11,976
42	Asst engineer	–	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
43	Dispatcher	–	5	5	905–1,100	63,002	65,541
44	Technician II	–	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
45	Elec engrng technician I	–	1	1	746–905	10,860	10,860
46	Power Engineering Office:						
47	Principal power engineer	–	1	1	1,708–2,076	20,496	20,496
48	Staff seismology specialist	0.2	–	–	1,475–1,793	–	–
49	Sr engineer	1	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
50	Sr engrng geologist	0.2	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
51	Assoc seismologist	0.2	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
52	Electronics specialist	0.3	–	–	927–1,074	–	–
53	Technician II	0.2	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
54	Steno II	0.2	–	–	492–628	–	–
55	Power Maintenance:						
56	Supvng power operations & maint engr	–	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
57	Sr elec-mech testing engineer	–	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
58	Sr power operations & maint engr	–	3	3	1,273–1,548	53,724	54,941
59	Elec constrn supvr I	–	2	2	1,048–1,405	29,658	30,377
60	Assoc mech engineer	–	1	1	1,100–1,337	15,166	15,924
61	Assoc elec engineer	–	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
62	Assoc elec testing engineer	–	2	2	1,100–1,337	29,244	29,244
63	Assoc control system engineer	–	2	2	1,100–1,337	31,832	32,088
64	Assoc power operations & maint engr	–	3	3	1,100–1,337	48,132	48,132
65	Control system technician III	–	1	1	998–1,213	13,530	14,207
66	Elec-mech testing techn III	–	3	3	998–1,213	38,761	40,101
67	Asst control system engineer	–	1	1	905–1,100	12,576	12,576
68	Asst mech engineer	–	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
69	System & testing technician I	–	1	1	753–915	9,812	10,303
70	Power Operations:						
71	Staff hydro-mech engineer	–	1	1	1,475–1,793	17,700	17,700
72	Supvng electric utilities engr	–	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
73	Sr electric utilities engineer	–	2	2	1,273–1,548	37,152	37,152
74	Sr power operations & maint engr	–	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
75	Assoc soils specialist	–	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
76	Assoc electric utilities engr	–	2	2	1,100–1,337	29,722	31,208
77	Assoc power operations & maint engr	–	4	4	1,100–1,337	63,408	64,172
78	Asst elec engineer	–	1	1	905–1,100	12,426	13,047
79	Jr elec engineer	–	1	1	863–998	11,400	11,400
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1	**DIVISION OF OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE—Continued**						
2							
3							
4	Power Engineering Office—Continued						
5	Power Contracts and Systems:				SALARY RANGE		
6	Supvng electric utilities engr	–	2	2	1,475–1,793	39,216	39,216
7	Sr electric utilities engineer	–	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
8	Assoc electric utilities engr	–	5	5	1,100–1,337	76,872	78,846
9	Asst elec engineer	–	2	2	905–1,100	26,400	26,400
10	Jr elec engineer	–	1	1	863–998	11,400	11,400
11	Oroville Field Division:						
12	Administration:						
13	Chief	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
14	Technician II	1.3	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
15	Administrative officer I	1.4	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
16	Storekeeper II	1	1	1	676–863	9,786	9,864
17	Storekeeper I	0.2	1	1	584–746	7,430	7,802
18	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
19	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
20	Stock clerk	1.8	1	1	530–644	7,728	7,728
21	Clerk-typist II	6.9	5	5	457–614	33,360	33,360
22	Engineering:						
23	Sr power operations & maint engr	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,218	18,588
24	Assoc power operations & maint engr	3	3	3	1,100–1,337	47,684	48,132
25	Control system techn III	–	1	1	998–1,213	14,556	14,556
26	Elec-mech testing techn III	–	1	1	998–1,213	14,556	14,556
27	Control system techn II	–	1	1	870–1,058	11,844	12,436
28	Elec-mech testing techn II	–	2	2	870–1,058	24,492	25,082
29	Techn II	0.3	1	1	863–1,048	10,356	10,356
30	Techn I	3.7	3	3	746–905	32,580	32,580
31	Operations:						
32	Operations supt	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	16,714	17,550
33	Chief opr	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	13,750	14,438
34	Asst engr	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
35	Sr opr	5	5	5	959–1,058	63,044	63,444
36	Techn II	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
37	Operator	14.9	15	15	830–915	159,558	163,976
38	Techn I	1	1	1	746–905	10,860	10,860
39	Plant Maintenance:						
40	Maint supt	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	17,420	18,291
41	Elec supvr	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	13,255	13,918
42	Mech supvr	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,166	15,288
43	Control system techn III	1	–	–	998–1,213	–	–
44	Elec-mech testing techn III	1	–	–	998–1,213	–	–
45	Control system technician II	1	–	–	870–1,058	–	–
46	Elec-mech testing techn II	2	–	–	870–1,058	–	–
47	Electrician foreman	1.8	2	2	959–1,058	24,072	24,671
48	Mechanic foreman	2	2	2	959–1,058	24,830	25,380
49	Electrician	6.7	7	7	830–915	75,166	76,511
50	Mechanic	7.4	7	7	830–915	76,716	76,848
51	Maint man II	2	2	2	683–753	17,426	18,035
52	General Maintenance:						
53	General maint supt	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	13,200	13,860
54	Sr maint foreman	1	1	1	870–1,058	12,384	12,684
55	Maint foreman	4	4	4	753–915	43,920	43,920
56	Maint mechanic	1	1	1	810–893	10,716	10,716
57	Maint man III	0.2	1	1	717–830	9,572	9,972
58	Boat operator	1	1	1	683–830	8,676	9,110
59	Maint man II	14.8	14	14	683–753	122,506	125,888
60	Maint man I	2.5	2	2	589–651	14,880	14,880
61	Janitor	6	6	6	457–556	38,410	39,330
62	Delta Field Division:						
63	Administration:						
64	Chief	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
65	Administrative officer I	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
66	Technician I	1	1	1	746–905	10,860	10,860
67	Storekeeper II	1	1	1	676–863	9,396	9,866
68	Storekeeper I	1.6	2	2	584–746	15,981	16,354
69	Sr clerk-typist	1.9	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
70	Accounting technician	1	1	1	548–666	6,970	7,319
71	Stock clerk	1.8	1	1	530–644	7,298	7,663
72	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	6,759	7,097
73	Clerk-typist II	4.6	4	4	457–614	26,688	26,688
74	Clerk-typist I	0.4	1	1	415–505	4,880	5,124
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**DIVISION OF OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE—Continued**						
3							
4							
5	Delta Field Division—Continued						
6	Engineering:						
7					SALARY RANGE		
8	Sr power operations & maint engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
9	Assoc power operations & maint engr	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	13,200	13,200
10	Engrng associate	1.1	2	2	1,048–1,273	27,852	27,852
11	Control system technician III	1	1	1	998–1,213	13,475	14,149
12	Elec-mech testing techn III	1	1	1	998–1,213	14,556	14,556
13	Control system technician II	1.1	2	2	870–1,058	24,024	25,225
14	Elec-mech testing techn II	2	2	2	870–1,058	23,394	24,455
15	Technician II	1	1	1	863–1,048	11,976	12,575
16	Operations:						
17	Operations superintendent	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	15,980	16,779
18	Engrng associate	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
19	Chief operator	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	12,888	13,532
20	Sr operator	5.5	5	5	959–1,058	61,826	62,956
21	Technician II	2.4	3	3	863–1,048	33,482	35,157
22	Operator	13.9	15	15	830–915	164,148	164,676
23	Technician I	5.2	5	5	746–905	50,305	52,230
24	Engrng aid II	1.9	2	2	614–746	17,904	17,904
25	Plant Maintenance:						
26	Maint superintendent	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
27	Elec supvr	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,044	15,288
28	Mech supvr	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,044	15,288
29	Electrician foreman	2	2	2	959–1,058	25,392	25,392
30	Mechanic foreman	2	2	2	959–1,058	25,392	25,392
31	Electrician	5.5	6	6	830–915	61,186	62,747
32	Mechanic	6.5	5	5	839–915	54,900	54,900
33	Technician I	1	1	1	746–905	10,485	10,872
34	General Maintenance:						
35	General maint supt	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	13,200	13,200
36	Sr maint foreman	3.8	3	3	870–1,058	38,088	38,088
37	Maint foreman	6	5	5	753–915	53,644	54,726
38	Maint mechanic	1.4	2	2	810–893	20,367	21,027
39	Maint man III	5.7	8	8	717–830	76,738	78,420
40	Maint man II	23.2	18	18	683–753	160,380	162,648
41	Lead groundsman	2.3	1	1	589–717	8,604	8,604
42	Maint man I	4.6	4	4	589–651	31,248	31,248
43	Janitor	2.1	2	2	457–556	12,907	13,219
44	San Luis Field Division:						
45	Administration:						
46	Chief	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
47	Administrative officer I	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,376	12,576
48	Technician I	1	1	1	746–905	9,825	10,316
49	Storekeeper II	1	1	1	676–863	8,952	9,400
50	Storekeeper I	0.3	2	2	584–746	15,610	16,322
51	Sr clerk-typist	2	2	2	548–700	15,984	15,984
52	Sr account clerk	0.8	1	1	548–666	6,912	6,912
53	Stock clerk	4.7	1	1	530–644	7,678	7,740
54	Clerk-typist II	4.2	5	5	457–614	31,766	32,970
55	Clerk II	2.8	–	–	457–556	–	–
56	Account clerk II	0.3	–	–	457–556	–	–
57	Engineering:						
58	Sr power operations & maint engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	17,774	18,588
59	Assoc engineer	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
60	Assoc power operations & maint engr	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
61	Engrng associate	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
62	Elec-mech testing techn III	1	1	1	998–1,213	14,556	14,556
63	Control system technician II	2	2	2	870–1,058	24,024	25,225
64	Elec-mech testing techn II	1.8	2	2	870–1,058	24,618	25,368
65	Technician II	0.8	1	1	863–1,048	11,736	12,323
66	Technician I	1.2	1	1	746–905	9,435	9,907
67	Engrng aid II	2	2	2	614–746	17,760	17,904
68	Operations:						
69	Operations superintendent	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	17,420	18,291
70	Chief operator	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	13,750	14,438
71	Sr operator	5	5	5	959–1,058	63,206	63,456
72	Technician II	5	5	5	863–1,048	57,857	60,542
73	Operator	9.3	10	10	830–915	107,634	109,040
74	Technician I	3	3	3	746–905	31,545	32,036
75	Jr operator	3.4	2	2	619–753	16,068	16,464
76	Engrng aid II	4.7	5	5	614–746	43,517	43,902
77	Engrng aid I	4.2	4	4	480–584	24,240	24,862
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	DIVISION OF OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE—Continued						
3							
4							
5	San Luis Field Division—Continued						
6	Plant Maintenance:				SALARY RANGE		
7	Maint superintendent	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,218	18,588
8	Elec supvr	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	13,976	14,675
9	Mech supvr	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
10	Electrician foreman	2	2	2	959–1,058	24,168	24,168
11	Mechanic foreman	2	2	2	959–1,058	25,392	25,392
12	Electrician	5.1	6	6	830–915	62,848	64,556
13	Mechanic	6	6	6	839–915	65,880	65,880
14	Skilled laborer	2	3	3	651–717	25,020	25,020
15	Laborer	–	1	1	562–619	6,744	6,744
16	General Maintenance:						
17	General maint supt	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
18	Sr maint foreman	1	1	1	870–1,058	12,696	12,696
19	Maint foreman	3.9	4	4	753–915	43,920	43,920
20	Maint mechanic	2	2	2	810–893	21,432	21,432
21	Maint man III	7	7	7	717–830	68,562	69,626
22	Maint man II	14	15	15	683–753	130,630	134,705
23	Lead groundsman	0.9	1	1	589–717	8,264	8,604
24	Groundsman	1	1	1	562–651	7,387	7,756
25	Maint man I	5.8	5	5	589–651	39,017	39,048
26	Janitor foreman I	0.3	–	–	505–614	–	–
27	Janitor	5.1	6	6	457–556	37,373	38,240
28	San Joaquin Field Division:						
29	Administration:						
30	Chief	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	20,496	21,521
31	Administrative officer I	1	1	1	863–1,048	11,310	11,876
32	Storekeeper II	0.3	1	1	676–863	9,100	9,555
33	Storekeeper I	1.9	3	3	584–746	23,640	24,048
34	Sr clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,530	7,907
35	Stock clerk	1.7	3	3	530–644	19,720	20,388
36	Steno II	1.2	2	2	492–628	13,342	13,650
37	Clerk-typist II	1.2	2	2	457–614	11,668	12,251
38	Account clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,085	6,389
39	Clerk-typist I	1.8	2	2	415–505	9,960	9,960
40	Engineering:						
41	Sr engineer	0.3	1	1	1,273–1,548	15,276	15,276
42	Assoc power oprs & maint engr	1	3	3	1,100–1,337	42,444	42,444
43	Engrng associate	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
44	Elec-mech testing techn III	0.3	1	1	998–1,213	12,126	12,732
45	Control system techn II	1.8	3	3	870–1,058	34,080	35,262
46	Elec-mech testing techn II	0.9	2	2	870–1,058	23,688	24,268
47	Engrng aid II	1	–	–	614–746	–	–
48	Operations:						
49	Operations supt	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	15,916	16,712
50	Assoc engineer	0.8	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
51	Chief opr	0.2	1	1	1,048–1,273	12,576	12,576
52	Sr operator	6.2	11	11	959–1,058	132,388	134,375
53	Technician II	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
54	Operator	16.3	23	23	830–915	249,480	249,480
55	Technician I	0.8	2	2	746–905	19,812	19,812
56	Jr operator	7.2	8	8	619–753	70,214	72,035
57	Engrng aid II	0.8	1	1	614–746	8,844	8,952
58	Engrng aid I	0.8	2	2	480–584	12,138	12,745
59	Plant Maintenance:						
60	Maint supt	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
61	Elec supvr	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
62	Mech supvr	0.6	1	1	1,048–1,273	12,576	12,576
63	Electrician foreman	1.4	4	4	959–1,058	46,752	47,335
64	Mechanic foreman	2.4	4	4	959–1,058	48,388	49,173
65	Electrician	5.2	9	9	830–915	96,780	96,780
66	Mechanic	6.1	10	10	830–915	108,780	108,780
67	General Maintenance:						
68	General maint supt	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
69	Sr maint foreman	2	2	2	870–1,058	25,392	25,392
70	Maint foreman	6	6	6	753–915	65,880	65,880
71	Maint mechanic	1.2	2	2	810–893	20,436	20,436
72	Maint man III	7.8	11	11	717–830	107,292	108,720
73	Maint man II	15.9	14	14	683–753	125,786	126,467
74	Lead groundsman	1	1	1	589–717	8,604	8,604
75	Maint man I	4.7	8	8	589–651	61,301	62,448
76	Laborer	0.7	1	1	562–619	7,428	7,428
77	Southern Field Division:						
78	Chief	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	20,666	21,516
79	Administration:						
80	Adm officer I	–	1	1	863–1,048	10,356	10,356
81	Storekeeper II	–	2	2	676–863	16,224	16,224
82	Storekeeper I	–	1	1	584–746	7,008	7,008
83	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
84	Sr clerk-typist	–	1	1	548–700	6,576	6,576
85	Stock clerk	–	1	1	530–644	6,360	6,360
86	Clerk-typist II	0.3	3	3	457–614	17,228	17,541

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**DIVISION OF OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE—Continued**						
3							
4							
5	Southern Field Division—Continued						
6	Engineering:						
7	Sr power operations & maint engineer	1	1	1	SALARY RANGE 1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
8	Assoc power operations & maint engr	0.2	1	1	1,100–1,337	13,200	13,200
9	Engrng associate	0.3	2	2	1,048–1,273	27,852	27,852
10	Asst control system engineer	0.4	1	1	905–1,100	10,860	10,860
11	Control system technician II	1	1	1	870–1,058	12,084	12,688
12	Technician II	1	1	1	863–1,048	11,976	12,575
13	Technician I	–	1	1	746–905	8,952	8,952
14	Operations:						
15	Operations superintendent	0.5	1	1	1,273–1,548	16,446	17,268
16	Assoc engineer	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
17	Chief operator	–	1	1	1,048–1,273	12,576	12,576
18	Sr operator	0.2	5	5	959–1,058	57,540	57,540
19	Technician II	0.2	2	2	863–1,048	20,712	20,712
20	Operator	–	8	8	830–915	79,680	79,680
21	Technician I	–	3	3	746–905	26,856	26,856
22	Jr operator	–	2	2	619–753	14,856	14,856
23	Plant Maintenance:						
24	Maint superintendent	0.4	1	1	1,273–1,548	15,596	16,376
25	Elec supvr	0.5	1	1	1,048–1,273	13,860	14,553
26	Mech supvr	–	1	1	1,048–1,273	12,576	12,576
27	Electrician foreman	–	2	2	959–1,058	23,016	23,016
28	Mechanic foreman	–	1	1	959–1,058	11,508	11,508
29	Electrician	–	1	1	830–915	9,960	9,960
30	Mechanic	–	1	1	830–915	9,960	9,960
31	Skilled laborer	–	1	1	651–717	7,812	7,812
32	General Maintenance:						
33	Sr engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
34	General maint supt	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	13,475	14,149
35	Sr maint foreman	0.3	2	2	870–1,058	22,428	23,027
36	Maint foreman	–	1	1	753–915	9,036	9,036
37	Maint mechanic	–	1	1	810–893	9,720	9,720
38	Maint man III	3	7	7	717–830	64,296	64,296
39	Maint man II	1	9	9	683–753	74,352	74,604
40	Groundsman	–	1	1	562–651	6,744	6,744
41	Maint man I	0.1	11	11	589–651	77,980	78,345
42	Laborer	0.2	3	3	562–619	20,916	20,916
43	Temporary help	112.3	77.9	77.9	462,683	778,822	778,822
44	Consultants	–	1	1	–	10,000	10,000
45							
46	Totals, Authorized Positions	632.9	849.9	849.9	$5,589,299	$9,429,211	$9,542,469
47							
48							
49							
50	**DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION**						
51							
52							
53	Office of the Division Engineer:						
54	Division engineer	1	1	1	$1,976–2,359	$28,308	$28,308
55	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
56	Program Liaison and Control Office:						
57	Supvng engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
58	Sr engineer	4	4	4	1,273–1,548	74,304	74,304
59	Assoc engineer	6.7	6	6	1,100–1,337	96,264	96,264
60	Engineering assoc	3.3	3	3	1,048–1,273	45,828	45,828
61	Asst engineer	2.1	2	2	905–1,100	26,400	26,400
62	Technician II	1.3	1	1	863–1,048	11,832	12,424
63	Delineator	1	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
64	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
65	Clerk-typist II	0.9	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
66	Administrative Services:						
67	Youth aid	0.1	–	–	–	–	–
68	Design Branch:						
69	Branch chief	1	1	1	1,882–2,288	27,456	27,456
70	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
71	Civil Design:						
72	Principal engineer	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
73	Supvng engineer	2.8	4	4	1,475–1,793	84,060	84,060
74	Sr engineer	9.3	14	14	1,273–1,548	259,336	260,076
75	Sr architect	–	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
76	Assoc engineer	26.2	42	42	1,100–1,337	665,984	666,624
77	Assoc architect	–	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
78	Engrng assoc	1	1	1	1,048–1273	15,276	15,276
79	Architect assoc	–	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
80	Asst civil engineer	–	2	2	905–1,155	22,932	22,932
81	Structural draftsman III	1.5	3	3	905–1,100	39,600	39,600
82	Asst engineer	15.9	12	12	905–1,100	157,068	157,880
83	Technician II	8	6	6	863–1,048	75,456	75,456
84	Sr delineator	1	1	1	821–998	11,976	11,976
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION—Continued**						
3							
4							
5	Design Branch—Continued						
6	Civil Design—Continued				SALARY RANGE		
7	Structural draftsman II	5.1	3	3	821–998	35,928	35,928
8	Technician I	2.9	2	2	746–905	21,216	21,216
9	Structural draftsman I	1	2	2	676–821	19,704	19,704
10	Sr steno	–	1	1	562–717	7,645	8,027
11	Steno II	0.1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
12	Clerk-typist II	2.2	3	3	457–614	19,368	19,669
13	Engineering Services:						
14	Supvng engineer	1.7	2	2	1,475–1,793	42,012	42,012
15	Chief cost estimator	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
16	Sr engineer	3	5	5	1,273–1,548	92,596	92,892
17	Sr specification writer	2	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
18	Assoc engineer	4.1	12	12	1,100–1,337	186,840	186,840
19	Assoc specification writer	6	5	5	1,100–1,337	80,220	80,220
20	Engrng associate	3.5	3	3	1,048–1,273	45,547	45,852
21	Assoc cost estimator	3.9	3	3	1,048–1,273	44,470	45,166
22	Research writer	0.6	1	1	998–1,213	14,382	14,556
23	Structural draftsman III	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
24	Asst engineer	3	6	6	905–1,100	78,888	79,200
25	Structural draftsman II	2	1	1	821–998	11,976	11,976
26	Structural draftsman I	1.1	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
27	Engrng aid II	–	2	2	614–746	14,736	14,736
28	Sr clerk-typist	1.1	2	2	548–700	14,568	14,568
29	Steno II	1.9	3	3	492–628	18,996	18,996
30	Clerk-typist II	4.2	6	6	457–614	37,154	37,490
31	Clerk II	2	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
32	Structural Design:						
33	Principal engineer	1	–	–	1,708–2,076	–	–
34	Supvng engineer	2	–	–	1,475–1,793	–	–
35	Sr engineer	5	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
36	Sr architect	1	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
37	Assoc engineer	27.7	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
38	Assoc architect	1	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
39	Architectural assoc	1	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
40	Structural draftsman III	2	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
41	Asst engineer	4.4	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
42	Architectnral asst	2.9	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
43	Technician II	1	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
44	Structural draftsman II	2.5	–	–	821–998	–	–
45	Structural draftsman I	1	–	–	676–821	–	–
46	Steno II	1.5	–	–	492–628	–	–
47	Mechanical and Electrical Design:						
48	Principal mech & elec engineer	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
49	Engrng aide II	1.6	–	–	614–746	–	–
50	Steno II	1.1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
51	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,185	6,494
52	Mechanical Design:						
53	Supvng mech engineer	3	3	3	1,475–1,793	64,548	64,548
54	Sr mech engineer	7.7	7	7	1,273–1,548	127,930	129,683
55	Assoc mech engineer	23.8	18	18	1,100–1,337	284,144	288,528
56	Assoc mech engineer	2	1	1	1,100–1,337	15,788	16,044
57	Asst mech engineer	15.8	9	9	905–1,100	118,176	118,800
58	Mech engrng techn II	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
59	Sr mech draftsman	4	3	3	821–998	35,928	35,928
60	Mech draftsman	4.9	2	2	676–821	19,704	19,704
61	Electrical Design:						
62	Supvng elec engineer	2.8	3	3	1,475–1,793	61,608	61,608
63	Sr elec engineer	9.1	8	8	1,273–1,548	148,102	148,620
64	Assoc elec engineer	22.2	19	19	1,100–1,337	295,361	302,656
65	Asst elec engineer	13	7	7	905–1,100	92,296	92,400
66	Sr elec draftsman	4.1	4	4	821–998	47,424	47,904
67	Elec engrng technician I	5.3	7	7	746–905	72,765	73,510
68	Elec draftsman	4.5	1	1	676–821	9,359	9,827
69	Project Geology:						
70	Supvng engrng geologist	–	2	2	1,475–1,793	43,032	43,032
71	Sr engrng geologist	–	4	4	1,273–1,548	74,304	74,304
72	Assoc engrng geologist	–	9	9	1,100–1,337	144,396	144,396
73	Asst engrng geologist	–	8	8	905–1,100	108,444	108,444
74	Delineator	–	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
75	Sr clerk	–	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
76	Construction Branch:						
77	Branch chief	1	1	1	1,882–2,288	27,456	27,456
78	Staff soils engineer	0.8	1	1	1,626–1,976	19,512	19,512
79	Staff concrete engineer	0.6	1	1	1,548–1,882	19,512	19,512
80	Constrn supvr III	1	1	1	1,405–1,708	16,860	16,860
81	Sr elec engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
82	Sr control system engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1	**DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION—Continued**						
2							
3							
4	Construction Branch—Continued				SALARY RANGE		
5	Constrn mgt supvr	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	17,700	17,700
6	Elec constrn supvr I	–	2	2	1,048–1,405	27,315	27,864
7	Assoc control system engineer	4.8	5	5	1,100–1,337	74,888	76,368
8	Constrn supvr I	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
9	Control system technician III	–	1	1	998–1,213	11,976	11,976
10	Control system technician II	2.7	4	4	870–1,058	43,992	44,572
11	Supvng clerk I	1	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
12	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
13	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
14	Clerk-typist II	1.8	2	2	457–614	12,156	12,156
15	Construction Coordination and Liaison:						
16							
17	Supvng engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
18	Elec constrn supvr II	1.3	1	1	1,213–1,626	17,630	17,700
19	Sr engineer	2	2	2	1,273–1,548	37,152	37,152
20	Sr cost estimator	1.8	1	1	1,213–1,475	17,700	17,700
21	Assoc engineer	1.2	1	1	1,100–1,337	14,922	15,668
22	Assoc mech engineer	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
23	Engrng associate	1	2	2	1,048–1,273	29,832	29,832
24	Assoc cost estimator	3.7	4	4	1,048–1,273	54,650	57,382
25	Constrn supvr I	–	1	1	1,048–1,273	12,576	12,576
26	Mech estimator II	3	3	3	1,048–1,273	44,403	45,543
27	Constrn inspector	0.2	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
28	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
29	Clerk-typist II	1.2	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
30	Office Engineering:						
31	Sr engineer	3.2	2	2	1,273–1,548	37,152	37,152
32	Constrn mgt supvr	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	17,700	17,700
33	Assoc engineer	2.8	2	2	1,100–1,337	28,668	29,244
34	Assoc mech engr	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
35	Engrng assoc	2.1	3	3	1,048–1,273	43,128	43,128
36	Asst engr	2	2	2	905–1,100	26,400	26,400
37	Techn II	5	5	5	863–1,048	60,660	60,660
38	Techn I	5	5	5	746–905	54,300	54,300
39	Delineator	1	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
40	Engrng aid II	2.4	2	2	614–746	17,904	17,904
41	Steno II	2.3	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
42	Clerk-typist II	3.4	3	3	457–614	19,296	19,594
43	Clerk II	4.3	4	4	457–556	26,157	26,549
44	Clerk-typist I	1.2	2	2	415–505	10,611	10,867
45	Clerk I	1.8	2	2	395–480	10,508	11,011
46	Contract Administration:						
47	Principal constrn engr	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
48	Constrn mgt engr	2	2	2	1,475–1,793	43,032	43,032
49	Sr engr	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
50	Constrn mgt supvr	4	5	5	1,213–1,475	85,356	85,356
51	Assoc engr	1.6	3	3	1,100–1,337	39,600	39,600
52	Assoc elec engr	–	1	1	1,100–1,337	13,200	13,200
53	Engrng assoc	4.6	5	5	1,048–1,273	73,680	73,680
54	Constrn supvr I	4	4	4	1,048–1,273	59,389	60,515
55	Asst engr	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
56	Sr steno	0.7	1	1	562–717	7,387	7,756
57	Steno II	0.7	1	1	492–628	6,852	6,852
58	Clerk-typist II	1.2	2	2	457–614	11,436	11,734
59	Clerk-typist I	0.1	1	1	415–505	4,980	4,980
60	Equipment and Materials Section:						
61	Principal constrn engr	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
62	Supvng engr	3.7	4	4	1,475–1,793	76,676	78,550
63	Constrn mgt engr	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
64	Supvng elec constrn engr	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
65	Elec constrn supvr II	2	2	2	1,213–1,626	30,734	31,543
66	Mech constrn supvr II	2	3	3	1,213–1,626	49,956	49,956
67	Sr mech engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
68	Constrn mgt supvr	2	2	2	1,213–1,475	35,400	35,400
69	Elec constrn supvr I	9.4	11	11	1,048–1,405	151,473	154,817
70	Mech constrn supvr I	25.7	33	33	1,048–1,405	462,929	470,181
71	Assoc engineer	0.1	1	1	1,100–1,337	15,916	16,044
72	Engrng associate	1.8	2	2	1,048–1,273	27,852	27,852
73	Assoc cost estimator	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	14,678	15,288
74	Assoc steel inspector	15	17	17	1,048–1,273	241,916	248,112
75	Constrn supvr I	2.5	3	3	1,048–1,273	43,128	43,128
76	Constrn office manager	0.5	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
77	Structural steel inspector	0.5	3	3	950–1,155	36,000	36,000
78	Elec constrn inspector	2.8	4	4	863–1,155	44,284	45,359
79	Mech constrn inspector	5.2	4	4	863–1,155	45,614	45,864
80	Mech engrng techn III	1	1	1	950–1,155	13,860	13,860
81	Asst engineer	1.4	2	2	905–1,100	24,060	24,060
82	Technician II	5.9	7	7	863–1,048	82,848	83,440
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION—Continued**						
3							
4							
5	Construction Branch—Continued						
6	Equipment and Materials Section—Continued						
7					SALARY RANGE		
8	Asst steel inspector	8.8	10	10	863–1,048	114,801	117,548
9	Constrn inspector	5	5	5	863–1,048	62,330	62,880
10	Technician I	5.3	5	5	746–905	54,183	54,312
11	Engrng aid II	2.6	3	3	614–746	25,272	25,272
12	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,175	8,208
13	Sr. clerk typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
14	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	6,997	7,200
15	Clerk-typist II	10.5	12	12	457–614	73,864	74,572
16	Clerk II	2	2	2	457–556	12,245	12,554
17	Clerk-typist I	1	2	2	415–505	10,244	10,507
18	Oroville Project Office:						
19	Supvng constrn engineer	0.5	–	–	1,475–1,793	–	–
20	Constrn mgt engineer	0.3	–	–	1,475–1,793	–	–
21	Elec constrn supvr II	0.1	–	–	1,213–1,626	–	–
22	Mech constrn supvr II	0.1	–	–	1,213–1,626	–	–
23	Constrn mgt supvr	0.1	–	–	1,213–1,475	–	–
24	Elec constrn supvr I	0.1	–	–	1,048–1,405	–	–
25	Mech constrn supvr I	0.2	–	–	1,048–1,405	–	–
26	Assoc engineer	0.4	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
27	Engrng associate	1.5	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
28	Constrn supvr I	1.1	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
29	Elec constrn inspector	0.2	–	–	863–1,155	–	–
30	Asst engineer	1.1	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
31	Asst mech engineer	0.4	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
32	Technician II	3.8	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
33	Constrn inspector	0.3	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
34	Technician I	0.8	–	–	746–905	–	–
35	Engrng aid II	1	–	–	614–746	–	–
36	Tehachapi-West Branch						
37	Project Office:						
38	Principal constrn engineer	–	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
39	Constrn mgt engineer	–	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
40	Constrn supvr III	–	3	3	1,405–1,708	61,488	61,488
41	Constrn supvr II	–	7	7	1,213–1,475	123,550	123,900
42	Constrn mgt supvr	–	3	3	1,213–1,475	53,100	53,100
43	Elec constrn supvr I	–	2	2	1,048–1,405	29,310	30,012
44	Mech constrn supvr I	–	2	2	1,048–1,405	28,271	28,984
45	Assoc engineer	–	2	2	1,100–1,337	32,088	32,088
46	Constrn supvr I	–	13	13	1,048–1,273	195,988	198,408
47	Mech constrn inspector	–	1	1	863–1,155	12,576	12,576
48	Asst engineer	–	5	5	905–1,100	63,932	65,690
49	Asst elec engineer	–	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
50	Technician II	–	17	17	863–1,048	208,933	212,204
51	Constrn inspector	–	12	12	863–1,048	145,703	149,270
52	Jr mech engineer	–	1	1	863–998	11,976	11,976
53	Technician I	–	11	11	746–905	110,296	114,633
54	Photographer	–	2	2	666–810	18,190	18,614
55	Supvng clerk I	–	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
56	Engrng aid II	–	8	8	614–746	66,222	68,251
57	Sr steno	–	1	1	562–717	7,911	8,208
58	Building maint man	–	1	1	651–717	8,604	8,604
59	Laborer	–	6	6	562–619	43,464	44,274
60	Clerk-typist II	–	3	3	457–614	18,788	19,394
61	Engrng aid I	–	3	3	480–584	18,062	18,966
62	Clerk II	–	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
63	Clerk-typist I	–	1	1	415–505	5,127	5,383
64	Clerk I	–	2	2	395–480	10,075	10,579
65	East Branch Project Office:						
66	Principal constrn engineer	–	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
67	Supvng constrn engineer	–	2	2	1,475–1,793	43,032	43,032
68	Constrn mgt engineer	–	1	1	1,475–1,793	20,079	21,083
69	Supvng elec constrn engineer	–	1	1	1,475–1,793	20,751	21,516
70	Constrn supvr III	–	5	5	1,405–1,708	98,844	98,844
71	Elec constrn supvr II	–	1	1	1,213–1,626	17,630	17,700
72	Mech constrn supvr II	–	1	1	1,213–1,626	17,700	17,700
73	Sr engineer	–	4	4	1,273–1,548	74,304	74,304
74	Constrn supvr II	–	10	10	1,213–1,475	173,506	173,856
75	Constrn mgt supvr	–	3	3	1,213–1,475	53,100	53,100
76	Elec constrn supvr I	–	4	4	1,048–1,405	55,504	57,515
77	Mech constrn supvr I	–	4	4	1,048–1,405	54,840	57,583
78	Assoc engineer	–	17	17	1,100–1,337	230,088	230,088
79	Engrng assoc	–	7	7	1,048–1,273	104,232	104,232
80	Materials & research engrng assoc	–	3	3	1,048–1,273	44,702	45,410
81	Constrn supvr I	–	37	37	1,048–1,273	542,509	546,086
82	Constrn office manager	–	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
83	Asst engineer	–	29	29	905–1,100	335,584	336,000
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1	**DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION—Continued**						
2							
3							
4	Construction Branch—Continued						
5	East Branch Project Office—Continued				SALARY RANGE		
6	Asst mech engineer	–	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
7	Technician II	–	65	65	863–1,048	757,944	765,587
8	Constrn inspector	–	68	68	863–1,048	786,536	794,517
9	Business officer I	–	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
10	Sr delineator	–	1	1	821–998	11,130	11,687
11	Sr photographer	–	1	1	772–937	10,048	10,550
12	Technician I	–	50	50	746–905	491,457	507,310
13	Delineator	–	1	1	676–821	8,112	8,112
14	Photographer	–	1	1	666–810	9,720	9,720
15	Storekeeper I	–	1	1	584–746	8,384	8,520
16	Engrng aid II	–	49	49	614–746	381,735	393,256
17	Sr steno	–	2	2	562–717	15,717	16,093
18	Skilled laborer	–	1	1	651–717	8,604	8,604
19	Janitor	–	1	1	457–556	5,484	5,484
20	Stock clerk	–	2	2	530–644	13,359	14,027
21	Steno II	–	2	2	492–628	14,376	14,376
22	Laborer	–	2	2	562–619	14,172	14,172
23	Clerk-typist II	–	15	15	457–614	96,170	97,895
24	Engrng aid I	–	23	23	480–584	139,438	145,530
25	Clerk-typist I	–	3	3	415–505	15,574	16,103
26	North San Joaquin Project Office:						
27	Constrn supvr III	0.5	–	–	1,405–1,708	–	–
28	Mech constrn supvr II	0.2	–	–	1,213–1,626	–	–
29	Sr engineer	0.1	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
30	Constrn supvr II	0.2	–	–	1,213–1,475	–	–
31	Constrn mgt supvr	0.8	–	–	1,213–1,475	–	–
32	Elec constrn supvr I	0.6	–	–	1,048–1,405	–	–
33	Assoc mech engineer	0.2	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
34	Constrn supvr I	1.6	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
35	Constrn office manager	0.2	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
36	Asst engineer	1.5	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
37	Technician II	1.7	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
38	Constrn inspector	2.5	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
39	Technician I	2.5	–	–	746–905	–	–
40	Business service asst	0.2	–	–	710–863	–	–
41	Instrumentman	0.3	–	–	710–821	–	–
42	Engrng aid II	1.1	–	–	614–746	–	–
43	Engrng student trainee	1.2	–	–	505–746	–	–
44	Clerk-typist II	1.2	–	–	457–614	–	–
45	South San Joaquin Project Office:						
46	Principal constrn engineer	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
47	Constrn mgt engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
48	Supvng elec constrn engineer	2	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,431	21,516
49	Constrn supvr III	4.1	3	3	1,405–1,708	57,852	57,852
50	Elec constrn supvr II	3	3	3	1,213–1,626	50,814	52,246
51	Mech constrn supvr II	3.2	3	3	1,213–1,626	51,213	52,739
52	Sr engineer	2	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
53	Constrn supvr II	6	3	3	1,213–1,475	53,100	53,100
54	Constrn mgt supvr	4.8	4	4	1,213–1,475	70,800	70,800
55	Elec constrn supvr I	9.1	9	9	1,048–1,405	127,581	133,198
56	Mech constrn supvr I	6.2	6	6	1,048–1,405	84,782	87,494
57	Assoc mech engineer	4.6	1	1	1,100–1,337	14,739	15,476
58	Engrng associate	10	5	5	1,048–1,273	76,087	76,392
59	Materials & research engrng assoc	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
60	Constrn supvr I	20.9	11	11	1,048–1,273	164,319	167,766
61	Constrn office manager	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
62	Elec constrn inspector	6.2	7	7	863–1,155	81,122	83,292
63	Mech constrn inspector	9.4	6	6	863–1,155	70,149	71,927
64	Asst engineer	16.4	8	8	905–1,100	103,156	103,260
65	Asst mech engineer	1	2	2	905–1,100	23,236	23,855
66	Technician II	44.4	15	15	863–1,048	187,260	188,135
67	Constrn inspector	41.2	15	15	863–1,048	187,790	188,640
68	Business service officer I	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
69	Sr delineator	1.2	1	1	821–998	11,976	11,976
70	Sr photographer	1	1	1	772–937	10,896	11,256
71	Technician I	22.1	11	11	746–905	114,017	116,503
72	Business service asst	1.1	1	1	710–863	10,221	10,344
73	Maint man II	3.7	–	–	683–753	–	–
74	Engrng aid II	20.6	7	7	614–746	59,412	61,602
75	Engrng student trainee	0.3	1	1	505–746	6,060	6,060
76	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
77	Property clerk I	1.7	1	1	584–710	8,384	8,520
78	Auto serviceman	1	–	–	614–676	–	–
79	Sr clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
80	Accounting technician	1	1	1	548–666	7,260	7,623
81	Maint man I	3.2	–	–	589–651	–	–
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84							
85							
86							

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION—Continued**						
3							
4							
5	Construction Branch—Continued						
6	South San Joaquin Project Office—Continued						
7					SALARY RANGE		
8	Steno II	5.2	4	4	492–628	27,732	28,400
9	Laborer	1	1	1	562–619	7,428	7,428
10	Clerk-typist II	7.5	4	4	457–614	25,968	26,266
11	Engrng aid I	7.7	3	3	480–584	20,772	21,024
12	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,085	6,389
13	Steno I	2.1	1	1	446–543	5,743	6,030
14	Clerk I	1.7	2	2	395–480	9,885	10,379
15	Youth aid	0.9	2	2	–	4,680	4,680
16	Temporary help	34.8	74.7	74.7	383,060	747,068	747,068
17	Consultants	–	0.3	0.3	–	3,100	3,100
18							
19	Totals, Authorized Positions	899.5	1,317	1,317	$11,294,713	$16,504,256	$16,683,358
20							
21	**NORTHERN DISTRICT**						
22							
23							
24	Office of the District Engineer:						
25	Principal engineer	1	1	1	$1,708–2,076	$24,912	$24,912
26	Technician II	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,126	12,576
27	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	7,911	8,208
28	Administrative Section:						
29	Administrative officer I	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
30	Storekeeper I	1	1	1	584–746	8,520	8,520
31	Sr clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,231	7,593
32	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
33	Clerk-typist II	0.9	1	1	457–614	6,000	6,300
34	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
35	Clerk-typist I	1.6	2	2	415–505	9,960	9,960
36	Planning Section:						
37	Supvng engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	20,666	21,516
38	Sr land & water use analyst	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,144	18,588
39	Sr engineer	4	4	4	1,273–1,548	73,872	74,316
40	Sr engrng geologist	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
41	Sr resources economist	2	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
42	Assoc engineer	7	7	7	1,100–1,337	110,918	112,188
43	Assoc engrng geologist	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
44	Engrng associate	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
45	Assoc land agent	1	1	1	998–1,213	11,976	11,976
46	Research writer	1	1	1	998–1,213	14,556	14,556
47	Asst engineer	5.5	6	6	905–1,100	76,860	76,860
48	Asst engrng geologist	3.1	3	3	905–1,100	39,600	39,600
49	Asst land & water use analyst	2	2	2	863–1,048	25,152	25,152
50	Sr delineator	1	1	1	821–998	11,976	11,976
51	Technician I	1	2	2	746–905	18,804	19,297
52	Engrng aid II	0.8	3	3	614–746	23,688	23,688
53	Drafting aid II	1.6	1	1	614–746	7,760	8,148
54	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
55	Clerk-typist II	2	2	2	457–614	13,194	13,356
56	Operations Section:						
57	Supvng engr	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
58	Sr engr	5	5	5	1,273–1,548	92,880	92,880
59	Assoc engr	3	4	4	1,100–1,337	61,332	61,332
60	Engrng assoc	7	7	7	1,048–1,273	106,395	106,944
61	Asst engr	2	2	2	905–1,100	26,400	26,400
62	Techn II	16	16	16	863–1,048	197,613	199,319
63	Techn I	4.2	3	3	746–905	32,205	32,592
64	Engrng aid II	1.3	2	2	614–746	16,320	16,320
65	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
66	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
67	Sutter Maintenance and Repair Unit:						
68	Assoc engr	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
69	General maint supt	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
70	Sr maint foreman	2	2	2	870–1,058	25,392	25,392
71	Maint foreman	5	5	5	753–915	54,900	54,900
72	Maint man III	7.3	8	8	717–830	77,748	78,348
73	Maint man II	22	24	24	683–753	210,912	213,474
74	Storekeeper I	1	1	1	584–746	8,520	8,520
75	Maint man I	9.3	11	11	589–651	84,106	84,834
76	Stock clerk	1	1	1	530–644	7,728	7,728
77	Clerk-typist II	1.1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
78	Account clerk II	0.9	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
79	Temporary help	9.7	1.4	1.4	56,190	14,459	14,459
80							
81	Totals, Authorized Positions	151.3	150.4	150.4	$1,641,943	$1,742,872	$1,754,864
82							
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84							
85							
86							

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**CENTRAL DISTRICT**						
3							
4	Office of the District Engineer:				SALARY RANGE		
5	Asst division engineer	1.2	1	1	$1,882–2,288	$27,456	$27,456
6	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
7	Administrative Section:						
8	Administrative officer III	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
9	Property clerk I	1	1	1	584–710	8,520	8,520
10	Personnel asst I	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
11	Sr file clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
12	Accounting technician	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
13	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
14	Clerk-typist II	1.1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
15	Clerk II	4.5	4	4	457–556	25,032	25,328
16	Clerk I	1.3	1	1	395–480	5,264	5,527
17	Investigations Section:						
18	Supvng engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
19	Sr engineer	3	3	3	1,273–1,548	55,728	55,728
20	Assoc engineer	9.9	10	10	1,100–1,337	160,376	160,440
21	Engrng associate	2.4	2	2	1,048–1273	30,552	30,552
22	Asst engineer	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
23	Technician II	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
24	Technician I	2.9	2	2	746–905	21,720	21,720
25	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
26	Steno II	2.3	3	3	492–628	20,280	20,280
27	General Engineering:						
28	Supvng engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
29	Sr engineer	1.7	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
30	Sr engrng geologist	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
31	Sr resources economist	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
32	Assoc engineer	1.1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
33	Engrng associate	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
34	Assoc resources economist	2	2	2	1,048–1,273	30,552	30,552
35	Asst engineer	4.3	2	2	905–1,100	26,400	26,400
36	Technician II	2	2	2	863–1,048	25,152	25,152
37	Sr delineator	1	1	1	821–998	11,976	11,976
38	Technician I	1	1	1	746–905	10,860	10,860
39	Delineator	2.2	2	2	676–821	19,704	19,704
40	Steno II	2	1	1	492–628	6,412	6,733
41	Blueprinter	1	1	1	505–614	7,368	7,368
42	Right-of-way Section:						
43	Sr land agent	1	1	1	1,213–1,475	16,930	17,700
44	Asst land agent	3.7	3	3	821–998	35,928	35,928
45	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
46	Clerk-typist I	1	1	1	415–505	5,530	5,807
47	Water Resources Evaluation Section:						
48							
49	Supvng engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
50	Sr land & water use analyst	2	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
51	Sr engineer	2	2	2	1,273–1,548	37,152	37,152
52	Engrng associate	4	4	4	1,048–1,273	61,104	61,104
53	Assoc land & water use analyst	2	2	2	1,048–1,273	27,852	27,852
54	Asst engineer	4	4	4	905–1,100	52,800	52,800
55	Technician II	5.2	5	5	863–1,048	62,880	62,880
56	Asst land & water use analyst	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
57	Technician I	2.8	2	2	746–905	21,720	21,720
58	Engrng aid II	2	2	2	614–746	17,904	17,904
59	Sr clerk	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
60	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
61	Clerk-typist I	1	1	1	415–505	5,396	5,666
62	Operations Section:						
63	Supvng engineer	0.8	1	1	1,475–1,793	17,700	17,700
64	Sr engineer	3	3	3	1,273–1,548	55,728	55,728
65	Assoc engineer	4	5	5	1,100–1,337	76,376	77,128
66	Engineering assoc	7	7	7	1,048–1,273	106,212	106,212
67	Asst civil engineer	–	1	1	905–1,155	12,576	12,576
68	Asst engineer	4	4	4	905–1,100	52,176	52,176
69	Technician II	4.8	4	4	863–1,048	50,304	50,304
70	Technician I	2.2	3	3	746–905	32,580	32,580
71	Maint mechanic	1	1	1	810–893	10,716	10,716
72	Steno II	2	2	2	492–628	14,376	14,376
73	Clerk-typist II	0.9	2	2	457–614	11,844	11,844
74	Sacramento Maintenance and Repair Unit:						
75							
76	General maint supt	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
77	Sr maint foreman	1	1	1	870–1,058	12,696	12,696
78	Maint foreman	3	3	3	753–915	32,940	32,940
79	Maint mechanic	1	1	1	810–893	10,716	10,716
80	Maint man III	7	7	7	717–830	69,692	69,732
81	Maint man II	9.7	9	9	683–753	79,460	81,176
82	Storekeeper I	1	1	1	584–746	8,520	8,520
83	Maint man I	7.9	8	8	589–651	62,038	62,472
84	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
85							
86							

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1	**CENTRAL DISTRICT—Continued**						
2							
3							
4	Office of the District Engineer—Continued						
5	Delta Studies Section:				SALARY RANGE		
6	Supvng engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
7	Sr engineer	3	3	3	1,273–1,548	55,728	55,728
8	Assoc engineer	4.4	5	5	1,100–1,337	76,800	77,376
9	Engineering assoc	2.8	3	3	1,048–1,273	45,596	45,840
10	Assoc land and water use analyst	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
11	Asst engineer	6.2	7	7	905–1,100	91,724	92,405
12	Technician II	4	4	4	863–1,048	50,304	50,304
13	Asst water quality biologist	1	1	1	753–915	10,616	10,968
14	Technician I	3	3	3	746–905	32,580	32,580
15	Sr steno	1	1	1	462–717	8,196	8,196
16	Steno II	1.9	2	2	492–628	13,092	13,092
17	Engrng aid I	2	2	2	480–584	14,016	14,016
18	Temporary help	11.7	4.3	4.3	84,796	43,016	43,016
19							
20	Totals, Authorized Positions	202.9	191.3	191.3	$2,328,803	$2,357,070	$2,364,126
21							
22							
23	**SAN JOAQUIN DISTRICT**						
24							
25	Office of the District Engineer:						
26	Principal engineer	1	1	1	$1,708–2,076	$24,912	$24,912
27	Asst engineer	1	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
28	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
29	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
30	Administrative Section:						
31	Asst engineer	0.1	1	1	904–1,100	13,200	13,200
32	Property clerk I	1	1	1	584–710	8,520	8,520
33	Personnel asst I	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
34	Accounting technician	0.4	1	1	548–666	6,576	6,576
35	Steno II	1.5	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
36	Clerk-typist II	2.8	4	4	457–614	25,350	25,512
37	Clerk II	1.8	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
38	Planning and Investigations Section:						
39	Supvng engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
40	Sr engineer	3	2	2	1,273–1,548	37,152	37,152
41	Sr sanitary engineer	2	2	2	1,273–1,548	37,152	37,152
42	Assoc engineer	4.7	5	5	1,100–1,337	76,800	77,376
43	Engrng associate	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
44	Assoc water quality biologist	1	1	1	905–1,100	12,326	12,942
45	Asst engineer	5	5	5	905–1,100	66,000	66,000
46	Technician II	3.3	3	3	863–1,048	37,528	37,728
47	Technician I	1	1	1	746–905	10,442	10,872
48	Engrng aid II	4.6	5	5	614–746	41,668	42,488
49	Steno II	1.3	1	1	492–628	6,968	7,200
50	Engrng aid I	2.4	2	2	480–584	12,411	13,031
51	Lab asst I	0.9	–	–	457–556	–	–
52	Water Supply and Utilization Section:						
53	Sr land & water use analyst	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
54	Sr engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
55	Engrng associate	3	3	3	1,048–1,273	45,657	45,840
56	Assoc land & water use analyst	2.3	2	2	1,048–1,273	30,552	30,552
57	Technician II	7	7	7	863–1,048	88,032	88,032
58	Asst land & water use analyst	2	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
59	Technician I	2	2	2	746–905	21,560	21,732
60	Engrng aid II	3	3	3	614–746	24,208	24,602
61	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
62	Project Support and Services Section:						
63	Supvng engineer	2	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
64	Sr resources economist	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	16,647	17,479
65	Assoc engineer	6.6	6	6	1,100–1,337	93,420	93,420
66	Assoc engrng geologist	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	13,200	13,200
67	Assoc resources economist	2.8	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
68	Asst engineer	2.9	2	2	905–1,100	26,400	26,400
69	Technican II	1.4	3	3	863–1,048	31,068	31,068
70	Asst land agent	0.3	1	1	821–998	11,976	11,976
71	Delineator	1.8	1	1	676–821	9,852	9,852
72	Steno II	1.2	1	1	492–628	7,113	7,200
73	Temporary help	1.1	2.1	2.1	9,946	20,723	20,723
74							
75	Totals, Authorized Positions	88.2	83.1	83.1	$1,052,972	$1,024,633	$1,029,957
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1	**SOUTHERN DISTRICT**						
2							
3	Office of the District Engineer:				SALARY RANGE		
4	Asst division engr	1	1	1	$1,882–2,288	$27,456	$27,456
5	Sr attorney	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
6	Sr steno	1.3	1	1	562–717	7,911	8,208
7	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
8	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
9	Information Office:						
10	Information officer I	0.5	1	1	998–1,213	13,530	14,207
11	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
12	Program Control Office:						
13	Supvng engr	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
14	Asst engr	1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
15	Administrative Branch:						
16	Adm officer IV	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	16,714	17,550
17	Training asst	0.8	1	1	863–1,048	10,356	10,356
18	Sr clerk-typist	0.8	1	1	548–700	6,576	6,576
19	Personnel and Fiscal Section:						
20	Adm officer II	0.7	1	1	1,048–1,273	12,576	12,576
21	Accountant I	–	1	1	644–783	7,728	7,728
22	Personnel asst II	1	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
23	Personnel asst I	2.7	3	3	548–666	21,248	21,982
24	Sr account clerk	2	2	2	548–666	14,631	15,164
25	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
26	Clerk-typist II	2.4	4	4	457–614	22,332	22,626
27	Clerk II	2.5	4	4	457–556	22,189	22,476
28	Account clerk II	1.1	2	2	457–556	12,156	12,156
29	Office Services Section:						
30	Business service officer II	0.9	1	1	950–1,155	13,860	13,860
31	Business service asst	1	1	1	710–863	8,989	9,438
32	Delineator	–	1	1	676–821	8,112	8,112
33	Property clerk II	–	1	1	676–821	8,112	8,112
34	Supvng file clk I	0.9	1	1	635–772	8,785	9,224
35	Storekeeper I	1	1	1	584–746	8,520	8,520
36	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	8,196	8,196
37	Dispatcher	0.8	1	1	589–717	7,068	7,068
38	Sr clerk-typist	0.7	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
39	Sr clerk	2	2	2	548–666	15,194	15,554
40	Stock clerk	2	2	2	530–644	14,335	15,052
41	Steno II	2.2	3	3	492–628	18,142	18,459
42	Clerk-typist II	7.1	9	9	457–614	50,052	50,347
43	Reproduction mach opr I	1.6	2	2	505–614	14,376	14,376
44	Clerk II	12.2	12	12	457–556	72,151	73,053
45	Clerk-typist I	1	1	1	415–505	4,980	4,980
46	Machine Computations Section:						
47	Supvr, EDP	0.6	1	1	1,048–1,273	12,576	12,576
48	Programmer II	0.1	1	1	863–1,048	9,934	10,431
49	Applied science programmer I	0.9	1	1	746–863	8,952	8,952
50	Programmer I	1.6	1	1	746–863	9,513	9,989
51	Computer operator	2	2	2	614–746	17,904	17,904
52	Keypunch supvr I	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
53	Computer operator trainee	1	1	1	556–614	7,368	7,368
54	Keypunch operator	2.9	3	3	473–576	19,676	20,315
55	Clerk II	0.8	1	1	457–556	5,484	5,484
56	Planning Branch:						
57	Principal engineer	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
58	Engrng associate	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
59	Research writer	1	1	1	998–1,213	14,556	14,556
60	Sr steno	1	1	1	562–717	7,878	8,208
61	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
62	Water Resources Implementation Section:						
63	Supvng engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	20,666	21,516
64	Sr engineer	1	2	2	1,273–1,548	33,852	33,852
65	Assoc engineer	3	4	4	1,100–1,337	61,332	61,332
66	Engrng assoc	2	2	2	1,048–1,273	30,552	30,552
67	Assoc resources economist	1.3	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
68	Asst engineer	8.2	10	10	905–1,100	124,876	124,980
69	Technician II	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
70	Sr delineator	1	1	1	821–998	11,976	11,976
71	Delineator	3	2	2	676–821	19,704	19,704
72	Varitypist	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
73	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	6,968	7,200
74	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	6,672	6,672
75	Engrng aid I	1	1	1	480–584	7,008	7,008
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1	**SOUTHERN DISTRICT—Continued**						
2							
3	Planning Branch—Continued						
4	Water Resources Evaluation Section:				SALARY RANGE		
5	Supvng engineer	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	21,516	21,516
6	Sr engineer	3	3	3	1,273–1,548	55,728	55,728
7	Assoc engineer	1.5	2	2	1,100–1,337	29,244	29,244
8	Assoc geochemist	2	2	2	1,100–1,337	31,704	32,088
9	Assoc engrng geologist	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
10	Assoc land & water use analyst	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
11	Sanitary engrng assoc	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	14,678	15,288
12	Assoc resources economist	0.7	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
13	Research writer	1	1	1	998–1,213	14,556	14,556
14	Asst engineer	8.4	8	8	905–1,100	102,480	103,260
15	Asst engrng geologist	2.9	3	3	905–1,100	37,260	37,260
16	Technician II	2	2	2	863–1,048	25,152	25,152
17	Asst land & water use analyst	2.8	3	3	863–1,048	34,287	34,855
18	Asst chemist	2	2	2	863–1,048	25,152	25,152
19	Technician I	0.8	1	1	746–905	8,952	8,952
20	Engrng aid II	2	2	2	614–746	17,904	17,904
21	Sr clerk-typist	1	1	1	548–700	7,992	7,992
22	Steno II	1	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
23	Clerk-typist I	1	1	1	415–505	5,484	5,758
24	Planning Investigations Section:						
25	Supvng engrng geologist	1	1	1	1,475–1,793	20,751	21,516
26	Sr engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
27	Assoc engineer	3	4	4	1,100–1,337	61,140	61,332
28	Assoc engrng geologist	4.1	3	3	1,100–1,337	42,444	42,444
29	Engrng associate	–	1	1	1,048–1,273	12,576	12,576
30	Asst engineer	4.7	8	8	905–1,100	97,956	98,585
31	Asst engrng geologist	4.2	4	4	905–1,100	55,644	55,644
32	Engrng aid II	1	1	1	614–746	8,952	8,952
33	Steno II	1.2	1	1	492–628	7,188	7,188
34	Operations Branch:						
35	Supvng engineer	–	1	1	1,475–1,793	17,700	17,700
36	Clerk-typist II	1	1	1	457–614	5,484	5,484
37	Operations and Maintenance Section:						
38	Sr engineer	2	2	2	1,273–1,548	37,152	37,152
39	Assoc engineer	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
40	Engrng associate	1.5	2	2	1,048–1,273	30,552	30,552
41	Asst engineer	0.6	2	2	905–1,100	24,060	24,060
42	Technician II	4	4	4	863–1,048	48,403	49,462
43	Technician I	2.4	2	2	746–905	20,665	21,561
44	Engrng aid I	0.5	1	1	480–584	6,060	6,060
45	Contract Administration Section:						
46	Sr engineer	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
47	Assoc engineer	1.4	2	2	1,100–1,337	32,088	32,088
48	Assoc resources economist	1	1	1	1,048–1,273	15,276	15,276
49	Asst engineer	1.1	2	2	905–1,100	23,488	24,060
50	Technician II	2	2	2	863–1,048	24,552	25,151
51	Jr civil engineer	1.7	2	2	863–998	21,486	22,043
52	Technician I	2.8	3	3	746–905	30,672	30,672
53	Clerk-typist II	1	2	2	457–614	12,156	12,156
54	Engrng aid I	1	1	1	480–584	6,310	6,626
55	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	6,672	6,672
56	Temporary help	76.2	11.5	11.5	759,751	115,370	115,370
57							
58	Totals, Authorized Positions	260.1	221.5	221.5	$2,710,003	$2,410,524	$2,428,990
59							
60	**DIVISION OF RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT**						
61							
62	Federal-Local Projects:						
63	Supvng engineer	1	–	–	$1,475–1,793	–	–
64	Sr engineer	2	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
65	Meteorologist III	1	–	–	1,213–1,475	–	–
66	Assoc engineer	3.9	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
67	Engrng associate	2.6	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
68	Asst engineer	1	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
69	Technician II	2	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
70	Sr steno	1	–	–	562–717	–	–
71	Steno II	1	–	–	492–628	–	–
72	Recreation Planning and Coordination:						
73	Recreation & wildlife advisor	1	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
74	Sr fishery biologist	1	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
75	Engrng associate	1	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
76	Steno II	0.8	–	–	492–628	–	–
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**DIVISION OF RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT—Continued**						
3							
4							
5	Water Resources Evaluation:				SALARY RANGE		
6	Sr engineer	1	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
7	Assoc engineer	6.8	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
8	Assoc engrng geologist	1	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
9	Engrng associate	1	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
10	Steno II	0.7	–	–	492–628	–	–
11	Clerk-typist II	1	–	–	457–614	–	–
12	Reports Administration:						
13	Supervisor	1	–	–	1,155–1,405	–	–
14	Research writer	2	–	–	998–1,213	–	–
15	Clerk-typist II	1	–	–	457–614	–	–
16	Planning Support Section:						
17	Principal engineer	1	–	–	1,708–2,076	–	–
18	Chief engrng geologist	1	–	–	1,626–1,976	–	–
19	Supvng engineer	2	–	–	1,475–1,793	–	–
20	Staff chemical engineer	1	–	–	1,475–1,793	–	–
21	Supvng engrng geologist	1	–	–	1,475–1,793	–	–
22	Supvng resources economist	1	–	–	1,405–1,708	–	–
23	Supervisor	0.2	–	–	1,337–1,626	–	–
24	Sr engineer	4	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
25	Sr mech engr thermo-hydraulics	1	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
26	Sr resources economist	1	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
27	Sr water quality biologist	1	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
28	Sr steno	1	–	–	562–717	–	–
29	Steno II	2	–	–	492–628	–	–
30	Clerk-typist II	1	–	–	457–614	–	–
31							
32	Totals, Authorized Positions	53	–	–	$780,019	–	–
33							
34							
35	**DIVISION OF OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE**						
36							
37							
38	Water Operations:						
39	Sr engineer	1	–	–	$1,273–1,548	–	–
40	Assoc engineer	2	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
41	Engrng associate	2	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
42	Asst engineer	1.1	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
43	Project Operations Studies:						
44	Assoc engineer	2	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
45	Assoc power operations & maint						
46	engr	1	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
47	Engrng associate	2	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
48	Asst engineer	0.7	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
49	Jr elec engineer	1	–	–	863–998	–	–
50	Control Systems:						
51	Sr control system engineer	1	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
52	Assoc control system engineer	2	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
53	Engrng associate	1	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
54	Asst control system engineer	2	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
55	Water Quality Coordination:						
56	Assoc engineer	2	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
57	Assoc water quality biologist	1	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
58	Technician II	1	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
59	Mechanical Electrical Maintenance:						
60	Sr power operations & maint engi-						
61	neer	1	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
62	Assoc power operations & maint						
63	engr	2	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
64	Testing and Analysis:						
65	Sr elec-mech testing engineer	1	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
66	Elec constrn supvr I	2	–	–	1,048–1,405	–	–
67	Assoc mech engineer	1	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
68	Assoc elec engineer	1	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
69	Assoc elec testing engineer	1	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
70	Assoc control system engineer	1	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
71	Elec-mech testing techn III	2.6	–	–	998–1,213	–	–
72	Asst mech engineer	1	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
73	System & testing technician I	1	–	–	753–915	–	–
74	Control System Maintenance:						
75	Assoc control system engineer	1	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
76	Control system technician III	1	–	–	998–1,213	–	–
77	Maintenance Control:						
78	Sr power operations &						
79	maint engineer	1	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1	**DIVISION OF OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE—Continued**						
2							
3							
4	Transfers/Inspections:						
5	Sr power operations & maint engineer	1	–	–	SALARY RANGE 1,273–1,548	–	–
6	Assoc power operations & maint engr	1	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
7	Water & Power Scheduling:						
8	Sr engineer	1	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
9	Assoc engineer	1	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
10	Assoc electric utilities engr	1	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
11	Engrng associate	1	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
12	Asst engineer	1	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
13	Technician II	1	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
14	Water & Power Dispatching:						
15	Chief dispatcher	1	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
16	Sr dispatcher	5	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
17	Dispatcher	5	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
18	Management Information & Control Systems:						
19	Sr engineer	1	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
20	Engrng associate	1	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
21	Technician II	0.9	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
22	Technical Development:						
23	Sr power operations & maint engineer	1	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
24	Assoc engineer	1	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
25	Assoc power operations & maint engr	2.7	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
26	Engrng associate	1.9	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
27	Elec supvr	0.5	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
28	Mech supvr	1	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
29	Research writer	2	–	–	998–1,213	–	–
30	Supervisor	1	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
31	Sr delineator	2	–	–	821–998	–	–
32	Technician I	1	–	–	746–905	–	–
33	Delineator	2.9	–	–	676–821	–	–
34	Communications Engineering:						
35	Sr communications engineer	1	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
36	Sr communications technician	1	–	–	849–983	–	–
37	Dispatcher-clerk	2	–	–	548–666	–	–
38	Corrosion Control:						
39	Assoc corrosion engineer	3	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
40	Project Surveillance:						
41	Assoc engineer	1	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
42	Engrng associate	1	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
43	Technician II	2	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
44	Instrumentman	1	–	–	710–821	–	–
45	Engrng aid II	0.8	–	–	614–746	–	–
46	Civil Maintenance:						
47	Sr engineer	1	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
48	Assoc engineer	1.1	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
49	Weed control specialist	1	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
50	Engrng associate	1	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
51	Technician I	1	–	–	746–905	–	–
52	Power Contracts:						
53	Supvng electric utilities engr	1	–	–	1,475–1,793	–	–
54	Sr electric utilities engineer	1	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
55	Assoc electric utilities engr	2	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
56	Asst elec engineer	1.6	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
57	Power Systems Studies:						
58	Assoc electric utilities engr	3.7	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
59	Jr elec engineer	1	–	–	863–998	–	–
60	Power Utilization Studies:						
61	Staff hydro-mech engineer	1	–	–	1,475–1,793	–	–
62	Supvng electric utilities engr	1	–	–	1,475–1,793	–	–
63	Sr electric utilities engineer	2	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
64	Sr power operations & maint engr	1	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
65	Assoc soils specialist	1	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
66	Assoc electric utilities engr	2.4	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
67	Assoc power operations & maint engr	4.8	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
68	Asst elec engineer	1.5	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
69	Jr elec engineer	1	–	–	863–998	–	–
70	Elec engrng technician I	1	–	–	746–905	–	–
71							
72	Totals, Authorized Positions	124.2	–	–	$1,723,496	–	–
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	**SOUTHERN DISTRICT**						
3							
4	Design & Construction Branch:				SALARY RANGE		
5	Principal engr	1	–	–	$1,708–2,076	–	–
6	Engrng assoc	1.6	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
7	Techn II	2.3	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
8	Clerk-typist II	1.8	–	–	457–614	–	–
9	Design Section:						
10	Supvng engr	1	–	–	1,475–1,793	–	–
11	Sr engr	4.7	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
12	Sr mech engr	0.9	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
13	Sr elec engr	1	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
14	Assoc engr	9.9	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
15	Assoc mech engr	2	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
16	Assoc elec engr	2	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
17	Engrng assoc	4.1	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
18	Asst engr	16.1	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
19	Asst mech engr	1.6	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
20	Asst elec engr	5	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
21	Techn II	1.7	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
22	Engrng aid II	2.2	–	–	614–746	–	–
23	Steno II	3.3	–	–	492–628	–	–
24	Tehachapi & West Branch Design						
25	Section:						
26	Sr engr	1.5	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
27	Assoc engr	5.2	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
28	Asst engr	4.4	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
29	Techn II	1	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
30	Steno II	0.5	–	–	492–628	–	–
31	Project Geology Section:						
32	Supvng engrng geologist	1	–	–	1,475–1,793	–	–
33	Sr engrng geologist	3	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
34	Assoc engrng geologist	9.2	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
35	Asst engrng geologist	15.7	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
36	Delineator	2	–	–	676–821	–	–
37	Sr clerk	1	–	–	548–666	–	–
38	Engineering Services Section:						
39	Sr engineer	2	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
40	Assoc engineer	2.6	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
41	Assoc specification writer	1.3	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
42	Supvng land surveyor	2	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
43	Engrng associate	1.9	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
44	Land surveyor	1	–	–	998–1,155	–	–
45	Asst engineer	6.9	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
46	Technician II	13	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
47	Sr delineator	1	–	–	821–998	–	–
48	Asst land agent	2	–	–	821–998	–	–
49	Asst title officer	1	–	–	783–950	–	–
50	Technician I	5.7	–	–	746–905	–	–
51	Delineator	4	–	–	676–821	–	–
52	Engrng aid II	6.3	–	–	614–746	–	–
53	Dispatcher-clerk	1	–	–	548–666	–	–
54	Clerk-typist II	2.9	–	–	457–614	–	–
55	Engrng aid I	1.4	–	–	480–584	–	–
56	Property Acquisition Section:						
57	Sr land agent	1	–	–	1,213–1,475	–	–
58	Assoc land agent	3.3	–	–	998–1,213	–	–
59	Asst land agent	10.9	–	–	821–998	–	–
60	Steno II	2.1	–	–	492–628	–	–
61	Clerk-typist II	1.9	–	–	457–614	–	–
62	Tehachapi-West Branch Project Office:						
63	Principal constrn engineer	1.7	–	–	1,708–2,076	–	–
64	Constrn supvr III	4	–	–	1,405–1,708	–	–
65	Constrn supvr II	8.8	–	–	1,213–1,475	–	–
66	Constrn mgt supvr	4.7	–	–	1,213–1,475	–	–
67	Elec constrn supvr I	2	–	–	1,048–1,405	–	–
68	Mech constrn supvr I	1.8	–	–	1,048–1,405	–	–
69	Assoc engineer	5.7	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
70	Engrng associate	4.6	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
71	Constrn supvr I	27.7	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
72	Constrn office manager	1	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
73	Mech constrn inspector	1	–	–	863–1,155	–	–
74	Asst engineer	14.9	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
75	Technician II	32.2	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
76	Constrn inspector	58.1	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
77	Technician I	21.5	–	–	746–905	–	–
78	Instrumentman	1	–	–	710–821	–	–
79	Photographer	2	–	–	666–810	–	–
80	Supvng clerk I	1	–	–	635–772	–	–
81	Engrng aid II	16.1	–	–	614–746	–	–
82	Sr steno	1	–	–	562–717	–	–
83	Sr clerk-typist	1	–	–	548–700	–	–
84	Stock clerk	1.7	–	–	530–644	–	–
85	Laborer	12.7	–	–	562–619	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1	**SOUTHERN DISTRICT—Continued**						
2							
3	Tehachapi-West Branch Project Office—Continued				SALARY RANGE		
4	Clerk-typist II	12.4	–	–	457–614	–	–
5	Engrng aid I	14.9	–	–	480–584	–	–
6	Clerk II	1.9	–	–	457–556	–	–
7	Clerk I	1.2	–	–	395–480	–	–
8	East Branch Project Office:						
9	Principal constrn engineer	1	–	–	1,708–2,076	–	–
10	Supvng constrn engineer	2	–	–	1,475–1,793	–	–
11	Constrn mgt engineer	1	–	–	1,475–1,793	–	–
12	Supvng elec constrn engineer	1	–	–	1,475–1,793	–	–
13	Constrn supvr III	6.1	–	–	1,405–1,708	–	–
14	Sr engineer	5.8	–	–	1,273–1,548	–	–
15	Constrn supvr II	8.9	–	–	1,213–1,475	–	–
16	Constrn mgt supvr	3.9	–	–	1,213–1,475	–	–
17	Elec constrn supvr I	4	–	–	1,048–1,405	–	–
18	Mech constrn supvr I	3.3	–	–	1,048–1,405	–	–
19	Assoc engineer	2	–	–	1,100–1,337	–	–
20	Supvng land surveyor	1	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
21	Engrng associate	5.9	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
22	Materials & research engrng assoc	3	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
23	Constrn supvr I	28.9	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
24	Constrn office manager	1	–	–	1,048–1,273	–	–
25	Mech constrn inspector	1.7	–	–	863–1,155	–	–
26	Asst engineer	13.5	–	–	905–1,100	–	–
27	Technician II	54.1	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
28	Constrn inspector	36.1	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
29	Business service officer I	1	–	–	863–1,048	–	–
30	Sr delineator	1	–	–	821–998	–	–
31	Sr photographer	1	–	–	772–937	–	–
32	Technician I	40.3	–	–	746–905	–	–
33	Instrumentman	1.4	–	–	710–821	–	–
34	Photographer	1	–	–	666–810	–	–
35	Storekeeper I	1	–	–	584–746	–	–
36	Engrng aid II	31.7	–	–	614–746	–	–
37	Sr steno	2	–	–	562–717	–	–
38	Skilled laborer	1.4	–	–	651–717	–	–
39	Stock clerk	1.3	–	–	530–644	–	–
40	Steno II	2	–	–	492–628	–	–
41	Laborer	1.5	–	–	562–619	–	–
42	Clerk-typist II	13.5	–	–	457–614	–	–
43	Engrng aid I	23.3	–	–	480–584	–	–
44	Clerk-typist I	3.4	–	–	415–505	–	–
45							
46	Totals, Authorized Positions	749.5	–	–	$8,402,651	–	–
47							
48	GRAND TOTALS, AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	4,102.4	3,923.7	3,923.7	$45,419,941	$46,044,003	$46,503,250
49							
50	**Executive**						
51							
52	Permanent	674.5	645	645	$6,500,364	$6,507,550	$6,597,415
53	Temporary help	20.3	18.7	18.7	138,731	186,567	186,567
54	Consultants	–	0.3	0.3	590	2,500	2,500
55							
56	Totals, Executive	694.8	664	664	$6,639,685	$6,696,617	$6,786,482
57							
58	**Division of Resources Development**						
59							
60	Permanent	154.9	165	165	$2,198,923	$2,435,913	$2,441,460
61	Temporary help	8.2	13.5	13.5	74,768	135,101	135,101
62	Consultants	0.2	0.2	0.2	4,000	2,000	2,000
63							
64	Totals, Division of Resources Development	163.3	178.7	178.7	$2,277,691	$2,573,014	$2,578,561
65							
66	**Division of Right-of-Way Acquisition**						
67							
68	Permanent	73.3	200	200	$839,962	$2,295,817	$2,321,164
69	Temporary help	0.8	7.8	7.8	7,051	70,078	70,078
70	Consultants	–	–	–	–	–	–
71							
72	Totals, Division of Right-of-Way Acquisition	74.1	207.8	207.8	$847,013	$2,365,895	$2,391,242
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	Division of Safety of Dams						
	Permanent	60.9	60	60	$905,628	$939,911	$943,201
	Temporary help	0.7	–	–	6,044	–	–
	Consultants	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Totals, Division of Safety of Dams	61.6	60	60	$911,672	$939,911	$943,201
	Division of Operations and Maintenance						
	Permanent	643.8	771	771	$6,850,112	$8,640,389	$8,753,647
	Temporary help	113.3	77.9	77.9	462,683	778,822	778,822
	Consultants	–	1	1	–	10,000	10,000
	Totals, Division of Operations and Maintenance	757.1	849.9	849.9	$7,312,795	$9,429,211	$9,542,469
	Division of Design and Construction						
	Permanent	864.7	1,242	1,242	$10,911,653	$15,754,088	$15,933,190
	Temporary help	34.8	74.7	74.7	383,060	747,068	747,068
	Consultants	–	0.3	0.3	–	3,100	3,100
	Totals, Division of Design and Construction	899.5	1,317	1,317	$11,294,713	$16,504,256	$16,683,358
	Northern District						
	Permanent	141.6	149	149	$1,585,753	$1,728,413	$1,740,405
	Temporary help	9.7	1.4	1.4	56,190	14,459	14,459
	Consultants	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Totals, Northern District	151.3	150.4	150.4	$1,641,943	$1,742,872	$1,754,864
	Central District						
	Permanent	191.2	187	187	$2,244,007	$2,314,054	$2,321,110
	Temporary help	11.7	4.3	4.3	84,796	43,016	43,016
	Consultants	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Totals, Central District	202.9	191.3	191.3	$2,328,803	$2,357,070	$2,364,126
	San Joaquin District						
	Permanent	87.1	81	81	$1,043,026	$1,003,910	$1,009,234
	Temporary help	1	2.1	2.1	8,746	20,723	20,723
	Consultants	0.1	–	–	1,200	–	–
	Totals, San Joaquin District	88.2	83.1	83.1	$1,052,972	$1,024,633	$1,029,957
	Southern District						
	Permanent	933.4	210	210	$10,352,903	$2,295,154	$2,313,620
	Temporary help	76.1	11.5	11.5	758,185	115,370	115,370
	Consultants	0.1	–	–	1,566	–	–
	Totals, Southern District	1,009.6	221.5	221.5	$11,112,654	$2,410,524	$2,428,990
	Department of Water Resources						
	Permanent	3,825.4	3,710	3,710	$43,432,331	$43,915,199	$44,374,446
	Temporary help	276.6	211.9	211.9	1,980,254	2,111,204	2,111,204
	Consultants	0.4	1.8	1.8	7,356	17,600	17,600
	Totals, Department of Water Resources	4,102.4	3,923.7	3,923.7	$45,419,941	$46,044,003	$46,503,250

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	Totals, Authorized Positions	4,102.4	3,923.7	3,923.7	$45,419,941	$46,044,003	$46,503,250
3							
4	EXECUTIVE						
5	Workload and Administrative						
6	Adjustments:						
7	Transfer of Authorized Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
8	Clerk-typist II	–	–	-1	457-536	–	-6,672
9	Reduction in Authorized						
10	Positions:						
11	Effective July 1, 1971:						
12	Supvng engr	–	–	-1	1,475-1,793	–	-21,516
13	Assoc attorney	–	–	-1	1,337-1,626	–	-16,580
14	Assoc engr	–	–	-1	1,100-1,337	–	-15,276
15	Assoc materials & research						
16	engr	–	–	-1	1,100-1,337	–	-14,858
17	Operations researcher II	–	–	-1	1,100-1,337	–	-13,200
18	Assoc DP systems analyst	–	-1	-2	1,048-1,273	-12,176	-25,152
19	EDP suvpr	–	-1	-4	1,048-1,273	-12,576	-50,328
20	Engrng assoc	–	-1	-1	1,048-1,273	-12,576	-12,576
21	Asst engrng geologist	–	–	-1	905-1,100	–	-13,200
22	Asst equip engr	–	-1	-1	905-1,100	-10,860	-10,860
23	Applied science programmer II	–	-1	-5	863-1,048	-10,356	-56,030
24	Asst DP systems analyst	–	–	-3	863-1,048	–	-33,288
25	Programmer II, EDP	–	–	-5	863-1,048	–	-51,780
26	Training asst	–	–	-1	863-1,048	–	-10,356
27	Foundation drilling foreman	–	–	-1	791-959	–	-11,508
28	Programmer I, EDP	–	–	-3	746-863	–	-28,249
29	Technician I	–	–	-1	746-905	–	-10,860
30	Jr staff analyst	–	–	-2	710-863	–	-19,343
31	Sr computer operator	–	–	-2	710-863	–	-20,263
32	Tab operations supvr	–	–	-1	676-821	–	-9,852
33	Key data supvr II	–	–	-1	635-772	–	-9,264
34	Computer operator	–	–	-2	614-746	–	-17,100
35	Accounting techn	–	–	-1	548-666	–	-7,992
36	Stock clerk	–	–	-1	530-644	–	-6,360
37	Tab machine operator	–	–	-2	530-644	–	-12,720
38	Lab asst II	–	–	-1	505-614	–	-6,360
39	Steno II	–	–	-2	492-599	–	-13,058
40	Keypunch operator	–	–	-11	473-576	–	-65,966
41	Accouut clerk II	–	–	-5	457-556	–	-31,052
42	Clerk II	–	–	-5	457-556	–	-32,172
43	Clerk-typist II	–	–	-6	457-556	–	-36,897
44	Lab asst I	–	–	-1	457-556	–	-5,760
45	Student professional asst	–	–	-1	435-530	–	-5,220
46	Clerk-typist I	–	–	-1	415-505	–	-5,211
47	Celrk I	–	–	-2	395-480	–	-10,057
48	Effective January 1, 1972:						
49	Sr engrng geologist	–	–	-1	1,273-1,548	–	-9,288
50	Assoc geophysicist	–	–	-1	1,100-1,337	–	-7,278
51	Supvr of statewide drilling	–	–	-1	1,048-1,273	–	-7,368
52	Drilling supt	–	–	-1	950-1,155	–	-6,930
53	Sr drilling foreman	–	–	-1	870-1,058	–	-6,288
54	Technician II	–	–	-1	863-1,048	–	-6,288
55	Foundation drilling foreman	–	–	-2	791-959	–	-11,508
56	Foundation driller	–	–	-3	717-791	–	-14,238
57	Temporary help	–	–	-0.1	–	–	-965
58	Consultants	–	–	-0.3	–	–	-2,500
59							
60	DIVISION OF RESOURCES						
61	DEVELOPMENT						
62	Workload and Administrative						
63	Adjustments:						
64	Transfers in Authorized Positions:						
65	Sr sanitary engr	–	–	1	$1,273-1,548	–	$18,576
66	Assoc water quality biologist	–	–	1	905-1,100	–	12,942
67	Reductions in Authorized Positions:						
68	Supvr land and water use section	–	-1	-1	1,405-1,708	-$16,860	-16,860
69	Sr engineer	–	–	-2	1,273-1,548	–	-36,568
70	Assoc engineer	–	–	-2	1,100-1,337	–	-29,244
71	Assoc engrng geologist	–	–	-1	1,100-1,337	–	-16,044
72	Engrng assoc	–	–	-1	1,048-1,273	–	-12,576
73	Admin asst II	–	–	-1	1,048-1,273	–	-14,556
74	Technician II	–	–	-1	863-1,048	–	-12,576
75	Jr civil engr	–	–	-1	853-998	–	-10,356
76	Drafting aid II	–	–	-1	614-746	–	-8,350
77	Sr clerk	–	–	-1	548-666	–	-6,576
78	Steno II	–	–	-1	492-599	–	-7,188
79	Temporary help	–	–	-3.9	–	–	-39,213
80	Consultants	–	–	-0.1	–	–	-1,000
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	DIVISION OF RIGHT-OF-WAY ACQUISITION						
3	Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
4	Transfers in Authorized Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
5	Clerk-typist II	–	–	1	$457–556	–	$6,672
6	Reductions in Authorized Positions:						
7	Sr engineer	–	–	–3	1,273–1,548	–	–55,728
8	Sr land agent	–	–	–2	1,213–1,475	–	–30,895
9	Assoc engineer	–	–	–2	1,100–1,337	–	–28,804
10	Assoc spec writer	–	–	–1	1,100–1,337	–	–16,044
11	Supvng land surveyor	–	–	–1	1,048–1,273	–	–15,276
12	Engrng associate	–	–	–2	1,048–1,273	–	–27,852
13	Assoc land agent	–	–	–1	998–1,213	–	–11,976
14	Land surveyor	–	–	–1	998–1,155	–	–13,860
15	Asst engineer	–	–	–10	905–1,100	–	–124,980
16	Technician II	–	–	–12	863–1,048	–	–144,452
17	Asst land agent	–	–	–12	821–998	–	–138,145
18	Technician I	–	–	–5	746–905	–	–56,067
19	Instrumentman	–	–	–1	710–821	–	–8,520
20	Delineator	–	–	–1	676–821	–	–9,582
21	Drafting aid II	–	–	–2	614–746	–	–17,153
22	Engrng aid II	–	–	–9	614–746	–	–73,626
23	Sr steno	–	–	–2	562–683	–	–14,940
24	Steno II	–	–	–3	492–599	–	–18,996
25	Engrng aid I	–	–	–3	480–584	–	–17,280
26	Clerk-typist II	–	–	–6	457–556	–	–37,284
27	Clerk-typist II	–	–	–1	415–505	–	–4,980
28	Effective October 1, 1971:						
29	Engrng aid II	–	–	–1	614–746	–	–7,162
30	Effective January 1, 1972:						
31	Asst engineer	–	–	–1	905–1,100	–	–6,600
32	Technician II	–	–	–2	863–1,048	–	–12,576
33	Engrng aid II	–	–	–1	614–746	–	–4,476
34	Temporary help	–	–	–4.5	–	–	–44,626
35							
36	DIVISION OF SAFETY OF DAMS						
37	Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
38	Reductions in Authorized Positions:						
39	Assoc engineer	–	–	–5	$1,100–1,337	–	–$80,220
40	Asst engineer	–	–	–2	915–1,100	–	–24,060
41	Engrg aid I	–	–	–1	480–584	–	–7,008
42							
43	DIVISION OF OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE						
44	Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
45	Reductions in Authorized Positions:						
46	Staff seismology specialist	–	–	–1	$1,475–1,793	–	–$21,516
47	Supvng elec utility engr	–	–	–1	1,475–1,793	–	–17,700
48	Sr corrosion engr	–	–1	–1	1,273–1,548	–$15,276	–15,276
49	Assoc elec testing engr	–	–	–1	1,100–1,337	–	–13,200
50	Assoc seismologist	–	–	–1	1,100–1,337	–	–13,200
51	Sr hydroelec plant operator	–	–	–2	959–1,058	–	–23,016
52	Technician II	–	–	–1	863–1,048	–	–11,400
53	Consultant	–	–	–1	–	–	–10,000
54							
55	DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION						
56	Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
57	Reductions in Authorized Positions:						
58	Effective July 1, 1971:						
59	Staff soil engr	–	–	–1	$1,626–1,976	–	–$19,512
60	Staff concrete engr	–	–	–1	1,626–1,976	–	–19,512
61	Supvng engineer	–	–	–3	1,475–1,793	–	–63,528
62	Supvng elec const engr	–	–	–2	1,475–1,793	–	–43,032
63	Construction supvr III	–	–	–1	1,405–1,708	–	–16,860
64	Sr engineer	–	–	–6	1,273–1,548	–	–111,456
65	Construction supvr II	–	–	–3	1,213–1,475	–	–53,100
66	Elec const supvr II	–	–	–2	1,213–1,475	–	–35,400
67	Mech const supvr II	–	–	–2	1,213–1,475	–	–32,256
68	Const mgmt supvr	–	–1	–3	1,213–1,475	–$14,556	–49,956
69	Assoc engineer	–	–1	–26	1,100–1,337	–13,200	–363,108
70	Assoc elec engineer	–	–1	–2	1,100–1,337	–13,200	–28,423
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	DIVISION OF DESIGN AND						
3	CONSTRUCTION—Coutinued						
4	Workload and Administrative						
5	Adjustments—Continued						
6	Reductions in Authorized						
7	Positions—Continued						
8	Effective July 1, 1971—Continued				SALARY RANGE		
9	Assoc mech engineer	–	–	-1	1,100-1,337	–	-16,044
10	Constructiou supvr I	–	–	-15	1,048-1,273	–	-210,372
11	Elec const supvr I	–	–	-8	1,048-1,273	–	-105,955
12	Mech const supvr I	–	–	-11	1,048-1,273	–	-146,436
13	Assoc steel inspector	–	–	-5	1,048-1,273	–	-70,980
14	Engrng associate	–	–	-9	1,048-1,273	–	-130,914
15	Control system tech III	–	–	-1	998-1,213	–	-11,976
16	Struct steel iuspector	–	-1	-3	950-1,155	-11,400	-36,000
17	Asst engineer	–	–	-27	905-1,100	–	-311,940
18	Const inspector	–	–	-23	863-1,048	–	-251,112
19	Elec const inspector	–	-1	-2	863-1,048	-10,356	-20,712
20	Mech coust inspector	–	–	-4	863-1,048	–	-48,084
21	Asst steel inspector	–	-2	-5	863-1,048	-20,712	-58,440
22	Technician II	–	-1	-22	863-1,048	-10,356	-244,844
23	Elec engrng tech I	–	–	-1	746-905	–	-8,952
24	Technician I	–	–	-8	746-905	–	-80,063
25	Delineator	–	–	-2	676-821	–	-17,964
26	Skilled laborer	–	–	-1	651-719	–	-7,812
27	Engrng aid II	–	–	-14	614-746	–	-108,866
28	Sr steno	–	–	-1	562-683	–	-8,027
29	Laborer	–	–	-1	562-619	–	-6,744
30	Sr clerk-typist	–	–	-1	584-666	–	-6,576
31	Stock clerk	–	–	-1	530-644	–	-7,094
32	Steno II	–	–	-4	492-599	–	-26,184
33	Eugrng aid I	–	–	-6	480-584	–	-36,929
34	Clerk-typist II	–	-2	-13	457-556	-10,968	-78,661
35	Clerk II	–	–	-2	457-556	–	-13,205
36	Janitor	–	–	-1	457-556	–	-5,484
37	Clerk-typist I	–	-1	-2	415-505	-4,980	-9,960
38	Youth aid	–	–	-2	185-205	–	-4,680
39	Effective October 1, 1971:						
40	Constrn supvr III	–	–	-1	1,405-1,708	–	-12,645
41	Constrn supvr II	–	–	-4	1,213-1,475	–	-50,742
42	Constrn supvr I	–	–	-18	1,048-1,273	–	-201,875
43	Elec constrn supvr I	–	–	-1	1,048-1,273	–	-11,052
44	Materials & research						
45	engrng assoc	–	–	-1	1,048-1,273	–	-11,457
46	Assoc cost estimator	–	–	-2	1,048-1,273	–	-20,927
47	Assoc steel inspector	–	–	-1	1,048-1,273	–	-12,730
48	Asst engr	–	–	-7	905-1,100	–	-65,790
49	Asst engrng geologist	–	–	-2	905-1,100	–	-19,800
50	Constrn inspector	–	–	-23	863-1,048	–	-197,138
51	Mech constrn inspector	–	–	-3	863-1,048	–	-34,892
52	Techn II	–	–	-22	863-1,048	–	-187,301
53	Jr mech engr	–	–	-1	863-998	–	-8,982
54	Techn I	–	–	-26	746-905	–	-190,325
55	Photographer	–	–	-1	666-810	–	-6,670
56	Building maint man	–	–	-1	651-717	–	-6,453
57	Engrng aid II	–	–	-23	614-746	–	-134,263
58	Laborer	–	–	-1	562-619	–	-5,571
59	Engrng aid I	–	–	-14	480-584	–	-65,534
60	Clerk-typist II	–	–	-2	457-556	–	-10,564
61	Clerk II	–	–	-2	457-556	–	-9,950
62	Clerk I	–	–	-1	395-480	–	-4,320
63	Effective January 1, 1972:						
64	Supvng engineer	–	–	-1	1,475-1,793	–	-9,756
65	Supvng const engineer	–	–	-1	1,475-1,793	–	-10,758
66	Supvng engrng geologist	–	–	-1	1,213-1,475	–	-35,400
67	Const supvr III	–	–	-1	1,405-1,708	–	-10,248
68	Sr engineer	–	–	-4	1,273-1,548	–	-37,152
69	Const supvr II	–	–	-4	1,213-1,475	–	-10,758
70	Elec const supvr II	–	–	-1	1,213-1,475	–	-8,850
71	Mech const supvr II	–	–	-1	1,213-1,475	–	-8,850
72	Const mgmt supvr	–	–	-1	1,213-1,475	–	-8,850
73	Assoc engineer	–	–	-15	1,100-1,337	–	-109,614
74	Assoc mech engineer	–	–	-2	1,100-1,337	–	-16,044
75	Assoc engrng geologist	–	–	-4	1,100-1,337	–	-30,666
76	Assoc specifications writer	–	–	-3	1,100-1,337	–	-24,066
77	Engrng associate	–	–	-9	1,048-1,273	–	-67,588
78	Const supvr I	–	–	-13	1,048-1,273	–	-99,237
79	Elec const supvr I	–	–	-3	1,048-1,273	–	-21,988
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	DIVISION OF DESIGN AND						
3	CONSTRUCTION—Continued						
4	Workload and Administrative						
5	Adjustments—Continued						
6	Reductions in Authorized						
7	Positions—Continued						
8	Effective Jan. 1, 1972—Continued				SALARY RANGE		
9	Mech const supvr I	-	-	-4	1,048-1,273	-	-33,098
10	Assoc cost estimator	-	-	-3	1,048-1,273	-	-22,735
11	Materials and research engrng						
12	assoc	-	-	-2	1,048-1,273	-	-15,067
13	Asst engineer	-	-	-9	905-1,100	-	-55,890
14	Asst mech engr	-	-	-2	905-1,100	-	-13,200
15	Asst engrng geologist	-	-	-6	905-1,100	-	-41,022
16	Architectural asst	-	-	-2	905-1,100	-	-10,860
17	Structural draftsman III	-	-	-1	905-1,100	-	-6,600
18	Asst civil engr	-	-	-1	863-1,048	-	-5,178
19	Constrn inspector	-	-	-22	863-1,048	-	-138,057
20	Elec constrn inspector	-	-	-1	863-1,048	-	-5,550
21	Asst steel inspector	-	-	-1	863-1,048	-	-7,240
22	Technician II	-	-	-26	863-1,048	-	-160,448
23	Sr delineator	-	-	-1	821-998	-	-5,988
24	Sr elec draftsman	-	-	-1	821-998	-	-5,988
25	Structural draftsman II	-	-	-2	821-998	-	-9,852
26	Elec engrng techn I	-	-	-1	746-905	-	-5,178
27	Technician I	-	-	-23	746-905	-	-121,344
28	Instrumentman	-	-	-1	710-821	-	-4,926
29	Structural draftsman I	-	-	-3	676-821	-	-14,778
30	Elec draftsman	-	-	-1	676-821	-	-4,914
31	Engrng aid II	-	-	-11	614-746	-	-44,156
32	Laborer	-	-	-3	562-619	-	-11,000
33	Engrng aid I	-	-	-3	480-584	-	-9,750
34	Clerk-typist II	-	-	-4	457-556	-	-13,057
35	Clerk-typist I	-	-	-1	415-505	-	-2,692
36	Effective April 1, 1972:						
37	Prin constrn engr	-	-	-1	1,708-2,076	-	-6,228
38	Constrn supvr III	-	-	-1	1,405-1,708	-	-5,124
39	Constrn supvr II	-	-	-2	1,213-1,475	-	-8,850
40	Constrn mgt supvr	-	-	-1	1,213-1,475	-	-4,425
41	Assoc engrng geologist	-	-	-3	1,100-1,337	-	-12,033
42	Constrn supvr I	-	-	-1	1,048-1,273	-	-3,819
43	Constrn office mgr	-	-	-1	1,048-1,273	-	-3,819
44	Mech estimator II	-	-	-1	1,048-1,273	-	-3,748
45	Asst engineer	-	-	-1	905-1,100	-	-3,300
46	Technician II	-	-	-16	863-1,048	-	-46,943
47	Constrn inspector	-	-	-1	863-1,048	-	-3,144
48	Electrical constrn inspector	-	-	-1	863-1,048	-	-5,240
49	Jr civil engineer	-	-	-1	863-998	-	-2,771
50	Electrical engrng techn I	-	-	-1	746-905	-	-2,715
51	Technician I	-	-	-2	746-905	-	-5,243
52	Skilled laborer	-	-	-1	651-717	-	-2,151
53	Engrng aid II	-	-	-2	614-746	-	-5,968
54	Laborer	-	-	-1	562-619	-	-1,857
55	Engrng aid I	-	-	-1	480-584	-	-1,604
56	Clerk-typist II	-	-	-7	457-556	-	-11,273
57	Temporary help	-	-	-12.8	-	-	-128,319
58	Consultants	-	-	-0.3	-	-	-3,100
59							
60	NORTHERN DISTRICT						
61	Workload and Administrative						
62	Adjustments:						
63	Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
64	Effective July 1, 1971:						
65	Sr engineer	-	-	-1	$1,273-1,548	-	-$18,576
66	Assoc engineer	-	-	-2	1,100-1,337	-	-29,244
67	Engrng assoc	-	-	-1	1,048-1,273	-	-15,276
68	Assoc land agent	-	-	-1	998-1,213	-	-11,976
69	Asst engineer	-	-	-2	905-1,100	-	-26,400
70	Asst engrng geologist	-	-	-1	905-1,100	-	-13,200
71	Technician II	-	-	-2	863-1,048	-	-25,152
72	Technician I	-	-	-2	746-905	-	-21,205
73	Maint man III	-	-	-1	717-830	-	-8,604
74	Maint man II	-	-	-2	683-753	-	-16,392
75	Maint man I	-	-	-3	589-651	-	-22,692
76	Engrng aid II	-	-	-1	480-584	-	-7,368
77	Effective January 1, 1972:						
78	Maint man II	-	-	-1	683-753	-	-4,518
79	Temporary help	-	-	-	-	-	-365
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	CENTRAL DISTRICT						
3	Workload and Administrative						
4	Adjustments:						
5	Reduction in Authorized						
6	Positions:						
7	Effective July 1, 1971:				SALARY RANGE		
8	Assoc engineer	–	–	-3	$1,100–1,337	–	-$45,040
9	Assoc land and water use						
10	analyst	–	–	-1	1,048–1,273	–	-12,576
11	Engrng Assoc	–	–	-1	1,048–1,273	–	-15,276
12	Asst engineer	–	–	-4	915–1,100	–	-52,644
13	Technician II	–	–	-1	863–1,048	–	-12,576
14	Technician I	–	–	-1	746–905	–	-10,860
15	Maint man III	–	–	-1	717–830	–	-9,960
16	Engrng aid II	–	–	-3	616–746	–	-8,952
17	Maint man I	–	–	-3	589–651	–	-23,077
18	Steno II	–	–	-1	492–599	–	-7,188
19	Effective April 1, 1972:						
20	Delineator	–	–	-1	676–821	–	-3,284
21							
22	SAN JOAQUIN DISTRICT						
23	Workload and Administrative						
24	Adjustments:						
25	Transfer of Authorized						
26	Positions:						
27	Sr sanitary engineer	–	–	-1	$1,273–1,548	–	-$18,576
28	Assoc water quality biologist	–	–	-1	905–1,100	–	-12,942
29	Reduction in Authorized						
30	Positions:						
31	Assoc engineer	–	–	-3	1,100–1,337	–	-42,444
32	Asst engineer	–	–	-1	905–1,100	–	-13,200
33	Asst land and water use analyst	–	–	-1	863–1,048	–	-12,576
34	Technician II	–	–	-5	863–1,048	–	-56,220
35	Technician I	–	–	-1	746–905	–	-10,860
36	Engrng aid II	–	–	-2	614–746	–	-14,736
37	Accounting techn	–	–	-1	548–666	–	-6,576
38	Clerk-typist II	–	–	-1	457–556	–	-5,496
39	Temporary help	–	–	-1.2	–	–	-11,591
40							
41	SOUTHERN DISTRICT						
42	Workload and Administrative						
43	Adjustments:						
44	Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
45	Sr attorney	–	–	-1	$1,475–1,793	–	-$21,516
46	Sr engineer	–	–	-1	1,273–1,548	–	-18,576
47	Admin officer IV	–	–	-1	1,273–1,548	–	-17,550
48	Assoc engineer	–	–	-1	1,100–1,337	–	-13,200
49	Assoc engrng geologist	–	–	-2	1,100–1,337	–	-26,400
50	Engrng associate	–	–	-3	1,048–1,273	–	-38,712
51	Assoc resources economist	–	–	-1	1,048–1,273	–	-15,276
52	Supervisor EDP	–	–	-1	1,048–1,273	–	-12,576
53	Bus service officer II	–	–	-1	950–1,155	–	-13,860
54	Asst engineer	–	–	-14	905–1,100	–	-178,433
55	Asst engrng geologist	–	–	-4	905–1,100	–	-53,304
56	Asst land & water use analyst	–	–	-1	863–1,048	–	-11,923
57	Technician II	–	–	-3	863–1,048	–	-36,886
58	Training asst	–	–	-1	863–1,048	–	-10,356
59	Jr civil engineer	–	–	-1	863–998	–	-10,356
60	Technician I	–	–	-2	746–905	–	-19,812
61	Bus service asst	–	–	-1	710–863	–	-9,438
62	Delineator	–	–	-2	676–821	–	-17,964
63	Property clerk II	–	-1	-1	676–821	-$8,112	-8,112
64	Accountant I	–	-1	-1	644–783	-7,728	-7,728
65	Engrng aid II	–	–	-3	614–746	–	-26,856
66	Dispatcher state garage	–	–	-1	589–717	–	-7,068
67	Computer operator trainee	–	–	-1	556–614	–	-7,368
68	Personnel asst I	–	–	-3	548–666	–	-21,982
69	Sr account clerk	–	–	-1	548–666	–	-7,172
70	Sr clerk-typist	–	–	-2	548–666	–	-13,668
71	Sr clerk	–	–	-1	548–666	–	-7,562
72	Stock clerk	–	–	-1	530–644	–	-7,511
73	Reproduction machine oper I	–	–	-1	505–614	–	-7,008
74	Steno II	–	–	-5	492–599	–	-34,119
75	Engrng aid I	–	–	-1	480–584	–	-6,060
76	Keypunch operator	–	–	-1	473–576	–	-6,525
77	Clerk-typist II	–	–	-11	457–556	–	-61,315
78	Clerk II	–	–	-14	457–556	–	-80,997
79	Account clerk II	–	-1	-1	457–556	-5,484	-5,484
80	Clerk-typist I	–	–	-2	415–505	–	-10,738
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT—Continued						
3	Workload and Administrative						
4	Adjustments—Continued						
5	Reduction in Authorized						
6	Positions—Continued						
7	Effective October 1, 1971						
8	Effective January 1, 1972				SALARY RANGE		
9	Assoc engineer	–	–	-1	1,100–1,337	–	-9,626
10	Asst engr	–	–	-1	905–1,100	–	-6,600
11	Computer operator	–	–	-1	614–746	–	-4,157
12	Keypunch operator	–	–	-1	473–576	–	-3,483
13	Effective March 1, 1972						
14	Assoc engr	–	–	-1	1,100–1,337	–	-3,344
15	Research writer	–	–	-1	998–1,213	–	-4,248
16	Technician II	–	–	-1	863–1,048	–	-4,192
17	Temporary help	–	–	-12.5	–	–	-84,951
18							
19	Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	-21	-1,043.7	–	-$221,732	-$9,488,811
20							
21							
22	EXECUTIVE						
23	Proposed New Positions:						
24	Sr attorney	–	–	1	$1,475–1,793	–	$21,516
25	Assoc admin analyst	–	–	1	1,048–1,273	–	12,576
26	Heavy equip mechanic	–	–	1	783–863	–	9,396
27	Clerk II	–	–	1	457–556	–	5,760
28							
29	DIVISION OF RESOURCES						
30	DEVELOPMENT						
31	Proposed New Positions:						
32	Sr engineer	–	–	2	$1,273–1,548	–	$32,136
33	Assoc engineer	–	–	2	1,100–1,337	–	26,400
34	Recreation planner III	–	–	1	1,048–1,273	–	12,576
35	Asst engineer	–	–	1	905–1,100	–	10,860
36							
37	DIVISION OF SAFETY OF DAMS						
38	Proposed New Positions:						
39	Assoc engineer	–	–	1	$1,100–1,337	–	$13,200
40	Clerk-typist II	–	–	1	457–556	–	5,484
41	Temporary help	–	–	1.2	–	–	12,044
42							
43	DIVISION OF OPERATIONS AND						
44	MAINTENANCE						
45	Proposed New Positions:						
46	Asst chief dispatcher	–	–	1	$1,273–1,548	–	$15,276
47	Assoc control systems engineer	–	–	2	1,100–1,337	–	26,400
48	Control system tech III	–	–	1	998–1,213	–	11,988
49	Asst control systems engineer	–	–	1	905–1,100	–	10,860
50	Elec-mech testing techn II	–	–	1	870–1,058	–	10,440
51	Technician II	–	–	2	863–1,048	–	20,712
52	Hydroelec plant electrician	–	–	4	830–915	–	39,840
53	Hydroelec plant mechanic	–	–	4	830–915	–	39,840
54	Hydroelec plant operator	–	–	7	830–915	–	69,720
55	Maint foreman	–	–	2	753–915	–	18,072
56	Technician I	–	–	4	746–905	–	35,808
57	Maint man II	–	–	2	683–753	–	16,392
58	Mech draftsman	–	–	1	676–821	–	8,112
59	Maint man I	–	–	2	589–651	–	14,136
60	Storekeeper I	–	–	1	584–710	–	8,180
61	Sr clerk-typist	–	–	1	548–666	–	6,576
62	Stock clerk	–	–	1	530–644	–	6,360
63	Janitor	–	–	8	457–556	–	43,872
64	Temporary help	–	–	87.2	–	–	871,810
65							
66	DIVISION OF DESIGN AND						
67	CONSTRUCTION						
68	Proposed New Positions:						
69	Effective July 1, 1971:						
70	Sr engineer	–	–	2	$1,273–1,548	–	$30,552
71	Constrn mgt supvr	–	–	1	1,213–1,475	–	14,556
72	Constrn supvr II	–	–	2	1,213–1,475	–	29,112
73	Elec constrn supvr II	–	–	2	1,213–1,475	–	29,112
74	Assoc engrng geologist	–	–	1	1,100–1,337	–	13,200
75	Assoc mech engineer	–	–	2	1,100–1,337	–	26,400
76	Assoc control system engr	–	–	1	1,100–1,337	–	13,200
77	Assoc engineer	–	–	5	1,100–1,337	–	66,000
78	Engrng associate	–	–	4	1,048–1,273	–	50,304
79	Constrn supvr I	–	–	1	1,048–1,273	–	12,576
80	Elec constrn supvr I	–	–	2	1,048–1,273	–	25,152
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	DIVISION OF DESIGN AND						
3	CONSTRUCTION—Continued						
4	Proposed New Positions—Continued						
5	Effective July 1, 1971—Continued				SALARY RANGE		
6	Mech constrn supvr I	–	–	1	1,048–1,273	–	12,576
7	Assoc cost estimator	–	–	1	1,048–1,273	–	12,576
8	Architectural asst	–	–	2	905–1,100	–	21,720
9	Asst mech engineer	–	–	1	905–1,100	–	10,860
10	Asst engineer	–	–	4	905–1,100	–	43,440
11	Control system technician II	–	–	2	870–1,058	–	10,440
12	Constrn inspector	–	–	18	863–1,048	–	186,408
13	Elec constrn inspector	–	–	1	863–1,048	–	10,356
14	Mech constrn inspector	–	–	1	863–1,048	–	10,356
15	Technician II	–	–	9	863–1,048	–	93,204
16	Jr civil engineer	–	–	1	863–998	–	10,356
17	Structural draftsman II	–	–	2	821–998	–	19,704
18	Technician I	–	–	9	746–905	–	80,568
19	Instrumentman	–	–	1	710–821	–	8,520
20	Skilled laborer	–	–	1	651–717	–	7,812
21	Supvng clerk I	–	–	1	635–772	–	7,620
22	Engrng aid II	–	–	10	614–746	–	73,680
23	Automotive serviceman	–	–	1	614–746	–	7,368
24	Laborer	–	–	1	562–619	–	6,744
25	Engrng aid I	–	–	4	480–584	–	23,040
26	Clerk-typist II	–	–	1	457–556	–	5,484
27	Clerk-typist I	–	–	1	415–505	–	5,383
28							
29	CENTRAL DISTRICT						
30	Proposed New Positions:						
31	Asst engineer	–	–	2	$915–1,100	–	$21,720
32	Engrng aid I	–	–	1	480–584	–	5,910
33	Temporary help	–	–	2.5	–	–	25,239
34							
35	SAN JOAQUIN DISTRICT						
36	Proposed New Positions:						
37	Technician II	–	–	1	$863–1,048	–	$12,576
38	Engineering aid I	–	–	2	480–584	–	14,016
39	Account clerk II	–	–	1	457–556	–	6,672
40							
41	Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	250.9	–	–	$2,500,854
42							
43	Totals, Adjustments	–	–21	–792.8	–	–$221,732	–$6,987,957
44							
45	TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	4,102.4	3,902.7	3,130.9	$45,419,941	$45,822,271	$39,515,293
46							
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STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

Program Objectives

The State Water Resources Control Board, created by the Legislature in 1967, is concerned with water rights (licensing the appropriation of water), water quality (controlling and preventing water pollution) and planning and research. In addition, the state board guides the nine California Regional Water Quality Control Boards so that state policy for water quality control can be administered regionally, yet within a framework of statewide coordination and policy. The regional boards formulate water quality control plans for state board approval, establish and enforce waste discharge requirements and implement policies.

Need

With population growth continuing and with industry and agriculture expanding, California faces some serious challenges in water rights management, pollution control and water quality enhancement.

As the waters become more completely appropriated, the need to insure the fullest possible beneficial use becomes more critical. Also the need for the adjudication of water rights, expansion of the ground water recordation program and coordination of ground water and surface water considerations will increase.

To assure that the waters of California are maintained at the highest possible quality, many problems must be studied and resolved, including: long-lived toxic and biostimulatory wastes, waste disposal from vessels and mobilehomes, lake eutrophication, delayed pollution resulting from abandoned dump sites, control and use of pesticides and fertilizers, the effects of thermal discharges on the aquatic environment, the increasing mineralization of ground waters, the implementation of improved and automated environmental monitoring systems and the problem of overlapping jurisdiction among different state agencies.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1969–70	ESTIMATED 1970–71	PROPOSED 1971–72
I. Water Quality Control	$2,317,007	$2,825,750	$3,543,350
II. Planning and Research	840,000	1,776,250	2,017,250
III. Water Rights	836,241	974,000	1,007,400
IV. Administration—distributed to other programs	(789,000)	(845,000)	(897,000)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$3,993,248	$5,576,000	$6,568,000
Reimbursements	*–89,692*	*–95,000*	*–195,000*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$3,903,556	$5,481,000	$6,373,000
General Fund	*3,161,921*	*3,965,000*	*4,180,000*
State Clean Water Bond Fund	–	*708,000*	*1,540,000*
Federal funds	*741,635*	*808,000*	*653,000*
Personnel man-years	201.4	261.5	297

I. WATER QUALITY CONTROL

Need

Uncontrolled water pollution would so degrade the environment that the health, safety, and welfare of the people would be adversely affected. California could not continue to develop logically and soundly without continued protection of water quality. The need can be brought into sharp focus by considering a few facts:

1. The population of California today is approximately 20,000,000. By the year 2020 the population of the state will have increased to about 54,000,000. Yet there is no more water available for California today than there was in 1846 when the population was approximately 17,000.
2. Almost every use of water degrades its quality for subsequent use.
3. Two things essential to today's society are water and the elimination of waste.
4. Society has developed and, for the foreseeable future, is dependent upon a waterborne method of sewage and waste disposal.
5. Obviously, a serious conflict exists! The need for useful water, as against the uses of water, which degrade its quality and impairs its usefulness. To resolve this conflict, it is imperative to develop an effective, comprehensive method of managing the waters of California to insure that water of the highest quality is maintained.

Objectives

The objective is to end water pollution and to achieve and maintain the highest possible water quality of the waters of the state.

Authority

California Water Code Sections 13000 through 13951, commonly known as the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, provides general legislative authority for the water quality control program.

State certification for federal tax purposes is required under Section 704 of the Tax Reform Act of 1969, P.L. 91-172. State certification of facilities requiring federal licenses or permits is called for by Section 21(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (as amended by P.L. 91-224).

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

I. WATER QUALITY CONTROL—Continued

General Description

The state board formulates and adopts state policy for water quality control. The regional boards develop policies for specific areas or pollution problems, establish and enforce waste discharge requirements, and maintain monitoring and surveillance programs to assure compliance. The state and regional boards participate in a combined state-federal financial assistance program for the construction of waste treatment and disposal facilities, classify plants to determine operator qualifications, and establish operator training programs. The state and regional boards are responsible for review of federal and private construction projects which require federal licenses or permits in order to assure such works will not impair water quality. The boards are also responsible for inspection and certification of private treatment facilities for federal tax purposes. The state board must provide guidance to the regional boards in solving the new, complex water quality problems that are arising in California. Many of these problems call for a multidisciplinary approach in their solution. Individual regional boards cannot maintain a staff composed of individuals of varied disciplines and must, therefore, rely on the state board for assistance in these areas.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	91	125	153	$2,317,007	$2,825,750	$3,543,350
General Fund	–	–	–	*1,654,372*	*2,032,750*	*2,540,350*
Clean Water Bond Fund	–	–	–	–	*140,000*	*250,000*
Federal funds	–	–	–	*662,635*	*653,000*	*653,000*
Other reimbursements				–	–	*100,000*
Program Elements:						
a. Policy	8	11	16	200,055	332,000	400,000
b. Surveillance, regulation, and enforcement	68	84	92	1,763,519	1,911,000	1,983,350
c. Federal certification	–	–	9	–	–	235,000
d. Grant management	6	21	20	136,038	370,000	530,000
e. Technical evaluation and services	9	9	16	217,395	212,750	395,000

a. Policy

Need

A fundamental part of the state's water quality control effort is the establishment of statewide and regional policies for the control of water quality. Such policies provide guidance to the regional boards in establishing and enforcing waste discharge requirements. These policies are needed to clearly establish the state's position and to guide development, both public and private, so as to obtain the highest water quality that is possible. Regional boards must establish policy governing areawide problems.

Objectives

To formulate and adopt water quality control policy that will serve as guidelines for water management throughout the state.

Output	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Number of Policies Formulated	3	6	15

Authority

Authority for the formulation and adoption of state policy for water quality control is given under Sections 13140 through 13147 of the Water Code.

General Description

The state board formulates and, after a public hearing, adopts statewide policy for water quality control. The state board constantly reviews and updates such policy and coordinates all water quality activities within the state. Statewide policies are needed in the fields of protection of mountain waters, recreational subdivision development, siltation and sediment transport, heavy metal pollution, problems relating to mineral extraction, operation of pipelines conveying toxic materials, and increasing salinity and mineralization. Certain regional policies such as houseboat discharges to the delta, cannery wastes, and geothermal resource development must also be developed by the regional boards.

Input	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Expenditures	$200,055	$332,000	$400,000
Personnel man-years	8	11	16

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

I. WATER QUALITY CONTROL—Continued

b. Surveillance, Regulation, and Enforcement

Need

Waste discharge requirements are needed to inform the discharger under what conditions a waste discharge is permitted and the effluent quality that is necessary to prevent degradation of the state's waters. Continuous surveillance is needed to establish compliance with the prescribed conditions. A viable enforcement program is needed to assure full compliance with waste discharge requirements.

Objectives

To inform the waste discharger what must be done to prevent water pollution, provide a basis for enforcement action, and carry out the enforcement actions required to obtain full compliance with waste discharge requirements.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Number of waste discharge requirements formulated, adopted, reviewed	600	900	1,000
Number of surveillance inspections	5,000	6,250	8,000
Number of enforcement actions taken	206	250	300

Authority

Authority for prescribing waste discharge requirements is given to the regional boards under Section 13263 of the Water Code. The surveillance duties are authorized under Section 13267 of the Water Code. Enforcement duties are outlined in Section 13301 of the Water Code.

General Description

The establishment of waste discharge requirements supplemented by surveillance and the necessary enforcement actions are the core of California's water quality control program. These duties may be outlined as follows:

1. Formulation and Adoption of Waste Discharge Requirements. Waste discharge requirements are the principal means for prevention and control of water pollution. Following the filing of a report (accompanied by a filing fee) of a proposed discharge or a material change in a discharge, the boards' staffs prepare tentative requirements after thorough investigation of the possible effects of such a discharge. The proposed requirements are given wide distribution prior to a public meeting held by the boards, at which comments are heard. The boards then adopt the requirements as proposed or as amended.

Waste discharge requirements are continually being reevaluated and upgraded to conform to the newest technological developments and water quality needs of the state.

2. Surveillance. The regional board staffs continually inspect the waste discharges within the state. Samples of waste effluents and receiving waters are collected for analysis and the results are analyzed for compliance with waste discharge requirements and receiving water objectives. Such samples serve as evidence in enforcement actions.

The regional board staffs continuously review the periodic monitoring reports submitted by the discharge for completeness and compliance with waste discharge requirements. The staffs must constantly review the dischargers self-monitoring programs to assess the reliability of the data and make the changes necessary to assure accurate representation of an ever varying discharge.

3. Enforcement. Whenever a discharger is not complying with established requirements, an attempt is made to gain compliance through voluntary action. If this fails, a cease and desist order is issued. If the discharger does not comply with the order, the case is referred to the State Attorney General who brings action in the appropriate superior court. The boards are authorized to order dischargers to clean up adverse effects caused by their waste discharge, to reduce the discharge or prohibit additional discharges.

The state board must consider appeals of all aggrieved parties. Conditions may warrant a complete state board review which entails a full public hearing.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$1,763,519	$1,911,000	$1,983,350
Personnel man-years	68	84	92

c. Federal Certification

Need

State certifications of conformance with applicable water quality standards for federally controlled projects is needed to assure that such projects are designed, constructed and operated in a manner which will not violate adopted water quality standards. This procedure furnishes the state the power to control projects which require federal permits or licenses at the planning stage.

State certifications of conformance are needed to insure private wastewater treatment facilities. Offered tax incentives are designed, constructed and operated to comply with applicable water quality standards. The program of tax incentives for private treatment facilities will assist in obtaining construction of these needed treatment units. Without a program of state certification, California industries will not receive their fair share of the tax incentives offered under federal law.

Objectives

To insure federally licensed projects or facilities requiring federal permits are constructed and operated in a manner so as to conform with all applicable water quality standards.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

I. WATER QUALITY CONTROL—Continued

c. Federal Certification—Continued

Insure that private treatment facilities granted tax relief incentives are designed, constructed, and operated to achieve compliance with applicable water quality standards.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Certification for facilities requiring federal licenses or permits	–	–	300
Certification for facilities for federal tax purposes	–	–	50

Authority

Section 13160 of the Water Code permits the state board to give any certificate or statement required by any federal agency pursuant to any federal act. Section 21(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (as amended by P.L. 91-224) and Section 704 of P.L. 91-172, Tax Reform Act of 1969, require state certification.

General Description

Part of the federal effort in water pollution control is a program to assure that no federal agency that has jurisdiction over a development project allows that project to violate water quality standards. The technique for implementing this policy is the establishment of a certification procedure which in effect requires the state to certify that a particular project will meet water quality objectives. If California fails to implement this certification procedure, the federal government will exercise regulatory control over waste discharges in California.

The state and regional boards in conducting the certification of various facilities will be required to review water quality, construction and operation practices, and projected effluent quality. For projects of great environmental significance, public hearings will be held and testimony taken.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	–	–	$235,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	9

d. Grants Management

Need

Increasing population and expanding production result in greater waste loads. By the year 2020 the total waste production will be more than double the existing of two billion gallons per dam. This load will be imposed on the same volume of water available today. New and expanded treatment facilities are needed to cope with this rapidly expanding waste production. The capital needed for new and improved treatment facilities in the next five years is estimated at $880 million.

Objectives

To assist local entities in the construction of $880,000,000 of badly needed sewerage facilities in the next five years. In fiscal year 1971–72 $160,000,000 worth of waste water treatment facilities and the associated ancillary works will be constructed under the grant program.

The grants program will assure that the public funds expended are utilized in the mose efficient manner to preserve and enhance environmental quality throughout the state.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated * 1971–72
Number of applications reviewed	180	310	120
Number of construction grants certified	70	80	100
Dollars allocated	$66,303,500	$83,000,000	$160,000,000

* Procedures for grant application modified so that preliminary reviews are made prior to application.

Authority

Section 13600 of the Water Code provides the state board the authority to administer financial assistance programs. The Clean Water Bond Law of 1970 provides $250,000,000 for state grants for the construction of sewerage facilities.

General Description

The grant program will be subdivided into elements:

General Administration

The state board will establish one-year and five-year sewerage needs lists. Local entities occupying positions on the one-year will be authorized to submit formal applications for state and federal financial assistance.

Distribution of applications; assisting local agencies in the development of applications; review of applications, technical review of plans and specifications; consultation with applicants; field inspections and site reviews for all projects; determination of compliance with state and federal regulations; award of grants; accounting and fiscal management of grant funds; review of contract documents, and fiscal review and audits of applicants' expenditures.

Compliance with Regional Planning

Projects will be thoroughly reviewed in light of appropriate basin waste water disposal plans and applicable regional or metropolitan plans which have received state approval. All projects receiving financial assistance will be required to conform to the adopted management plans.

Industrial Waste Ordinance Development

A model industrial waste ordinance will be developed which can be adopted by public sewering agen-

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

I. WATER QUALITY CONTROL—Continued

d. Grants Management—Continued

cies. This ordinance will direct itself to preventing public waste water treatment facility breakdowns caused by the addition of industrial wastes. The ordinance will provide a basis for equitable financial participation by industry in deferring treatment costs at public facilities. The grant program is only intended for public facilities. Private entities using these facilities should pay their fair share of the treatment costs.

Inspections

Detailed field inspections will be conducted annually for three years after completion of the works to determine compliance with all appropriate standards and regulations.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$136,038	$370,000	$530,000
Personnel man-years	6	21	20

e. Technical Evaluation and Services

Need

The technical complexity of environmental problems has escalated. The regional boards need technical assistance to solve these unique problems. Such assistance can best be obtained by maintaining a staff of highly qualified professionals at the state board level. The regional boards need to provide a greater degree of technical assistance to persons under enforcement actions to insure that solutions will be developed which will protect water quality.

Increasing waste loads are going to necessitate the construction of new and more sophisticated treatment facilities. It is illogical to spend large amounts of public funds on physical facilities without paying careful attention to the development of increased operator skills, which largely determine the effectiveness of the facilities. An organized training program is necessary to insure competent plant operating personnel are available to staff the treatment facilities.

Objectives

To evaluate new problems, specialized techniques, and concepts in water quality control; to provide specialized technical assistance to the regional boards; to define and develop solutions to unique water quality problems in the state; to assist waste dischargers in developing solutions to water quality problems; to establish and conduct an intensive operator training program to provide the skills necessary in operating today's complicated waste treatment facilities.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Special studies conducted	1	1	4
Operator training regulations developed	–	–	1
Operators trained	133	100	200
Operator training courses conducted	4	4	6
Projects receiving specialized technical assistance	5	7	15

Authority

Section 13301.1 of Chapter 1464, Statutes of 1970, requires for the first time that the state and regional boards render all possible technical assistance to persons issued a cease and desist order. Recognizing the need for a broader environmental approach Section 15 of Chapter 1464 states: "It is the intention of the Legislature that additions to the staffs of the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards, as authorized each year by the Budget Act, be made with consideration given to the increasing need of personnel with special competence in environmental sciences, economics, recreation, fish and wildlife."

Section 13626 of the Water Code requires the state board to adopt and promulgate regulations setting forth the types of treatment plants and the training necessary to efficiently operate each type of facility.

General Description

The study of specific statewide water quality problems will be conducted on a highly technical, multidisciplinary basis. The problems will be analyzed to define present and future effects, and feasible solutions. Examples of these complex water quality problems are mercury and other heavy metal contamination; buildup of pesticides; disposal of industrial sludges; and geologic and hydrologic problems associated with solid waste disposal.

There are several specific areas within the state with unique problems which require, but have not yet received, detailed attention and the development of long-range solutions. These areas include the Salton Sea, Colorado River Basin, Mojave River Basin, Santa Ana River Basin, and the San Joaquin River. Water quality in these areas is not directly related to the disposal of waste waters. These problem areas require specialized assistance in defining and solving present and future water quality problems.

A system of classifying types of waste water treatment plants for the purpose of determining the levels of operator competence required for operation will be developed. The state board will adopt and promulgate regulations setting forth classifications and subsequent training needed for operation of these classes of facilities. The state board will assist in the development and presentation of operator training programs.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$217,395	$212,750	$395,000
Personnel man-years	9	9	16

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

II. PLANNING AND RESEARCH

Need

Long-range planning and research for water quality control, its economic and environmental considerations, determining the relationships between water rights and water quality, and administering the state's program of research in the technical phases of water quality control are absolutely essential for effective water quality control and wastewater management. Without it, efforts to abate water pollution and enhance the quality of the state's waters will be inefficient, costly and ineffective. Goals must be established, priorities and policies set and current and accurate data and information must be furnished.

Policy decisions which will have profound effects on our environment must be made and it is imperative that they be based on a foundation of sound data and reliable information. This requires an effective program of research coordination and stimulation, appropriate data assimilation and analysis, and translation of useful new data into water resources program management. The research must be closely supervised and coordinated with the efforts of other state agencies, the federal government, and private industry.

Objectives

The objectives are to:

a. Develop comprehensive long-range plans for the management of the quality and related quantity of the state's ground and surface waters at the basin and regional or metropolitan level.

b. Conduct and coordinate water quality-water pollution research investigations that are directed towards accumulation of information for rational policy making and decisions.

c. Develop an effective water quality data management system and water quality surveillance programs consistent with the directives and intent of the Water Code.

d. Conduct special, specific investigations and studies relating to different and unique water quality problems.

Authority

California Water Code, Division 7, Sections 13140, 13142, 13143, 13144, 13161, 13163, 13164, 13165, 13166 and 13167.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	22	46	50	$840,000	$1,776,250	$2,017,250
General Fund				*761,000*	*1,053,250*	*727,250*
Clean Water Bond Fund				–	*568,000*	*1,290,000*
Federal funds				*79,000*	*155,000*	–
Program Elements:						
a. Water quality control planning	15	33	34	$417,432	$794,000	$877,000
b. Technological development	4	9	9	352,120	648,000	641,000
c. Data management	–	–	3	–	100,000	261,000
d. Special Studies:						
1. San Francisco Bay Water Quality Program	3	4	4	70,448	104,250	108,250
2. Monterey Bay Water Quality Study	–	–	–	–	130,000	130,000

a. Water Quality Control Planning

Need

The state's water resources are interrelated, and changes in water quantity or quality can have an impact on the entire environment. There is a need to study and quantify the effects brought about by water storage, transfer and use. Control of water quality in a basin or region depends on land use activities, beneficial water uses, and the availability of surface waters for assimilation of waste products. Plans must be developed to equate and balance the benefits of water development, water utilization and land use. In addition basinwide and regional plans for water quality management are now required under federal regulations in order to qualify for federal sewerage construction funds. With the millions of dollars involved in this construction program, it is obvious that this planning must be given a high priority.

Other short-term and long-term planning activities are needed also to facilitate and improve the coordination of state board functions with the activities of other state, federal and local agencies.

Objectives

The objectives are:

a. To develop a comprehensive water quality management plan covering the period 1970 through 2000 for each basin and regional area in the state.

b. To conduct short-term and long-term planning studies to facilitate the operations of the State Water Resources Control Board and to improve the coordination of State Water Resources Control Board functions with the functions of other state, federal and local agencies.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

II. PLANNING AND RESEARCH—Continued

a. Water Quality Control Planning—Continued

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Basin and regional or metropolitan water quality control plans (continuous development of interim and fully developed plans)	12	29	29

Authority

California Water Code, Division 7, Sections 13140, 13142 and 13164.

General Description

The interrelationship between water quality, water quantity and water uses will be appraised by a multidisciplinary team. Effort will be made to quantify all environmental factors influenced by water quality-quantity relationship. When these relationships are quantified for each water basin or system, planning can then be conducted to maximize the water benefits available within that system. Coordination will be effected with other agencies to secure water resources planning at the basin or watershed level. Guidelines will be established after water quality-quantity-use relationships are determined, to adapt basin plans to larger regional or statewide needs. Regional or statewide plans are envisioned to contain water resource objectives, to ensure optimum balance of water use and protection and a program of implementation, including a schedule for construction of waste water treatment facilities.

Fourteen basin plans and 15 regional area plans will be developed to meet federal requirements for eligibility for treatment plant construction funds. Without approved plans, millions of dollars in federal grants would be lost. These plans will be developed through a coordinated effort between the planning and research division staff and the staffs of the regional water quality control boards.

Other short-term and long-term planning activities are necessary to improve the coordination of state board operations. These activities are: (1) interactions of water quality and water rights functions, (2) relationship between the state board and regional boards as related to regulatory support and distribution of technical expertise, (3) legislation requirements, (4) information transfer among monitoring, planning and regulatory activities, (5) the use of water quality laboratories, (6) the formulation and use of water quality data systems, (7) the conduct of monitoring programs, and (8) the communication interfaces between the State Water Resources Control Board, other state agencies, federal and local agencies.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$417,432	$794,000	$877,000
Personnel man-years	15	33	34

b. Technological Development

Need

Many of the basic scientific tools needed to assure protection of the state's waters and obtain a balanced and stable water environment are lacking. The great increase in spending for pollution control and water reclamation facilities requires substantial expenditures for the research and development needed to guide planning and design of such projects. Research is needed to study the effect that various uses of water has on its quality. Research is needed to better define the interrelationships between waste discharges, water quality and beneficial uses to achieve effective, economic, and equitable water quality control. Examples include evaluation of toxicity, biostimulation, remote monitoring, environmental sensing, etc.

Several state agencies have water quality and pollution control responsibilities and are conducting water quality investigations germane to their area. There may be duplicative or parallel activities which need to be eliminated. This can be accomplished by the state board acting as the coordinating agency as required by the Porter-Cologne Act. Investigations also are needed to anticipate and identify water quality problems so that corrective action can be initiated before such problems become acute and perhaps irreversible.

Objectives

To provide the data and information needed for effective and rational water quality control, pollution control, and water resource management, and to coordinate water quality investigations to eliminate duplication and overlap and to select projects on the basis of priority needs.

Authority

California Water Code, Division 7, Sections 13161, 13162, 13163 and 13165.

General Description

To meet specific needs, research studies will be conducted by the State Water Resources Control Board. This work will be accomplished under contract to other agencies or private firms. The planning, contracting, administration, and supervision of the work is a program function.

To facilitate coordination of water quality related investigations of state agencies, an "Interagency Programming Committee" was established. The committee is chaired by a representative of the State Water Resources Control Board.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

II. PLANNING AND RESEARCH—Continued

b. Technological Development—Continued

The board also must be aware of ongoing and proposed federal investigations related to water quality. By timely communication with these agencies, investigative plans and proposals are obtained for review and recommendations by the state board.

The board, in its function of determining the beneficial uses to be protected in state waters, is in the best position to advise and guide where and how much investigatory effort is needed. In addition, the board cooperates with other state and federal agencies in solving mutual problems, and provides technical consultation.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$352,120	$648,000	$641,000
Personnel man-years	4	9	9

c. Data Management

Need

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act has charged the State Water Resources Control Board, with the responsibility, to prepare and implement a statewide water quality information storage and retrieval program. A functional system of data collection, storage and retrieval is basic to effective water water quality planning, monitoring, enforcement and management. A system needs to be developed and implemented that would: (1) standardize data reporting statewide, (2) pinpoint the location and timing of sampling for statistically sound sampling results, (3) give rapid retrieval in a form conducive to immediate action by regulatory agencies, (4) establish a water quality and environmental baseline and historical trend, and (5) is applicable to the physical, chemical and biological water quality factors associated with ground and surface waters. Concommitant with the development of the actual system is the need to design comprehensive but standardized statewide monitoring programs for inland waters, marine waters and special problem constituents such as pesticides and heavy metals. Such a system will greatly enhance the effectiveness of all water quality management efforts, provide a basis for forecasting pollution problems and result in considerable savings in data management manpower needs over the long run.

Objectives

To develop and implement an automated data management storage and retrieval system adaptable to statewide ground and surface water quality data, and to develop statewide comprehensive monitoring programs for inland waters, marine waters and wastewater discharges in order to generate appropriate and pertinent data related to water quality inventory, monitoring, enforcement, planning and management.

Authority

California Water Code, Division 7, Section 13166.

General Description

In order to develop and implement a statewide management information system, consisting of data collection, storage and retrieval, the board will conduct a number of studies. Some of the more significant studies proposed are:

Statewide comprehensive monitoring for inland waters; biologic monitoring in nearshore marine waters; statewide monitoring for pesticides and heavy metals; statewide water quality information storage and retrieval program.

The planning and research division's staff, in cooperation with other state and local agencies, and where necessary under contract with private firms, will initiate and administer the work required. All existing monitoring programs, by federal, state and local agencies, will be evaluated, and the data requirements of the various agencies will be determined. All resulting programs will be coordinated and integrated to the maximum extent practicable with data management programs of other agencies.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	–	$100,000	$261,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	3

d. Special Studies

1. SAN FRANCISCO BAY WATER QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAM

Need

A $3,000,000 comprehensive study to develop a long-range plan for the upgrading and enhancement of water quality in the San Francisco Bay and delta area has been completed. To insure continuing action and to help implement the study's recommendations, it is necessary to furnish guidelines and coordination to the many diverse organizations involved in water quality and pollution control in the area.

Objectives

The objective is to upgrade and enhance the quality of the water in the San Francisco Bay by obtaining the cooperation of all parties involved to support an areawide approach to the treatment and disposal of municipal and industrial wastes into the bay.

Output

A coordinated, areawide approach has been found to be essential if the waters of San Francisco Bay are to be protected for existing and future beneficial

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

II. PLANNING AND RESEARCH—Continued

d. Special Studies—Continued

uses. Although output does not lend itself to precise measurement, there will be reports developed, including the cooperative state-local subregional study reports—one of which is scheduled for completion during the 1971–72 fiscal year.

General Description

A small office is located in the bay area and staffed with a few highly qualified people who are working with the municipalities and counties involved in gaining their acceptance of an areawide, cooperative solution to the bay's pollution problems. The following activities must be carried out to maintain continuity of program effort and to better define the critical issues pertinent to effective public action:

1. Provide direct liaison and state board input to cooperative state-local subregional studies, which will serve as initial steps to a regional approach to the water quality management problem of the bay area.
2. To encourage, cooperate and coordinate with local entities not now making studies or participating in cooperative efforts to do so.
3. Provide the Legislature with assistance, as needed, to develop legislation for the establishment of an agency, or agencies, capable of implementing a comprehensive water quality control plan for the bay area.
4. Maintain liaison with the U.S. Corps of Engineers' "Triple S" study, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency Study Program, Association of Bay Area Governments water-sewerage studies and all other studies that involve coordinated, areawide water quality control planning for the San Francisco Bay.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$70,448	$104,250	$108,250
Personnel man-years	3	4	4

2. MONTEREY BAY WATER QUALITY STUDY

Need

The waters in the Monterey Bay are becoming increasingly polluted and an areawide approach to water quality management is essential if the waters of Monterey Bay are to be protected for beneficial uses.

Objectives

Develop water quality management plans which can be implemented on a long-term basis to preserve and enhance the quality of the Monterey Bay and surrounding area. In the interim, short-range plans must be developed which can be implemented in the near future.

Output

Over a three-year period to complete studies in the five areas of (1) environmental engineering, (2) demography and geography, (3) economics, (4) oceanography, and (5) financial, legal, and administration which will be the basis for a comprehensive water quality program for the Monterey Bay and surrounding area.

Authority

Final Report—1970–71 list of changes to the Governor's Budget—Chapter 303/70.

General Description

The Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) is comprised of the Counties of Monterey, San Benito, and Santa Cruz and a majority of the incorporated cities within these counties. Its purpose is to develop a comprehensive plan for waste water disposal and water quality management within the tricounty region. The time required to complete the proposed study and plan is estimated to be approximately three years at a cost of $1,130,000. It is planned to have local agencies provide services in the amount of $245,000, the state would contribute $320,000 from the Clean Water Bond Fund, which would make a total contribution of $565,000 from state and local sources. It is anticipated to obtain matching federal funds, with approximately $190,000 from housing and urban development and $375,000 from the Federal Water Quality Control Administration.

The study would be administered through a Program Policy Committee appointed by AMBAG. The program manager would be appointed as a full-time employee of AMBAG and be responsible for overall conduct of the study. A program consulting board composed of experts in one or more of the five activity areas would be employed by AMBAG and would advise the program manager on the overall program structure, provide consulting services, and review the technical tasks. Liaison with agencies and organizations which are not members of AMBAG would be established through an Agency Coordinating Committee. This committee would include representatives of federal, state and local agencies, both public and private. The state's involvement will be limited to its financial contribution, advisory service and general surveillance of the program.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	–	$130,000	$130,000

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

III. WATER RIGHTS

Need

The generally arid conditions prevailing in California makes water absolutely essential for the existence and expansion of agriculture and industry. It is also needed for the health, safety, recreation and well-being of the people. Because of its limited supply it became necessary to control the appropriation of water so that it will be administered in a uniform and equitable manner and used to the greatest benefit of the people of this state.

Objectives

To obtain the greatest beneficial use of the waters of the state, to prevent waste or unreasonable use of water by administering the appropriation laws, to give assistance to the courts in determination of water rights, and to maintain a record of water diversions and use throughout the state and objectives of this activity.

Authority

The Water Code of the State of California, Parts 2, 3, 5, 5.1, Sections 1005.1, 1005.2, 1051, 1051.5, 1052, 1060 and jointly with the Department of Water Resources, Sections 1053 through 1059 of Part 1 of Division 2, and Sections 10504 through 10507 of Part 2 of Division 6 is the authority for the activities of the Division of Water Rights. The regulations of this division are recorded in Subchapters 2, 3 and 4 of Chapter 2.1 of the California Administrative Code.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	41	42	42	$836,241	$974,000	$1,007,400
General Fund				*746,549*	*879,000*	*912,400*
Other Reimbursements				*89,692*	*95,000*	*95,000*
Program Elements:						
a. Appropriation of water	39	40	40	$803,029	$944,000	$977,400
b. Adjudication, recordation, and special products	2	2	2	33,212	30,000	30,000

a. Appropriation of Water

Need

In California the need for water is great and the supply is limited. The demand is especially heavy for unappropriated water. This program is necessary to insure that the unappropriated water is appropriated in an orderly and fair manner and yet insure that the greatest beneficial use is obtained.

Objectives

To accomplish the orderly and just distribution of appropriative water so that the greatest beneficial use may be obtained with no adverse effect on the overall quality of the water.

Output	Actual 1969-70	Estimated 1970-71	Estimated 1971-72
Applications for use of water being processed	477	500	500
Case inspection completed	729	650	600
Permits issued for development of facilities to use water	181	150	150
Licenses for right to use water issued	317	400	400
Revocations of permits and licenses	190	250	250

General Description

Part 2 of Division 2 of the Water Code comprises the procedure for the initiation of rights to appropriate unappropriated water in surface streams and other surface bodies of water and in subterranean streams flowing through known and definite channels.

A water right by appropriation is initiated by the filing of an application with the board. The application is reviewed and public hearings are held if the proposed water diversion is protested. Field investigations are made to establish the physical facts upon which to base a decision. Upon approval of the application, a permit is issued setting forth terms and conditions under which water may be taken and used. Upon completion of diversion facilities and beneficial use of the water, a license is issued confirming the water right.

In acting upon applications to appropriate water, the board must consider the relative benefit to be derived from all beneficial uses of the water concerned including, but not limited to, use for domestic, irrigation, municipal, industrial, preservation and enhancement of fish and wildlife, recreational, mining, esthetic enjoyment, and power purposes, and may subject such appropriations to terms and conditions as in its judgment will best develop, conserve, and utilize in the public interest the water sought to be appropriated.

As the supply of unappropriated water continues to diminish, the work required to process a given application progressively increases. More of the applications are protested requiring hearing and/or extensive field investigation and study to determine whether an application should be approved or denied. In many cases, when the application is approved and a permit is issued, the board retains jurisdiction for continuing study to determine the effects of the project on downstream prior rights.

The Legislature enacted Chapter 1087 of the Statutes of 1969, which increases the application and

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

III. WATER RIGHTS—Continued

a. Appropriation of Water—Continued

permit fees and terminates the previous exemption from the payment of water rights fees by the State Department of Water Resources and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. However, the legal authority of the state to collect such fees from the United States was questioned by the federal government. Therefore, the Legislature enacted Chapter 1476 of the Statutes of 1970 which again exempted the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation from payment of water right fees but allows the State Water Resources Control Board to enter into a service agreement with the United States to reimburse the board for services in administering the water right applications, permits or licenses of the bureau. Chapter 1087 also invokes an annual fee, equal to the application fee, if after two years an application has not been completed or disposition of the application is being delayed at the applicant's request.

All "state filings," (applications filed by the Department of Water Resources under the provisions of Water Code Section 10500 in furtherance of a general or coordinated plan) are processed by the board.

Upon request, the board may release from priority or assign any portion of any state filing when the release or assignment is for a development not in conflict with the general or coordinated plan for the utilization or conservation of the water resources of the state.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$803,029	$944,000	$977,400
Personnel man-years	39	40	40

b. Adjudication, Recordation and Special Projects

Need

Because of the shortage of water in many areas of the state, controversies over the available water frequently occur. The board and its staff of trained engineers and attorneys can render assistance in the determination of the water rights involved.

Because of light rainfall, concentrated population, changing land use patterns and a dependence on groundwater, many underground water supplies are or will be overdrawn in the Counties of Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles and Ventura. For this reason a history of water extractions and diversions must be recorded and made available for water users in this area.

Objectives

The adjudication function is to provide assistance to the courts in the determination of water rights or to initiate and conduct an administrative adjudication of water rights which is then submitted to the superior court for final determination.

The recordation function is designed to provide a repository for information relating to recordation of water extractions and diversions for the purpose of water users in the four counties involved. A fair and equitable determination of right cannot be made without knowledge of the physical facts. Knowledge of the common source of supply, the quantities of water available and used is essential before a just settlement can be reached.

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Recordation Notices Filed:			
First notices	100	100	100
Annual	5,019	5,000	5,000

General Description

The two procedures in which the board may assist the courts in adjudications are designated as (1) court references, under which the board is appointed referee in actions before a court, and (2) statutory adjudications, wherein a determination is initiated through petition to the board by the affected users. Both procedures culminate in a court decree defining both riparian and appropriative rights.

The appropriate costs incurred in performing the duties in this function are reimbursed to the board by the parties involved.

In the recordation function each person who extracts more than 25 acre-feet of water from the ground in any year in the Counties of Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and Riverside is required to file with the board annual notices or statements pertinent to such extractions. The cost to the state to administer this recordation program is reimbursed through a fee paid by the water users with each notice of extraction. The fee is fixed by the board to be sufficient on the average to reimburse for the costs entailed in recording the water use and maintaining the records.

The board will investigate and determine the facts concerning controversial information contained in a water extraction notice filed under the recordation function. The cost of such an investigation and determination must be paid by the requesting entity. The board's determination is prima facie evidence of the facts in any subsequent court proceedings.

Related to this function is the administration of the act authorizing the retention of groundwater rights in eight counties of southern California when extractions are reduced by use of water from an alternate nontributary source. No fees are involved in this activity and the expenditure is very minor.

Under the authority of Part 5.1 of Division 2 of the Water Code, the board is compiling a valuable record of surface water diversion and use throughout the state. This is resulting from the effort being made to obtain statements from all individuals presently di-

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

III. WATER RIGHTS—Continued

b. Adjudication, Recordation and Special Projects—Continued

verting water from any lake, river or stream. Any person who diverts water from a surface stream or body of water, with certain exceptions, and does not have this diversion recorded with a state agency is required to file with the board a statement of the diversion and use.

Miscellaneous requests, for special investigations from board members, other state agencies or the Legislature fall into this special projects function.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$33,212	$30,000	$30,000
Personnel man-years	2	2	2

IV. ADMINISTRATION

Need

The three divisions of the Water Resources Control Board and the nine regional water quality control boards require administrative and policy guidance, legal advice, public education and assistance in the coordination of effort for the most efficient accomplishment of their objectives. In addition, they require the normal housekeeping services that all organizations must have to function.

Objectives

To provide the leadership, guidance, legal counsel, public education and coordination to most effectively administer the programs of the state board and nine regional boards to insure the greatest benefit to the people of the state. To also provide administrative services consisting of budgeting, accounting, personnel services, training, stenographic services, filing and mailing, duplicating and procurement of equipment and supplies.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Continuing program costs	47.4	48.5	52	$789,000	$845,000	$897,000
Program Elements:						
a. Executive office	11.3	12.5	12.5	248,000	278,000	285,000
b. Public education	2.9	3.5	4	55,000	60,000	67,000
c. Legal office	6.5	8.5	9.5	152,000	181,000	200,000
d. Administrative services	26.7	24	26	334,000	326,000	345,000
Totals, Expenditures	47.4	48.5	52	$789,000	$845,000	$897,000
Less Amounts Distributed to Other Programs:						
Water quality control				–433,000	–464,750	–493,350
Planning and research				–197,000	–211,250	–224,250
Water rights				–159,000	169,000	–179,400
Net Totals, Administration				–	–	–

a. Executive Office

The five appointed board members and the executive officer, with clerical assistance, are responsible for establishing overall policy, provide guidance to the chiefs of the divisions of the state board and to the regional boards, approve or disapprove regional boards' water quality control plans, consider appeals concerning other actions or inaction of the regional boards, and coordinate on a statewide level all activities in the complex field of water quality and water rights while representing specified areas of expertise as required by the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$248,000	$278,000	$285,000
Personnel man-years	11.3	12.5	12.5

b. Public Education

Need

During this decade of the environment, many people are concerned about ecology. High on the list of what people want is clean water. The demand for information on how this is being achieved far exceeded early estimates, and continues to increase. The public information-education program as required by the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Also, state law requires the teaching of conservation education in grades 1 through 12, and water pollution control is high among the subjects included.

Objectives

To inform the people of California of the state's programs to prevent and correct water pollution, and to obtain the support and cooperation of people in such programs.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

IV. ADMINISTRATION—Continued

b. Public Education—Continued

Output	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Number of information-education publications written	14	15	17
Number of information-education publications issued	53,150	125,000	175,000
Number of news releases	78	80	110
Number of letters of inquiry answered	5,720	7,800	10,400
Number of speeches drafted	46	50	70
Number of visual aid presentations prepared	7	3	3
Number of TV/radio interviews arranged	11	25	30
Number of progress reports prepared (quarterly)	3	4	4
Number of technical publications prepared for publication	1	4	5
Exhibits prepared	2	1	1
Biennial report prepared	0	1	0

Authority

California Water Code Section 13167.

General Description

The public education/information functions include all of the following:

1. Analyze public opinion relative to the state and regional boards' programs and policies.
2. Prepare speech material and audiovisual aids for use in talks and presentations by board members to specialized groups and the general public, and offer such assistance to the regional boards when requested.
3. Answer information inquiries or letters of inquiry from the public concerning the state's water pollution control programs.
4. Prepare and issue news releases. Obtain and maintain good understanding and working relations with the press, TV, and radio.
5. Prepare and publish bimonthly newsletter information pamphlets and brochures, and assist the regional boards in the preparation of such material that is of regional interest.
6. Edit and prepare for publication, and make the distribution of, the technical publications of the state board.
7. Prepare for publication the biennial reports of the state and regional boards.
8. Maintain permanent information exhibit in the lobby of the resources building, a mobile exhibit for use at conferences and conventions, design and prepare exhibits for the California Museum of Science and Industry and the State Capitol Building.
9. Prepare material for documentary film on water pollution control, and material for TV and film clips, or direct consultants in the preparation of such.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$55,000	$60,000	$67,000
Personnel man-years	2.9	3.5	4

c. Legal Office

Interprets laws and gives legal advice and assistance to board members and staff personnel, including the board members and staff of the nine regional boards. Drafts board regulations and legislation relating to water quality and rights matters.

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$152,000	$181,000	$200,000
Personnel man-years	6.5	8.5	9.5

d. Administrative Services

Provides the administrative and business services required for the effective functioning of the operative units. This includes responsibility for:

- Budget preparation and control
- Recruitment, promotion and classification
- Maintenance of personnel records
- Travel arrangements and expense claims
- Files and records management
- Mail and shipping
- Equipment and supplies
- Safety
- Information and reception desk
- Accounting
- Training
- Timekeeping and pay
- Stenographic services
- Reproduction
- Data processing
- Facilities
- Health benefits

Input	Actual 1969–70	Estimated 1970–71	Estimated 1971–72
Expenditures	$334,000	$326,000	$345,000
Personnel man-years	26.7	24	26

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

LINE	PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	LOCAL ASSISTANCE			
	Assistance for Construction of Sewerage and Storm Drainage Facilities:			
	State Water Quality Control Fund (loans)	$2,233,000	$2,578,000	$131,000
	State Water Quality Coutrol Fund (other)	–	24,295	30,000
	Totals, Sewerage and Storm Drainage	$2,233,000	$2,602,295	$161,000
	Assistance for construction of water quality projects *(Clean Water Bond Fund)*	–	5,000,000	50,000,000
	Totals, Local Assistance	$2,233,000	$7,602,295	$50,161,000

Sewerage and Storm Drainage

The State Water Quality Control Fund, created by Chapter 1551, Statutes of 1949, was designed to make available moneys for loans to municipalities and districts for construction of sewerage and storm drainage facilities.

Originally funded at $1,000,000 this fund has been enlarged to in excess of $10,800,000 since 1966 by special legislation due to ever increasing needs for facilities to maintain and improve the quality of the state's water.

Changes in the governing codes now allow the loan of a portion of the funds for planning and development, for expending a portion of the funds for the cleanup and abatement of pollution situations in emergencies such as oil spillage, and the collection of fees for registering and licensing liquid waste hauler operations in the state.

Condition of Sewer Assistance Loans and Allocations Outstanding

	June 30, 1970	June 30, 1971	June 30, 1972
Chapter 1551/49, as Amended:			
Almonte Sanitary District	$58,000	$53,000	$48,000
Cotati Public Utility District	85,000	81,000	77,000
Rio Linda County Water District	219,000	215,000	211,000
San Andreas Sanitary District	31,000	28,000	25,000
Yountville Sanitary District	187,000	183,000	178,000
Valley Springs Sanitary District	34,000	33,000	32,000
Summerland Sanitary District	80,000	76,000	72,000
South Bay County Sanitary District	74,000	72,000	70,000
King Salmon County Sanitary District	77,000	75,000	73,000
June Lake Public Utility District	84,000	81,000	78,000
Markleeville Public Utility District	97,000	97,000	96,000
Tehama County Sanitary District No. 1	57,000	56,000	55,000
Subtotals	$1,083,000	$1,050,000	$1,015,000
Chapter 1358, Statutes of 1968:			
City of Madera	140,000	140,000	140,000
Chapter 138, Statutes of 1964:			
Tahoe City Public Utility District	1,015,000	1,015,000	1,015,000
North Taboe Public Utility District	1,885,000	1,885,000	1,885,000
Truckee Sanitary District	934,000	934,000	1,100,000
Chapter 809, Statutes of 1968:			
South Taboe Public Utility District	1,190,148	1,190,148	1,190,148
By Provisions of Sec. 13101 W. C. Ch. 1356, Statutes of 1969:			
Tahoe City Public Utility District (Res. 69-15)	1,889,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Chapter 1356, Statutes of 1969:			
Nortb Tahoe Public Utility District	–	500,000	500,000
Chapter 920, Statutes of 1970:			
Tahoe City Public Utility District	–	2,000,000	2,000,000
Totals, Loans Outstanding at Year End	$8,136,148	$10,714,148	$10,845,148

Clean Water Bond Act

Chapter 508, Statutes of 1970 and Proposition 1 of the 1970 General Election, authorized sale of $250 million in general obligation bonds. These funds will be used to pay the state share of costs for construction of various water quality projects throughout California. The federal government is expected to contribute 55 percent of costs, and local entities will contribute 20 percent.

This budget is based on the assumption that the state will be able to market $10 million in bonds during 1970–71 and $50 million in 1971–72. No information is yet available regarding specific projects to be financed from initial bond sales.

The support budget for the State Water Resources Control Board indicates that $708,000 in bond funds will be made available in the current year, and $1,540,000 in the budget year. These funds will be used for planning, research and administration related to the Clean Water Bond Act.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

LINE	SUMMARY BY OBJECT	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	STATE OPERATIONS						
	PERSONAL SERVICES						
	Authorized positions	201.4	241	241	$2,573,302	$3,228,125	$3,283,704
	Workload and administrative adjustments	–	30.5	–	–	354,100	–
	Proposed new positions	–	–	73.5	–	–	820,934
	Totals, Adjustments	–	30.5	73.5	–	$354,100	$820,934
	Totals, Salaries and Wages	201.4	271.5	314.5	$2,573,302	$3,582,225	$4,104,638
	Estimated salary savings	–	*–10*	*–17.5*	–	*–286,222*	*–150,028*
	Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	201.4	261.5	297	$2,573,302	$3,296,003	$3,954,610
	Staff benefits	–	–	–	241,506	346,497	424,390
	Totals, Personal Services	201.4	261.5	297	$2,814,808	$3,642,500	$4,379,000
	Operating expenses and equipment				1,178,440	1,933,500	2,189,000
	Totals, Expenditures				$3,993,248	$5,576,000	$6,568,000
	Reimbursements—other				*–89,692*	*–95,000*	*–195,000*
	Totals, Expenditures				$3,903,556	$5,481,000	$6,373,000
	General Fund				*3,161,921*	*3,965,000*	*4,180,000*
	Clean Water Bond Fund				–	*708,000*	*1,540,000*
	Federal funds				*741,635*	*808,000*	*653,000*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE OPERATIONS			
General Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriations	$3,042,184	$3,856,000	$4,180,000
Allocation from Salary Increase Fund	141,300	159,000	–
Chapter 355, Statutes of 1969, Section 10.9	30,000	–	–
Chapter 482, Statutes of 1969	84,000	–	–
Chapter 800, Statutes of 1969	37,835	–	–
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Chapter 482, Statutes of 1969	–	80,000	–
Totals Available	$3,335,319	$4,095,000	$4,180,000
Balance available in subsequent years	–80,000	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–93,398	–130,000	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$3,161,921	$3,965,000	$4,180,000
Clean Water Bond Fund [a]			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Continuing appropriation prescribed by Chapter 508, Statutes of 1970	–	$708,000	$1,540,000
Federal Funds [b]			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Federal grants	$741,635	$808,000	$653,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$3,903,556	$5,481,000	$6,373,000

REVENUES	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Waste discharge fees	$37,835	$125,000	$125,000
Sale of documents	5,462	6,000	6,000
Totals, Revenues *(General Fund)*	$43,297	$131,000	$131,000

[a] Federal grants and expenditures therefrom are not included in overall budget totals.
[b] Expenditures from bond funds are not included in overall budget totals.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

LINE	SUMMARY BY OBJECT	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1	**LOCAL ASSISTANCE**			
4	Assistance for construction of sewerage and storm drainage facilities *(State Water Quality Control Fund)*	$2,233,000	$2,602,295	$161,000
6	Assistance for construction of water quality projects *(Clean Water Bond Fund)*	–	5,000,000	50,000,000
9	Totals, Local Assistance	$2,233,000	$7,602,295	$50,161,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
LOCAL ASSISTANCE			
Clean Water Bond Fund [b]			
APPROPRIATION			
Continuing appropriation prescribed by Chapter 508, Statutes of 1970	–	$5,000,000	$50,000,000
State Water Quality Control Fund [b]			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Chapter 1356, Statutes of 1969	$2,500,000	–	–
Chapter 920, Statutes of 1970	–	$2,000,000	–
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Chapter 1166, Statutes of 1967	416,000	166,000	$166,000
Chapter 1358, Statutes of 1968	140,000	–	–
Chapter 1356, Statutes of 1969	–	611,000	–
Chapter 482, Statutes of 1969	–	13,795	10,000
Chapter 902, Statutes of 1970	–	10,000	20,000
Interest on Emergency Fund loans	–	500	–
Totals Available	$3,056,000	$2,801,295	$196,000
Repayment of loans	–46,000	–33,000	–35,000
Balance Available in Subsequent Years:			
Chapter 1166, Statutes of 1967	–166,000	–166,000	–
Chapter 1356, Statutes of 1969	–611,000	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$2,233,000	$2,602,295	$161,000

SUMMARY—STATE OPERATIONS AND LOCAL ASSISTANCE	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
State operations	$3,903,556	$5,481,000	$6,373,000
Local assistance	2,233,000	7,602,295	50,161,000
Totals, Programs	$6,136,556	$13,083,295	$56,534,000

[b] Expenditures from bond funds are not included in overall budget totals.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

LINE	FUND CONDITION	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	ESTIMATED 1971-72
	CLEAN WATER BOND FUND			
	Accumulated surplus, July 1	–	–	$4,292,000
	Revenues:			
	Bond sales	–	$10,000,000	50,000,000
	Totals, Resources	–	$10,000,000	$54,292,000
	Expenditures:			
	Support, State Water Resources Control Board	–	708,000	1,540,000
	Water quality grants	–	5,000,000	50,000,000
	Totals, Expenditures	–	$5,708,000	$51,540,000
	Accumulated surplus, June 30	–	$4,292,000	$2,752,000
	Surplus available for appropriation	–	*4,292,000*	*2,752,000*
	STATE WATER QUALITY CONTROL FUND [a]			
	Accumulated surplus, July 1	$1,425,668	$964,811	$393,516
	Revenues:			
	Long Beach-Wilmington tideland	2,000,000	2,000,000	–
	Interest on loans	22,143	21,000	19,900
	Pollution cleanup and abatement	–	–	–
	Liquid waste hauler fees	–	10,000	20,000
	Totals, Revenues	$2,022,143	$2,031,000	$39,900
	Less transfer to General Fund [b]	–250,000	–	–
	Totals, Adjusted Revenue	$1,772,143	$2,031,000	$39,900
	Totals, Resources	$3,197,811	$2,995,811	$433,416
	Expenditures:			
	Loans to local governments	2,279,000	2,611,000	166,000
	Repayment of loans (principal)	–46,000	–33,000	–35,000
	Interest expense	–	500	–
	Pollution cleanup and abatement	–	13,795	10,000
	Liquid waste hauler	–	10,000	20,000
	Totals, Expenditures	$2,233,000	$2,602,295	$161,000
	Accumulated surplus, June 30	$964,811	$393,516	$272,416
	Encumbered balance of continuing appropriations	*777,000*	*166,000*	–
	State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account [c]	–	*(–13,795)*	*(–23,795)*
	Liquid Waste Hauler Account [d]	–	–	–
	Surplus available for appropriation	*187,811*	*227,516*	*272,416*

SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
STATE BOARD				SALARY RANGE		
Chairman	1	1	1	$26,250	$26,250	$26,250
Member	4.2	4	4	25,000	100,000	100,000
Executive officer	1	1	1	1,793–2,179	26,148	26,148
Div chief—water quality	1	1	1	1,793–2,178	26,136	26,136
Div chief—planning & research	0.4	1	1	1,793–2,178	26,136	26,136
Div chief—water rights	1	1	1	1,793–2,178	26,136	26,136
Chief counsel	1	1	1	1,793–2,178	26,136	26,136
Project director	1	1	1	1,708–2,076	24,912	24,912
Supvng engr—water resources	3	3	3	1,475–1,793	64,548	64,548
Asst div chief—planning & research	0.5	1	1	1,475–1,793	18,654	19,594
Supvng water quality control engr	1.1	2	2	1,475–1,793	39,289	40,170
Sr attorney	3	3	3	1,475–1,793	64,548	64,548
Assoc attorney	1	1	1	1,337–1,626	17,846	18,732
Prin fish & wildlife mgr	0.8	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
Agric water quality specialist	–	1	1	1,273–1,548	17,700	18,576
Sr engr water resources	8	8	8	1,273–1,548	145,308	146,076
Sr engrng geologist	1	1	1	1,273–1,548	18,576	18,576
Sr sanitary engr	1	2	2	1,273–1,548	36,860	37,152
Sr water quality control engr	3.9	6	6	1,273–1,548	101,556	103,860

[a] A nongovernmental cost fund. Neither expeditures nor receipts are included in overall budget totals.
[b] Chapter 1039, Statutes of 1968—repayment of temporary loan.
[c] Created by Chapter 482, Statutes of 1969—Chapter 918, Statutes of 1970, authorized the use of up to $25,000 of accumulated surplus on a loan basis until such time as revenue becomes available for expenditure.
[d] Created by Chapter 902, Statutes of 1970—It is anticipated that all revenue created by this act will be expended in the administration of the program.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

LINE	SALARIES AND WAGES	NO. OF POSITIONS 69-70 (Filled)	70-71 (Auth.)	71-72 (Auth.)	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
	STATE BOARD—Continued				SALARY RANGE		
	Environmental specialist IV	–	3	3	1,213–1,475	43,668	45,828
	Adm service officer I	1	1	1	1,155–1,405	16,860	16,860
	Sr water quality biologist	0.2	1	1	1,100–1,337	16,044	16,044
	Assoc engr water resources	6	6	6	1,100–1,337	94,128	95,624
	Assoc water quality control engr	2.7	4	4	1,100–1,337	61,360	62,224
	Environmental specialist III	–	1	1	1,048–1,273	12,576	13,200
	Engrng assoc water resources	6.3	7	7	1,048–1,273	104,796	106,212
	Assoc budget analyst	0.8	1	1	1,048–1,273	13,750	14,440
	Research writer	1	1	1	998–1,213	14,324	14,556
	Asst civil engr	8.2	9	9	905–1,155	116,044	117,000
	Asst engrng specialist hyd	0.5	1	1	905–1,100	11,736	12,326
	Asst engrng specialist san	0.5	1	1	905–1,100	11,688	12,276
	Jr counsel	0.2	1	1	870–1,058	12,696	12,696
	Techn II—water resources	1	1	1	863–1,048	12,576	12,576
	Acctg officer II	1.2	1	1	863–1,048	11,640	12,226
	Editorial asst	0.9	1	1	830–1,007	10,440	10,980
	Jr civil engr	0.2	1	1	863–998	10,995	11,544
	Business service asst	1	1	1	710–863	10,230	10,356
	Delineator	2	2	2	676–821	19,704	19,704
	Secretary I	3	3	3	651–791	28,476	28,476
	Supvng steno I	1	1	1	651–791	9,492	9,492
	Accountant I	0.5	1	1	644–783	8,604	9,036
	Supvng file clk I	1	1	1	635–772	9,264	9,264
	Sr legal steno	1	1	1	599–728	8,736	8,736
	Sr steno	6.1	7	7	562–717	55,488	56,397
	Sr clerk-typist	1.8	2	2	548–700	14,568	14,904
	Personnel asst I	1	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
	Sr account clk	1.5	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
	Acctg techn	1.4	1	1	548–666	7,992	7,992
	Steno II	7.5	9	9	492–628	61,903	63,582
	Legal steno	0.3	1	1	517–628	6,600	6,936
	Clerk-typist II	12.8	14	14	457–614	88,004	90,544
	Duplicating mach operator II	1	1	1	505–614	6,868	7,218
	Clerk I	1.1	2	2	395–480	9,960	10,446
	Temporary help	0.9	0.5	0.5	(4,918)	3,800	4,000
	Totals, State Board	109.5	130.5	130.5	$1,411,819	$1,766,309	$1,791,941
	REGIONAL BOARDS						
	Executive officer II	3	3	3	$1,626–1,976	$71,136	$71,136
	Executive officer I	6	6	6	1,475–1,793	129,096	129,096
	Supvng water quality control engr	0.5	3	3	1,475–1,793	57,148	60,024
	Sr water quality control engr	16.7	17	17	1,273–1,548	306,299	310,071
	Assoc engineer water resources	1.7	2	2	1,100–1,337	31,200	31,960
	Assoc sanitary engineer	1	1	1	1,100–1,337	15,724	16,044
	Assoc water quality control engr	13	17	17	1,100–1,337	255,316	262,824
	Environmental specialist III	–	2	2	1,048–1,273	25,152	26,400
	Sanitary engrng assoc	5.8	6	6	1,048–1,273	89,575	90,298
	Asst civil engr (federally financed)	–	2	2	905–1,155	25,226	25,828
	Asst civil engineer	4.5	3	3	905–1,155	38,776	39,392
	Environmental specialist II	–	6	6	905–1,100	65,160	68,400
	Asst sanitary engineer	2.8	2	2	905–1,100	26,400	26,400
	Asst engrng specialist	1.1	1	1	905–1,100	13,200	13,200
	Sanitary engrng techn II (federally financed)	–	2	2	863–1,048	24,602	25,152
	Sanitary engrng techn II	5.4	3	3	863–1,048	36,096	37,278
	Business service officer I	0.2	1	1	863–1,048	10,950	11,496
	Business service asst	0.9	1	1	710–863	9,396	9,852
	Engrng aid II	0.9	1	1	614–746	7,608	7,984
	Sr steno	7.1	8	8	562–717	64,620	65,361
	Sr clerk-typist	2	2	2	548–700	15,984	15,984
	Steno II	10	10	10	492–628	68,366	70,068
	Clerk-typist II	5.8	6	6	457–614	37,996	38,906
	Clerk II	1	1	1	457–556	5,910	6,210
	Clerk-typist I	0.9	1	1	415–505	5,330	5,599
	Temporary help	1.6	3.5	3.5	(9,854)	25,550	26,800
	Totals, Regional Boards	91.9	110.5	110.5	$1,161,483	$1,461,816	$1,491,763
	GRAND TOTALS, AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	201.4	241	241	$2,573,302	$3,228,125	$3,283,704

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	Totals, Authorized Positions	201.4	241	241	$2,573,302	$3,228,125	$3,283,704
3	Workload and Administrative						
4	Adjustments:						
5	Positions Established:						
6	Clean Water Bond Act:						
7	State Board:						
8	Planning and Research:				SALARY RANGE		
9	Asst chief—research	–	1	–	1,475–1,793	17,231	–
10	Asst chief—planning	–	1	–	1,475–1,793	17,231	–
11	Environmental specialist IV	–	1	–	1,213–1,475	14,170	–
12	Assoc water quality control						
13	engr	–	3	–	1,100–1,337	38,560	–
14	Asst sanitary engineer	–	1	–	905–1,100	10,573	–
15	Sr delineator	–	1	–	821–998	9,599	–
16	Steno II	–	2	–	492–599	11,788	–
17	Clerk-typist II	–	1	–	457–556	5,472	–
18							
19	Totals, Planning and						
20	Research	–	11	–	–	$124,624	–
21	Water Quality:						
22	Asst chief	–	1	–	1,475–1,793	17,231	–
23	Sr water quality control						
24	engr	–	2	–	1,273–1,548	29,754	–
25	Assoc water quality con-						
26	trol engr	–	5	–	1,100–1,337	64,268	–
27	Asst sanitary engr	–	2	–	905–1,100	21,147	–
28	Accountant I	–	1	–	644–783	7,524	–
29	Sr steno	–	1	–	562–683	6,560	–
30	Clerk-typist II	–	1	–	457–556	5,472	–
31							
32	Totals, Water Quality	–	13	–	–	$151,956	–
33							
34	Totals, State Board						
35	*(Clean Water*						
36	*Bond Act)*	–	24	–	–	$276,580	–
37	Regional Boards:						
38	Sr water quality control engr	–	3	–	1,273–1,548	42,640	–
39	Prin fish and wildlife re-						
40	sources engr	–	1	–	1,273–1,548	14,880	–
41							
42	Totals, Regional Boards	–	4	–	–	$57,520	–
43							
44	Totals, Proposed Bond						
45	Act Positions	–	28	–	–	$334,100	–
46	Other Positions Established:						
47	Executive, Administrative, Legal						
48	and Education:						
49	Executive:						
50	Temporary help—clerical	–	0.5	–	–	4,000	–
51	Administrative:						
52	Temp. help—student legal asst	–	0.5	–	–	4,000	–
53	Temporary help	–	0.5	–	–	4,000	–
54							
55	Totals, State Board	–	1.5	–	–	$12,000	–
56	Regional Boards:						
57	Temporary help	–	1	–	–	8,000	–
58							
59	Totals, Workload and						
60	Administrative						
61	Adjustments	–	30.5	–	–	$354,100	–
62							
63	Proposed New Positions:						
64	Clean Water Bond Act:						
65	State Board:						
66	Planning and Research:						
67	Asst chief—research	–	–	1	1,475–1,793	–	18,138
68	Asst chief—planning	–	–	1	1,475–1,793	–	18,138
69	Environmental specialist IV	–	–	1	1,213–1,475	–	14,916
70	Assoc water quality control						
71	engineer	–	–	3	1,100–1,337	–	40,590
72	Asst sanitary engineer	–	–	1	905–1,100	–	11,130
73	Sr delineator	–	–	1	821–998	–	10,104
74	Steno II	–	–	2	492–599	–	12,408
75	Clerk-typist II	–	–	1	457–556	–	5,760
76							
77	Totals, Planning and						
78	Research	–	–	11	–	–	$131,184
79							
80							
81							
82							
83							
84							
85							
86							

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

LINE	CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS 69-70	70-71	71-72	ACTUAL 1969-70	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
1							
2	Proposed New Positions:—Continued						
3	Clean Water Bond Act:—Continued						
4	State Board:—Continued						
5	Water Quality:				SALARY RANGE		
6	Asst chief	–	–	1	1,475–1,793	–	18,138
7	Sr water quality control						
8	engineer	–	–	2	1,273–1,548	–	31,320
9	Assoc water quality control						
10	engineer	–	–	5	1,100–1,337	–	67,650
11	Asst sanitary engineer	–	–	2	905–1,100	–	22,260
12	Accountant I	–	–	1	644–783	–	7,920
13	Sr steno	–	–	1	562–683	–	6,906
14	Clerk-typist II	–	–	1	457–556	–	5,760
15							
16	Totals, Water Quality	–	–	13	–	–	$159,954
17							
18	Totals, State Board *(Clean Water*						
19	*Bond Act)*	–	–	24	–	–	$291,138
20	Regional Boards:						
21	Sr water quality control engr	–	–	3	1,273–1,548	–	46,980
22	Prin fish and wildlife resources						
23	engineer	–	–	1	1,273–1,548	–	15,660
24							
25	Totals, Regional Boards	–	–	4	–	–	$62,640
26							
27	Totals, Bond Act Positions	–	–	28	–	–	$353,778
28	Other Proposed New Positions:						
29	Executive, Administrative, Legal,						
30	and Education:						
31	Executive:						
32	Temporary help—clerical	–	–	0.5	–	–	$4,000
33	Administrative:						
34	Accountant I	–	–	1	$644–783	–	7,728
35	Personnel asst II	–	–	1	635–772	–	8,400
36	Legal:						
37	Asst attorney	–	–	1	998–1,213	–	11,976
38	Temporary help—student						
39	legal asst	–	–	0.5	–	–	4,000
40							
41	Subtotals	–	–	4	–	–	$36,104
42	Planning and Research:						
43	Sr planner	–	–	1	$1,273–1,548	–	$15,276
44	Environmental specialist IV	–	–	1	1,213–1,475	–	14,556
45	Assoc WQC engineer	–	–	1	1,100–1,337	–	13,200
46	Environmental specialist III	–	–	1	1,048–1,273	–	12,576
47	Sr steno	–	–	2	562–683	–	13,416
48							
49	Subtotals	–	–	6	–	–	$69,024
50	Water Quality:						
51	Sr WQC engineer	–	–	1	$1,273–1,548	–	$15,276
52	Environmental specialist IV	–	–	1	1,213–1,475	–	14,556
53	Assoc WQC engineer	–	–	2	1,100–1,337	–	26,400
54	Assoc planner	–	–	1	1,048–1,273	–	13,200
55	Asst sanitary engineer	–	–	3	905–1,100	–	32,580
56	Sanitary engineering techn II	–	–	1	863–1,048	–	10,356
57	Sr delineator	–	–	1	821–998	–	9,822
58	Steno II	–	–	1	492–599	–	6,054
59	Clerk-typist II	–	–	1	457–556	–	5,622
60	Temporary help	–	–	0.5	–	–	4,000
61							
62	Subtotals	–	–	12.5	–	–	$137,866
63							
64	Totals, State Board	–	–	22.5	–	–	$242,994
65	Regional Boards:						
66	Agric WQ specialist	–	–	1	$1,273–1,548	–	$15,276
67	Sr water quality biologist	–	–	1	1,100–1,337	–	13,200
68	Assoc WQC engineer	–	–	1	1,100–1,337	–	13,200
69	Environmental specialist III	–	–	1	1,048–1,273	–	12,576
70	Asst sanitary engineer	–	–	6	905–1,100	–	65,160
71	Sanitary engineering techn II	–	–	5	864–1,048	–	51,840
72	Sr steno	–	–	2	562–683	–	15,072
73	Steno II	–	–	4	492–599	–	24,216
74	Clerk-typist II	–	–	1	457–556	–	5,622
75	Temporary help	–	–	1	–	–	8,000
76							
77	Totals, Regional Boards	–	–	23	–	–	$224,162
78							
79	Totals, Proposed New						
80	Positions	–	–	73.5	–	–	$820,934
81							
82	Totals, Adjustments	–	30.5	73.5	–	$354,100	$820,934
83							
84	TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	201.4	271.5	314.5	$2,573,302	$3,582,225	$4,104,638
85							
86							

APPENDIX

Salaries and Wages Information

Presented in this, Volume II, Budget Supplement for Business and Transportation/Resources, are the complete and detailed data on approved staffing for state agencies. This information has been published to (1) reduce the quantity of detail in the Governor's Budget and thereby focus attention on the programs and activities of the several state agencies; and (2) simplify the mechanics of budget preparation and printing.

For each state agency the information is reported for the 1969–70 fiscal year on an actual basis and for 1970–71 and 1971–72 on an authorized basis. A more thorough explanation of the content and interpretation of this supplement is given below and on the immediately following pages.

Position Titles

In this volume, positions encompassed by state civil service have been listed by the official class titles as established by the Personnel Board effective July 1, 1970. Positions exempt from civil service have been listed by the official class titles established by (1) statute, (2) The Regents of the University of California, (3) The Trustees of the California State Colleges, or (4) such other authority as may have been designated by law.

Authorized Positions

For the 1970–71 and 1971–72 fiscal years, positions reported as *authorized* are those which were included in the 1970–71 Budget as approved by the Legislature. Exceptions to this rule are explained by footnote in all cases other than technical adjustments of position classification to more accurately reflect assigned duties.

In some instances, certain classes have been combined to provide replacement of positions at a higher level either (a) upon completion of a training period or (b) after temporary downward classification for recruiting purposes. Such positions are indicated by showing both class titles on the same line, with a salary range of the minimum salary of the lower class and the maximum of the higher class. For example: administrative trainee-junior staff analyst, $676–863.

Changes in Authorized Positions

Proposed Changes to Authorized Positions are now included as a part of the Salary Schedules. These changes are proposed by the Executive and are listed under either: (1) Workload and Administrative Adjustments, (2) Proposed New Positions, and/or (3) Reductions in Authorized Positions.

Modifications to these changes as a result of legislative review will be reflected in the Final Change Book.

Expenditures

Estimated salary payments for each group of like positions are reported for the 1970–71 and 1971–72 fiscal years. These estimates represent salary costs on the basis of continuous, 100 percent occupancy of all authorized positions and include the cost of merit salary adjustments where applicable. Exceptions are explained by footnote for those special cases in which the above general rule was not followed. Appropriate adjustments to recognize probable position vacancies are included in the budget document as *estimated salary savings*. For the 1969–70 fiscal year *actual* salary expenditures are reported.

Number of Positions

For the 1969–70 fiscal year, the number of positions represents actual man-years (A man-year is equal to 12 months full-time employment of one person—12 persons employed for one month, two persons employed for six months, or any similar combination equal one man-year) of employment expressed in terms of full-time, full-year equivalents counted to the nearest tenth of a man-year.

Positions for 1970–71 and 1971–72 are counted to the nearest tenth of authorized jobs expressed in terms of full-time, full-year equivalents. The only exception is in the case of positions to be established after July 1. In such instances, the positions are counted without adjustment for delayed establishment, e.g., a full-time position to be established January 1 is counted as 1.0 position, not as 0.5 position.

Salary Range

Rates of pay listed under this heading represent salary ranges established by (1) the State Personnel Board for civil service, Office of Emergency Services interim merit system, and Maritime Academy classifications; (2) the appointing authority with the approval of the Director of Finance for Non-Civil Service positions; (3) statute; (4) The Regents of the University of California; (5) The Trustees of the California State Colleges; or (6) the Board of Directors of the Hastings College of the Law.

The amounts shown are the (1) minimum and maximum monthly or hourly rates, (2) flat monthly rate, or (3) annual compensation as indicated. The minimum of the range serves as the normal entrance rate for new appointees to any position in a class and represents the lowest rate to be paid to any employee who is considered qualified for appointment to or retention in a position. The maximum of the range represents the highest rate payable to an employee who occupies any position in the class.

In some classifications and positions with unusual conditions of work or where it is necessary to meet prevailing rates or practices, more than one salary range, or rate or method of compensation has been established within a class. These "alternate ranges" and the criteria for their application are established by the Personnel Board. For classes which have alternate ranges, salaries indicated in this supplement show the minimum step of the lowest range and the maximum step of the highest range. The specific ranges and criteria for instructional positions, other than higher education, are shown on pages 6 and 7.

Under the pay plan adopted by the State Personnel Board, the intermediate steps in each salary range have been fixed at a uniform percentage interval of 5 percent. This plan is used also for most salaries fixed for exempt positions. A table of salary ranges in the state service is included at the end of this section. Thus, $342–415 indicates a monthly salary range having steps of $342–$359–$377–$395–$415. Salary ranges for instructional positions and librarians in the state colleges, and academic positions in the University of California are set forth in the Education Supplement only.

Merit Salary Adjustments

Subject to availability of funds, Section 18854 of the Government Code provides that each employee in the civil service receive a merit salary increase of one intermediate step in his salary range during each year in a position provided the employing agency certifies to the Personnel Board that the employee's job performance meets the level of quality and quantity expected by the agency considering the employee's experience in the position.

Special In-grade Salary Adjustments

The following classes falling within prescribed ranges are eligible for special in-grade salary adjustments, that is, from the first step to the second step of a salary range at the end of six or three monthly pay periods, unless excluded by a board resolution at the time the specific classification action was taken:

1. All classes with a maximum of $543 or lower.
2. Classes with a maximum of $545 to and including $801, or classes substantially equivalent to those with a maximum $801, if recruitment is from outside state service.
3. Classes with a maximum of $806 to and including $1,048, or classes substantially equivalent to those with a maximum $1,048, as designated by the Executive Officer, when recruitment is from outside state service and the state has experienced recruitment difficulties.

a. Classes with maximums higher than $1,048 are not eligible except as classes may be determined to be substantially equivalent to those with a maximum of $1,048.

Except for employees of the University of California, provision for the salary adjustments to which present employees will become entitled during the balance of the current year and in the budget year has been included in the amounts shown opposite each position or group of like positions. Inasmuch as turnover of personnel generally results in replacement at a lower step in the salary range, the amount included for salary adjustments has been offset by a lump sum deduction for downward adjustments included in the deduction for *estimated salary savings.*

Similar amounts for salary adjustments have been provided for exempt positions, where requested by the agency. Such adjustments have been computed in accordance with the salary schedule in effect for the respective positions.

Merit salary adjustments for employees of the University of California and the State Colleges are determined in accordance with rules established by the regents and the trustees, respectively.

Salary Range Adjustments

In determining the appropriate salary level for a class, a number of factors are taken into consideration by the State Personnel Board:

1. Rates of pay of private employers and of other public jurisdictions for comparable work.
2. Internal consistency of rates; equal pay for equal work, and pay differentials based on differences in the kind, difficulty, or responsibility of the work.
3. Conditions of work in the class.
4. The adequacy of existing appropriations which may be used for salary increase purposes.

The rates of pay of casually employed trades workers and printing trade employees in the state service are established at the hourly wage rates negotiated by unions with private employers in the county in which they are employed. These employees receive all the collateral benefits of premium pay for night work, travel time, and overtime pay provided by private industry. For these two groups, the state also pays the full cost of hospital, surgical and medical insurance benefits for both the employees and their dependents, where such health and welfare benefits are provided by private employers.

Casually employed trades workers working for the state do not receive the same benefits of vacation, sick leave and retirement that permanent state employees receive. However, the state does pay into vacation and retirement funds where such benefits are the prevailing practice in private industry.

Printing trades employees receive all of the benefits enjoyed by other state employees with one exception. Other state employees receive an average of 11 holidays a year. Printing trades employees are provided the number of paid holidays received by their counterparts in private industry.

The salary ranges reported herein are those which had been approved by the appropriate salary fixing authority effective July 1, 1970. Salaries fixed by statute are those established in Government Code Sections 11550 to 11565 inclusive as revised effective November 10, 1969. Statutory salary provisions for judges and justices of courts of record are included in Government Code Sections 68200 to 68203.

Section 12, Article V of the Constitution prohibits a change in the salaries of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the State Controller, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Treasurer during their current term in office. In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, changes in the salary of these elected officers become effective January 4, 1971, concurrent with the beginning of their new term of office.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN SALARY SCHEDULES

In order to conserve printing space in the Salaries and Wages area, a series of abbreviations are used.

NOTE—Abbreviations are not punctuated; i.e., there is no period (.) at the end. Multiple word abbreviations are not punctuated or have spaces between the letters; e.g., "electronic data processing" is "EDP" (not "E.D.P." or "E D P").

Word	*Abbreviation*
and	&
accounting	acctg
accounts	accts
administrative	adm
agricultural	agric
associate	assoc
assistant	asst
automotive	auto
board	bd
bureau	bur
captain	capt
clerk	clk
center	cntr
construction	constrn
deputy	dep
department	dept
departmental	deptl
development	develmt
district	dist
division	div
data processing	DP
economic	econ
electronic data processing	EDP
education	educ
educational television	educ TV
electrical	elec
engineer	engr
engineering	engrng
equipment	equipt
executive	exec
federal	fed
field	fld
general	gen
hospital	hosp
hydraulic	hyd
information	info
intermediate	inter
junior	jr
laboratory	lab
legislative	legis
machine	mach
maintenance	maint
mechanical	mech
manager	mgr
management	mgt
officer	off
operator	opr
physical	phys
principal	prin
recreation	recr
registration	regis
rehabilitation	rehab
representative	rep
section	sect
secretary	secty
sergeant	sgt
senior	sr
standards	stds
stenographer	steno
superintendent	supt
supervising	supvng
supervisor	supvr
supervisory	supvry
tabulating	tab
technical	tech
technician	techn
transactions	trans
training	trng
teletypewriter	TWX
vocational	voc

Salary Ranges in the California State Civil Service

Range No.	Steps				
0.0	$326	$342	$359	$377	$395
0.1	329	346	363	381	400
0.5	334	350	367	386	405
0.6	337	354	371	389	409
1.0	342	359	377	395	415
1.1	346	363	381	400	419
1.5	350	367	386	405	425
1.6	354	371	389	409	429
2.0	359	377	395	415	435
2.1	363	381	400	419	440
2.5	367	386	405	425	446
2.6	371	389	409	429	451
3.0	377	395	415	435	457
3.1	381	400	419	440	461
3.5	386	405	425	446	469
3.6	389	409	429	451	473
4.0	395	415	435	457	480
4.1	400	419	440	461	484
4.5	405	425	446	469	492
4.6	409	429	451	473	497
5.0	415	435	457	480	505
5.1	419	440	461	484	509
5.5	425	446	469	492	517
5.55	427	448	470	494	518
5.6	429	451	473	497	522
6.0	435	457	480	505	530
6.1	440	461	484	509	535
6.5	446	469	492	517	543
6.55	448	470	494	518	545
6.6	451	473	497	522	548
7.0	457	480	505	530	556
7.1	461	484	509	535	562
7.5	469	492	517	543	571
7.55	470	494	518	545	572
7.6	473	497	522	548	576
8.0	480	505	530	556	584
8.1	484	509	535	562	589
8.5	492	517	543	571	599
8.55	494	518	545	572	600
8.6	497	522	548	576	605
9.0	505	530	556	584	614
9.1	509	535	562	589	619
9.5	517	543	571	599	628
9.55	518	545	572	600	631
9.6	522	548	576	605	635
10.0	530	556	584	614	644
10.1	535	562	589	619	651
10.5	543	571	599	628	660
10.55	545	572	600	631	663
10.6	548	576	605	635	666
11.0	556	584	614	644	676
11.1	562	589	619	651	683
11.5	571	599	628	660	692
11.55	572	600	631	663	696
11.6	576	605	635	666	700
12.0	584	614	644	676	710
12.1	589	619	651	683	717
12.5	599	628	660	692	728
12.55	600	631	663	696	730
12.6	605	635	666	700	734
13.0	614	644	676	710	746
13.1	619	651	683	717	753
13.5	628	660	692	728	764
13.55	631	663	696	730	767
13.6	635	666	700	734	772
14.0	644	676	710	746	783
14.1	651	683	717	753	791
14.5	660	692	728	764	801
14.55	663	696	730	767	806
14.6	666	700	734	772	810
15.0	676	710	746	783	821
15.1	683	717	753	791	830
15.5	692	728	764	801	842
15.55	696	730	767	806	845
15.6	700	734	772	810	849
16.0	710	746	783	821	863
16.1	717	753	791	830	870
16.5	728	764	801	842	884
16.55	730	767	806	845	888
16.6	734	772	810	849	893
17.0	746	783	821	863	905
17.1	753	791	830	870	915
17.5	764	801	842	884	927
17.55	767	806	845	888	933
17.6	772	810	849	893	937
18.0	783	821	863	905	950
18.1	791	830	870	915	959
18.3	795	834	874	920	965
18.5	801	842	884	927	973

Range No.	Steps				
18.55	$806	$845	$888	$933	$978
18.6	810	849	893	937	983
19.0	821	863	905	950	998
19.1	830	870	915	959	1007
19.3	834	874	920	965	1013
19.5	842	884	927	973	1023
19.55	845	888	933	978	1027
19.6	849	893	937	983	1031
20.0	863	905	950	998	1048
20.1	870	915	959	1007	1058
20.3	874	920	965	1013	1064
20.5	884	927	973	1023	1074
20.55	888	933	978	1027	1079
20.6	893	937	983	1031	1084
21.0	905	950	998	1048	1100
21.05	911	955	1002	1054	1106
21.1	915	959	1007	1058	1111
21.3	920	965	1013	1064	1117
21.5	927	973	1023	1074	1128
21.55	933	978	1027	1079	1133
21.6	937	983	1031	1084	1138
22.0	950	998	1048	1100	1155
22.05	955	1002	1054	1106	1162
22.1	959	1007	1058	1111	1166
22.3	965	1013	1064	1117	1173
22.5	973	1023	1074	1128	1183
22.55	978	1027	1079	1133	1190
22.6	983	1031	1084	1138	1196
23.0	998	1048	1100	1155	1213
23.1	1007	1058	1111	1166	1224
23.5	1023	1074	1128	1183	1243
23.6	1031	1084	1138	1196	1254
24.0	1048	1100	1155	1213	1273
24.05	1054	1106	1162	1218	1280
24.1	1058	1111	1166	1224	1285
24.5	1074	1128	1183	1243	1305
24.55	1079	1133	1190	1249	1311
24.6	1084	1138	1196	1254	1317
25.0	1100	1155	1213	1273	1337
25.05	1106	1162	1218	1280	1344
25.1	1111	1166	1224	1285	1349
25.5	1128	1183	1243	1305	1371
25.55	1133	1190	1249	1311	1377
25.6	1138	1196	1254	1317	1383
26.0	1155	1213	1273	1337	1405
26.5	1183	1243	1305	1371	1439
27.0	1213	1273	1337	1405	1475
27.5	1243	1305	1371	1439	1512
28.0	1273	1337	1405	1475	1548
28.05	1280	1344	1412	1482	1557
28.5	1305	1371	1439	1512	1587
29.0	1337	1405	1475	1548	1626
29.05	1344	1412	1482	1557	1635
29.5	1371	1439	1512	1587	1667
30.0	1405	1475	1548	1626	1708
30.5	1439	1512	1587	1667	1750
31.0	1475	1548	1626	1708	1793
31.05	1482	1557	1635	1717	1803
31.5	1512	1587	1667	1750	1837
32.0	1548	1626	1708	1793	1882
32.05	1557	1635	1717	1803	1892
32.5	1587	1667	1750	1837	1929
33.0	1626	1708	1793	1882	1976
33.5	1667	1750	1837	1929	2026
34.0	1708	1793	1882	1976	2076
34.05	1717	1803	1892	1987	2087
34.5	1750	1837	1929	2026	2127
35.0	1793	1882	1976	2076	2179
35.05	1803	1892	1987	2087	2191
35.5	1837	1929	2026	2127	2233
36.0	1882	1976	2076	2179	2288
36.05	1892	1987	2087	2191	2301
36.5	1929	2026	2127	2233	2346
37.0	1976	2076	2179	2288	2403
37.5	2026	2127	2233	2346	2463
38.0	2076	2179	2288	2403	2523
38.5	2127	2233	2346	2463	2586
39.0	2179	2288	2403	2523	2649
39.5	2233	2346	2463	2586	2715
40.0	2288	2403	2523	2649	2782
40.5	2346	2463	2586	2715	2851
41.0	2403	2523	2649	2782	2920
41.5	2463	2586	2715	2851	2994
42.0	2523	2649	2782	2920	3067
42.5	2586	2715	2851	2944	3144
43.0	2649	2782	2920	3067	3220
43.5	2715	2851	2994	3144	3301
44.0	2782	2920	3067	3220	3381

Salary Schedules for Instructional Positions—Other Than Higher Education as of July 30, 1970

(Ranges and Criteria of Application for Teachers)

Range	Steps				
A	$791	830	870	915	959
B	830	870	915	959	1007
C	870	915	959	1007	1058
D	905	950	998	1048	1100
E	950	998	1048	1100	1155
F	998	1048	1100	1155	1213

CRITERIA FOR RANGE DETERMINATION	ACADEMIC (Preparation)	VOCATIONAL (Preparation)
Range A	Provisional or special credential, without bachelor's degree.	
Range B	Bachelor's degree or regular elementary, junior high, or kindergarten-primary credential.	
Range C	Bachelor's degree or regular elementary, junior high, or kindergarten-primary credentials; plus 12 upper division or graduate units which were not counted toward degree or which were taken subsequent to obtaining credential.	Three years experience as journeyman craftsman.
Range D	Bachelor's degree or regular elementary, junior high, or kindergarten-primary credential; plus 24 upper division or graduate units which were not counted toward degree or which were taken subsequent to obtaining credential. Or regular general secondary credential.	Qualification for special secondary Vocational Class A Credential in T and I and PS Education.
Ranges E and F	Used only for "incentive increases" when a teacher receiving less than Range F completes at least 6 units in college level courses approved by his department and taken after appointment. He shall then be entitled to advance to the corresponding step in the next higher salary range for the class, and such an advance shall be known as an "incentive increase."	

STANDARD FOOTNOTES

The standard footnotes used throughout the Capital Outlay presentation are as follows:

[P] Preliminary plans.
[W] Working drawings.
[C] Construction.
[E] Equipment.
[F] Federal funds.
[X] Signifies year in which action is to be taken when dollar amounts cannot be shown.
[L] Land acquisition.
[a] From State Construction Program Fund unless otherwise indicated.
[b] From General Fund for 1969–70, 1970–71, and 1971–72 unless otherwise indicated.
[d] Unexpended balance reported as expended in prior year.
[g] Expenditures from bond funds not included in overall budget totals.
[h] Neither receipts nor expenditures of federal funds are included in overall budget totals.
[i] A nonrevenue fund. Neither the revenues nor the expenditures therefrom are included in the overall budget totals.
[k] From Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education, unless otherwise indicated.
* This project, as indicated in the analysis, represents the agency's proposal and has not been approved by the Administration.

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